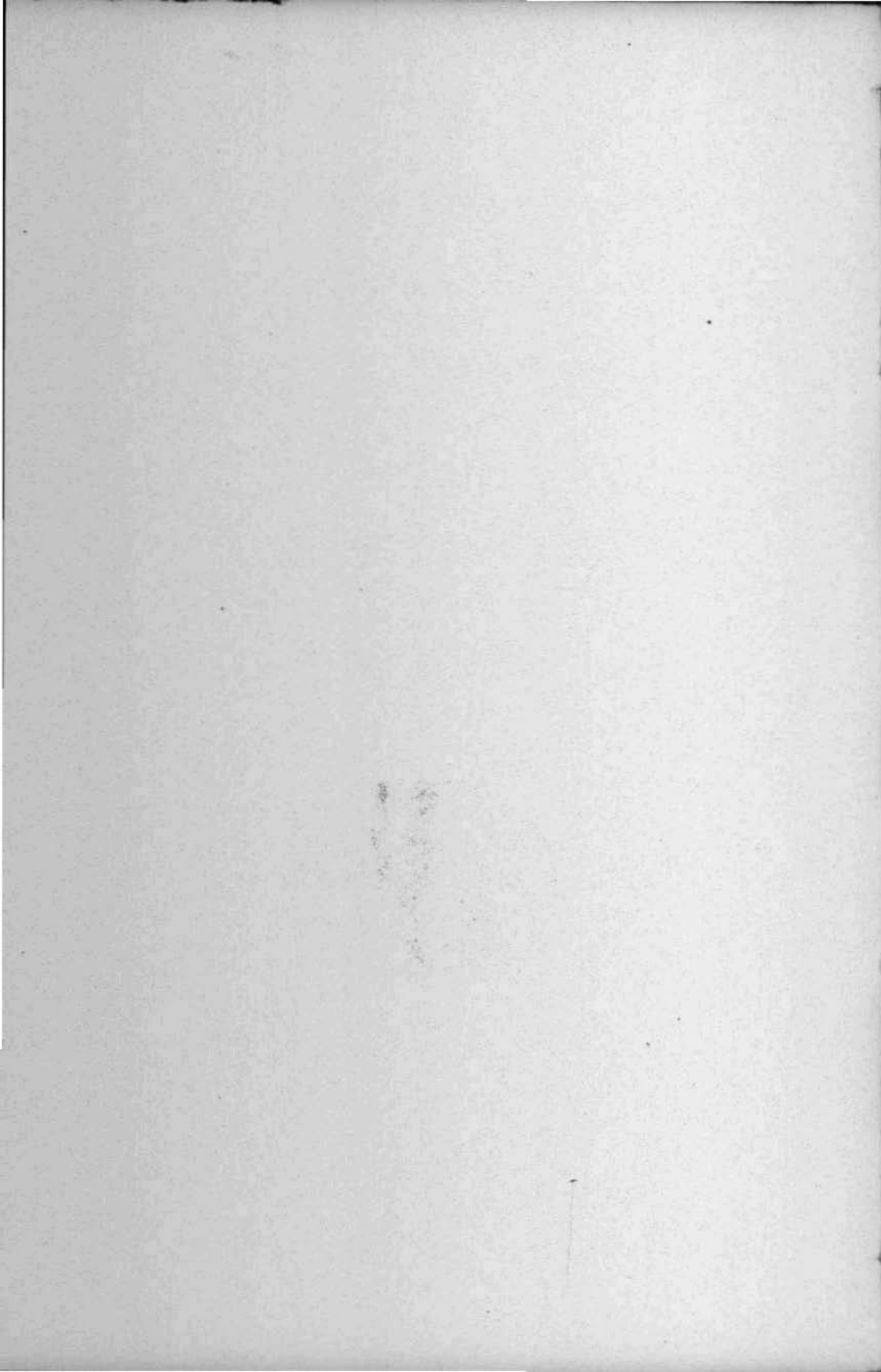


REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA
FOR THE YEAR 1908



Tallahassee, Florida.
1909.



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Table of Contents.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Appendix A:

Reports on service in aid of the civil authorities at
Pensacola:

Report by The Adjutant General.

Report by Colonel William LeFils, First Infantry.

Report by Captain William W. Flournoy, First In-
fantry.

Report by the Quartermaster, Provisional Regiment.

Report by the Commissary, Provisional Regiment.

Report on service in aid of the civil authorities at Lake
City:

Report by Major A. B. Small, First Infantry.

Appendix B:

Annual reports, chiefs of staff corps and departments:

Inspector General.

Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance.

Commissary General.

Surgeon General.

Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.

Appendix C:

Annual service reports of:

The Brigade Commander.

The Commanding Officer, First Infantry.

The Commanding Officer, Second Infantry.

Appendix D:

Special reports:

On annual inspection of troops at home stations:

By United States Inspector.

By State Inspectors.

On Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises:

In the Artillery District of Tampa—

By United States officers.

By State officers.

In the Artillery District of Pensacola—

By United States officers.

By the Commanding Officer, F. S. T.

Appendix E:

Report of the Secretary, State Armory Board:

Accompanied by List of Comptroller's warrants showing expenditures.

Appendix F:

List of Comptroller's warrants issued on account of the appropriation for expenses of the Florida State Troops in 1908, including rent of armories and allowances.

Appendix G:

Table showing the Clothing and Quartermaster's Supplies which have been received by the United States, and which are in use by the troops.

Appendix H:

Table showing the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores which have been received from the United States, and which are in use by the troops.

Appendix I:

Table showing the Medical Stores which have been received from the United States and are in use by the troops.





Office and Administration Building, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

Appendix J:

Table showing the Subsistence Stores which have been received from the United States and are in use in the troops.

Appendix K:

Copies of all General Orders and Circulars issued from the Office of The Adjutant General of the State during the year 1908.

Appendix L:

Directory of the Florida State Troops:

Register of Commissioned Officers.

Distribution of Battalions.

Relative Rank of Officers.

The Retired List.

Stations of the Florida State Troops.



Office and Administration Building, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

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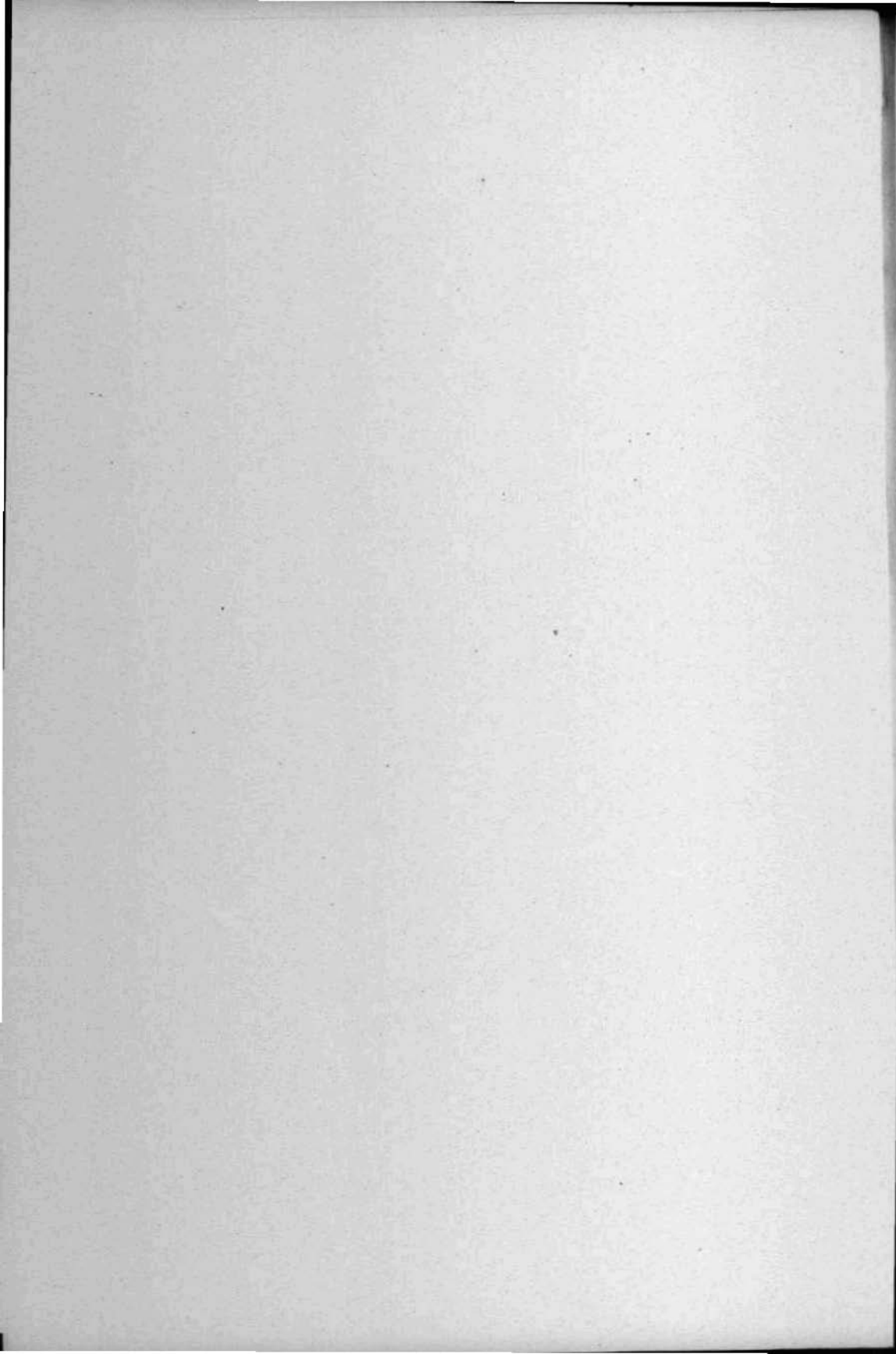
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Report of The Adjutant General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, December 31, 1908.

Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of Section 743 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this department during the year 1908:

RESERVE MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of this State is two hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, this estimate being based upon the average yearly increase in population as indicated by census reports, there being no funds available to cover the cost of an enrollment of the unorganized militia.

THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

The Florida State Troops as at present organized consist of the authorized staff corps and departments, one brigade of two regiments of infantry and one company of coast artillery.

The headquarters of the brigade is at Jacksonville. The headquarters of the First Infantry is at Jacksonville,

and the regiment consists of a band, ten companies, a machine gun platoon. The headquarters of the Second Infantry is at Orlando, and the regiment consists of a band and eleven companies. The First Company of Coast Artillery is located at Plant City, and it is permanently assigned to the United States Artillery, District of Tampa, the headquarters of this district being at Fort De Soto.

The annual return of the organized militia shows the actual strength of the Florida State Troops on December 31, 1908, to be as follows:

Commissioned officers—	
Personal Staff of the Commander in Chief..	10
General officers and officers of the staff corps and departments	26
Line officers	83— 119
Enlisted men—	
Non-commissioned officers	246
Field musicians	29
Artificers.	17
Privates.	1,068—1,370
<hr/>	
Total strength, commissioned and enlisted.	1,489

The total strength authorized under the law is as follows:

General officers of the line.....	1
Staff corps and departments, commissioned and enlisted	53
Coast Artillery Corps, consisting of four companies.	448
Two regiments of infantry	1,778
Hospital Corps	35—2,315
<hr/>	
Total authorized strength	2,315

MUSTERED OUT.

There have been mustered out of the service during the year a band and one company of infantry:

Band, Second Infantry, at Tampa, March 27, 1908.

Company D, Second Infantry, at Fort Myers, October 12, 1908.

In addition to the foregoing, orders were issued on February 29, 1908, providing for the disbandment of the platoon of Company B, Second Infantry, which was located at Brooksville, and authorizing the maintenance of the entire company at Leesburg.

MUSTERED IN.

There have been mustered into the service during the year a band and one company of infantry, and one company of coast artillery:

Company B, First Infantry, at Jacksonville, on July 3, 1908.

Band, Second Infantry, at Miami, on November 24, 1908.

First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Plant City, June 12, 1908.

ARTILLERY.

The plan of the War Department for utilizing the organized militia in its fixed scheme for national defense was most thoroughly outlined in the report of this department for the year 1906. It was further commented upon in the report of last year, wherein it was pointed out that under this plan an aggregate force of 1,120 artillery reserves would be required from this State to assist in manning the U. S. sea coast fortifications in Florida, while the existing State law only authorizes the formation of four companies, which, at their maximum strength, would only provide 448.

An extract from what was said in last year's report may with advantage be re-presented here:

"Thus it will be seen that in order to fully cooperate with the War Department in this plan for joint coast defense a very material change in the existing State law would be required. This change ought to be made, and if it is not possible to maintain from available State funds a reasonable and proportionate force of coast artillery in addition to the present organization, then unquestionably the number of infantry companies should be reduced so that the other and equally important branch of the service may be provided for.

"The Secretary of War, in a recent letter addressed to your Excellency, says in this regard:

"It is felt that the State of Florida should at this time set apart a certain portion of its organized militia for service as coast artillery. The State has a long coast line with important and exposed cities and harbors, and if these are to be adequately defended it is absolutely necessary that the State should contribute a certain portion of the personnel for manning the armament.

* * * * *

"It is understood, of course, that such a step would involve the reorganization of the National Guard of the State of Florida, and in this connection I venture to invite attention to the action recently taken along this line by New York State,' etc.

"It is certainly not unreasonable to expect that the people of the cities near which these fortifications are located will be willing to cooperate in the development of a plan for the defense of their own homes and property. This is really the smallest contribution which may be made by an able-bodied citizen toward the national defense, and ought to present itself to the people thus directly interested as a patriotic duty.

"The argument is sometimes used that coast artillery

service will not appeal to the young men who now go into the State Troops, because they hope that in the event of war, the organizations to which they belong would 'go to the front' as a part of the mobile army. This is perhaps true, but the formation of coast artillery companies for service at home ought to be the means of bringing to the colors another class of men, no less patriotic, and who would be glad to belong to the military establishment, but are deterred by obligations of family and business.

"As stated in the report of this department last year, this plan of coast defense is one which involves considerations of local as well as national expediency, and should be dealt with under a policy far-seeing enough to contemplate emergencies which are now, apparently, only remotely possible, but which may unexpectedly develop.

"Coast artillery companies could be accepted with advantage at any of the following named points:

"Pensacola, DeFuniak Springs, Chipley, Marianna, Apalachicola, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Fort Myers, Bradentown, Plant City, Lakeland, Key West and Miami."

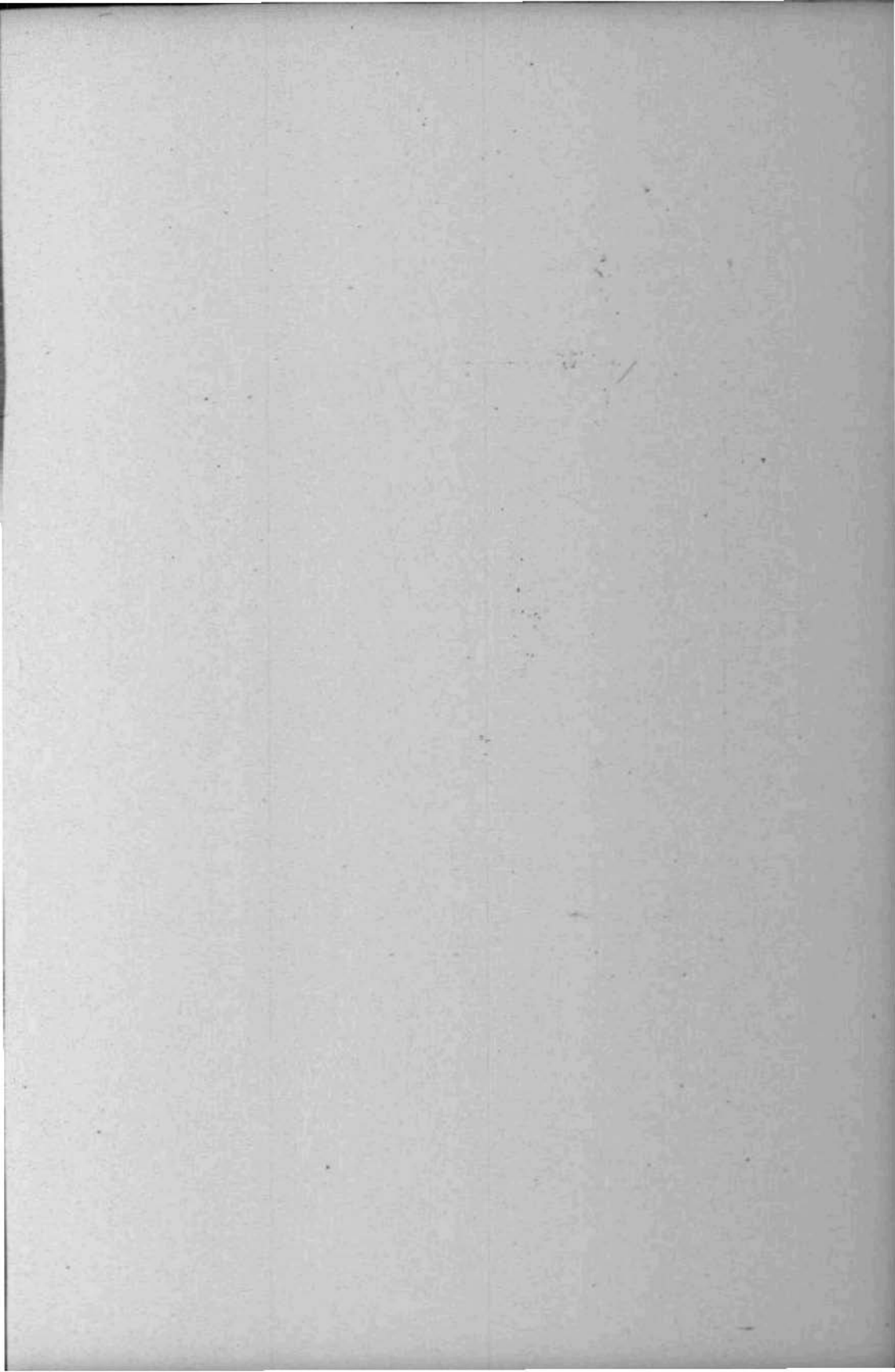
During 1908 only one company of coast artillery has been organized. This company was accepted into the State service at Plant City in June, and as the coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa had been concluded at that time, this company was included among the number later assigned to participate in the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises that were held in the U. S. Artillery District of Pensacola in October. It is gratifying to note that the work of this new company won much favorable comment from the regular army officers under whose observation it came during these exercises. It now has an enlisted strength of nearly eighty, with good prospects for continued improvement in efficiency. This company has been officially designated the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and has been permanently assigned to the Artillery District of Tampa. The commanding officer of the district has detailed an

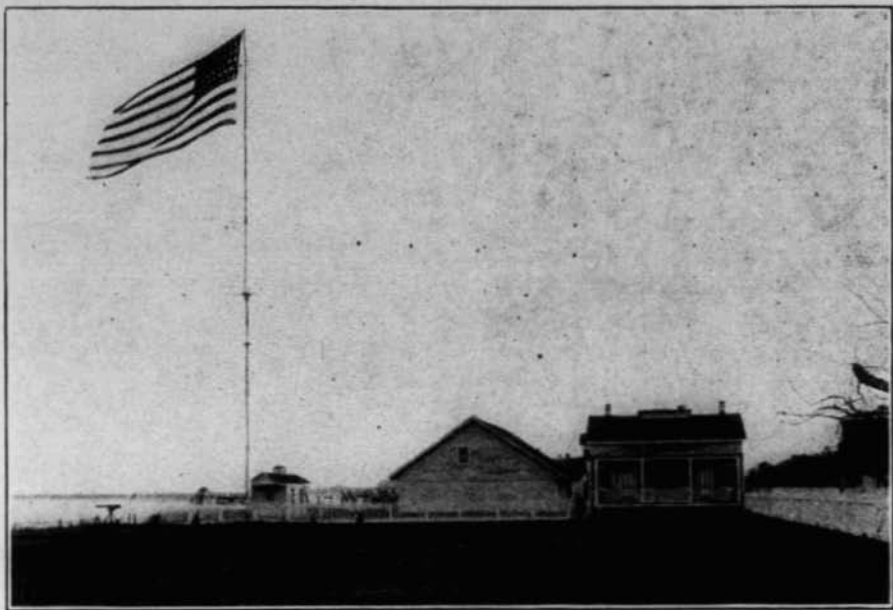
instructor who makes monthly visits to Plant City for the purpose of instructing and coaching the organization, and from this method most excellent results are being obtained.

It has been deemed inadvisable to arbitrarily transfer into the artillery branch of the service organizations that were formed and enlisted for the infantry arm; but opportunity has been afforded all infantry companies located in the vicinity of the several fortifications along our coast to voluntarily apply for transfer. So far, no applications have been received; but it is believed that the success of the exercises held this year in both the artillery districts of Tampa and Pensacola has done much to popularize that branch of the service with the infantry troops, and it is not unlikely that some applications for transfer may be received.

In order to conform to the new Federal laws relating to the militia, it will be necessary, at the approaching session of the Legislature, to secure amendment of those provisions of the Military Code of Florida which prescribe what the organization of the State troops shall be. Provision should then be made for organizing as many artillery companies as may be required to carry out the plan of the War Department for protecting and defending the coast of this State.

As it would be practically impossible, with the means that are available from State appropriations, to maintain a force of artillery almost as large again as the infantry force which the State now has, I most strongly recommend a reduction of strength in the infantry arm and the formation of additional coast artillery. In fact, the State might with advantage reorganize all of its troops, providing only for the maintenance of artillery, until such time as a larger force can be successfully maintained. There are many arguments that suggest themselves in support of this proposition:





Parade Ground, State Arsenal; showing stables in distance.

1. The present infantry organization could very readily be converted into artillery. The Brigadier General could be assigned as Chief of Artillery, with duties which have recently been most clearly defined by the War Department, and it would not be necessary to disturb the present regimental arrangement. The field and staff officers would retain their rank and respective offices, with the assignment of additional duties in connection with the artillery work, while the companies would be assigned to the nearest district.

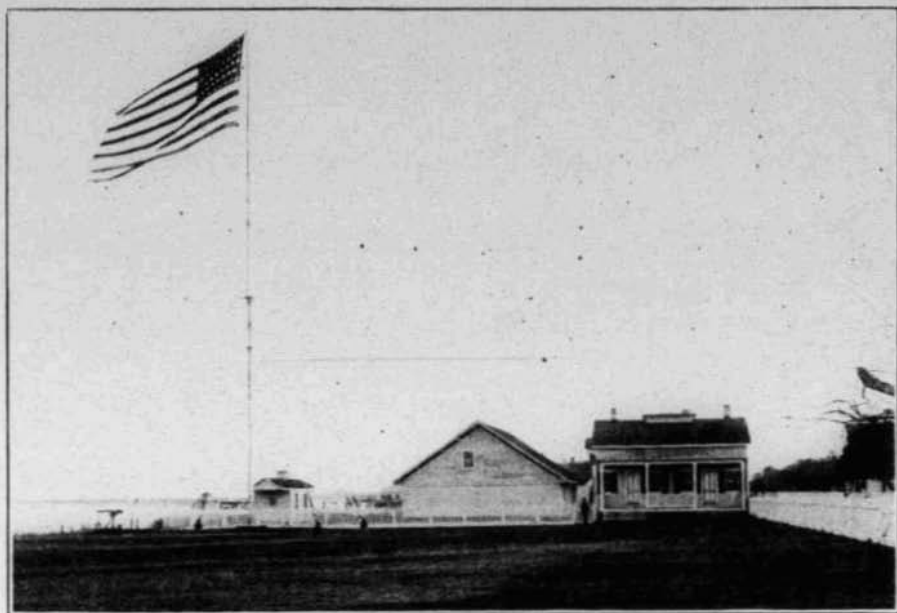
2. The Coast Artillery is armed and equipped as infantry, and instructed in infantry drill. It would, therefore, be available as infantry for all State purposes—serving in aid of the civil authorities, etc.

3. A very material advantage toward the increased efficiency of our troops would result from the detail of a regular army officer to visit each organization once a month for the purpose of instructing it in all branches of military work. The benefit to be derived from this special instruction has already been made apparent in the work of the First Company of Coast Artillery at Plant City.

4. The Garrison Schools of the various army posts in the State would be open to our officers, who would be given quarters and granted an allowance for subsistence while attending such schools. In the artillery service, the course of study at these schools would be just what they would require.

5. The fact that these troops are required to man the fortifications of our own coast, and that the maximum authorized strength of the regular army is not sufficient to fully garrison these forts, is sufficient to command the co-operation of the State in this matter. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, California and many other of the coast States have already assigned the quota of troops called for from them for coast artillery service, and we should also respond.

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6. As a further reason for conforming to the plans of the War Department in this matter, it should be considered that more than three-fourths of the expense of maintaining the State's present military force is borne by the Federal Government, and all uniforms, arms and equipments are received from that source.

INFANTRY.

The strength of the First Infantry has been increased during the year by the mustering into the service of an additional company at Jacksonville, which places at that post a full battalion of this regiment. Quite a number of inquiries have also been received at General Headquarters suggesting plans for the formation of other companies at points within the district of this regiment; but, for the most part, these inquiries have come from places which were believed to be too small, in point of population, to maintain a company continuously upon an efficient basis and at the standard now required by law. The cost of uniforming and equipping a company is so great that it is not considered good policy to accept military organizations at points without population sufficient to insure their being kept recruited up to at least the minimum fixed by law, as frequent changes, resulting from disbandments, etc., not only have a generally demoralizing effect; but involve great waste and expense both to the State and to the United States, which should be avoided. An application from citizens of Milton to form a company there received the approval of your Excellency, but its muster into the service has been delayed because of lack of State funds to provide quarters and to cover other necessary expenses of organization, also because of the lack of Federal funds for equipping it fully at this time.

The Second Infantry has lost one company during the

year, Company D, at Fort Myers, having fallen below the minimum number required by law, and the commanding officer having officially reported that it would be impossible to keep the organization up, its disbandment was necessitated. It is thought that there will be little difficulty in filling this vacancy soon by the formation of another company at some other point in South Florida.

ACTIVE DUTY.

Troops have been called out twice during the year to render service in aid of the civil authorities. In April the Mayor of Pensacola called for troops to preserve order in that city, stating that the civil authorities were unable to cope with conditions growing out of a strike then in progress in that city among the employees of the Pensacola Electric Company. A regiment of infantry was sent there and remained on duty for about a week. Reports fully covering the essential points of this service are submitted herewith, forming a part of Appendix A, to which the attention of your Excellency is respectfully invited.

Later in the same month, Company H, of the First Infantry, was placed on duty at Lake City to guard certain prisoners confined in the Columbia County jail at Lake City. Report on this service also forms a part of Appendix A.

EFFICIENCY AND DISCIPLINE.

There has been much progress toward increased efficiency throughout the Florida State Troops during the year. Reference was made under this heading in the report of the department for last year to the improved methods employed at brigade and the several regimental headquarters, and to the increased activity in these offices—indicating a stronger and growing appreciation of their

responsibilities upon the part of the officers concerned. There has been continued improvement along these lines, although the work of the headquarters, Second Infantry, has been somewhat impaired by the lack of necessary and proper staff assistance.

The system of making awards for proficiency in certain branches of military work, and of annually announcing the relative standing of organizations as to their efficiency, has apparently had a stimulating effect, and resulted in much benefit. Company I of the Second Infantry has, for the third successive year, won the State pennant for highest general efficiency, and will also hold for another year the bronze trophy of the Florida National Guard Association for highest company figure of merit in small arms practice. This organization is a credit to the service and to the regiment to which it belongs.

The averages of general proficiency in military work (as just computed and to be announced in the first general order of the series of 1909), are fair, and indicate continued general improvement; but three features of the tabulated averages point to serious deficiencies which are almost general throughout the troops:

1. The percentages in target practice show an almost total lack of appreciation upon the part of commanding officers of the relative importance of this branch of military work. It is most earnestly hoped that all officers of our military establishment will in the future address themselves more directly to improving the efficiency of their commands in this respect.

2. The ratings in guard duty are lamentably small, and reports of inspecting officers indicate a lack of instruction in this subject which is almost general throughout the troops.

These two matters are perhaps the most important to be considered in the training of a soldier. Of what use is a man equipped with a long-range rifle, and brought into conflict with troops similarly equipped, unless he is a marksman? And what could be more important than

that he should have that knowledge necessary to the protection of his camp when not engaged with the enemy? Too much attention is given, it is feared, to the show part of the military work, to the prejudice of that which, although it may be less interesting as a matter of practice, is of vastly more importance.

3. The inspections this year disclosed the fact that in only a few companies was any attention given to the maintenance and operation of the squad system. In some organizations the matter was entirely disregarded except so far as applies to the division of the company into squads at alignment for purposes of drill.

The advantages to be derived from the development and operation of the squad system in every company should be apparent and commend themselves to every commanding officer, for in no other way can he secure a successful management of the affairs of the company and relieve himself of the burdensome responsibilities which must otherwise rest upon him individually. The successful operation of the squad system as applied to all branches of the military work, is most creditably illustrated in Company D, First Infantry, and the system employed by the commanding officer of this company in all matters of interior economy is commended to the careful investigation of all other company commanders; believing that its adoption would not only be of advantage to them directly, but would tend to the great benefit of the service as a whole.

The question of discipline is so closely identified with the maintenance of efficiency—the one being dependent upon the other, in fact—that it can well be discussed under the same heading. We have, under our State laws, every necessary provision for the proper maintenance of discipline. Our authorized military courts correspond with those of the regular army; the procedure is assimilated thereto, and their powers are clearly defined. This being true, the question as to whether or not proper discipline is maintained simply involves the

correctness of the methods employed by commanding officers. In our organization the officer responsible for the discipline of a post is its commander. While the initiatory steps in each case must necessarily be taken by the immediate commanding officer of a delinquent, still it is the duty of the post commander to keep himself advised as to the attendance which is being secured at drills, and the general conduct of military affairs at his post, and upon him devolves the responsibility for applying, or causing to be applied, such corrective measures as may be required.

The summary court procedure is now more fully understood by our officers, and such courts have been established and are being successfully conducted at nearly all posts. Through the successful administration of these courts, better attendance is being obtained at drills and better discipline is being enforced among the enlisted men. The failure to apply the methods which are prescribed by law and regulations cannot but be regarded as indicating a lack of administrative ability upon the part of the commanding officers directly concerned.

It should be stated in behalf of the enlisted men, however, that, taken as a whole, they are doing well, and in the matter of responsiveness to the obligations imposed by their oath of enlistment, their work will compare most favorably with that of the commissioned officers. This is a general statement, and there are, of course, many commissioned officers who are not only untiring in the discharge of their military duties, but honestly and faithfully endeavor to perform such duties promptly and to carry out to the letter all orders and directions which are issued to them. It must be stated, however, that, as a general proposition, the weakest feature in our State military is the neglect of commissioned officers to properly perform their duties, and their failure to comply with orders which are issued to them.

An order to any officer in the service to proceed with his command to perform some active duty in aid of the

civil authorities would, undoubtedly, be immediately complied with; but in all other matters orders are being obeyed or disobeyed, and directions are being carried out or disregarded, much as suits the pleasure or inclination of the individual. This is having the effect of blocking the transaction of the business of the Military Department. This is a fatal defect which must either be corrected at once, or the organized militia of this State must fail of attaining anything like a proper standard of efficiency. Absolute, immediate and unhesitating obedience to orders is the only rule consistent with successful military administration.

Without exaggeration it may be said that fully seventy-five per cent. of the orders issued from General Headquarters under the authority of the Governor are either entirely disregarded or absolutely disobeyed, or, perhaps, the statement might be better expressed by saying that that percentage of those to whom such orders are addressed disregard or disobey them. Orders that are issued and letters conveying requests for action have to be followed up by anywhere from one to a dozen requests for compliance. One case recently came up in this office wherein it was found that a company commander had disregarded every letter that had been written him, and every provision of general orders applying to him and of special orders issued to him—except one—during a period of five months, including the orders covering a tour of duty in the field.

Such a condition is not only inconsistent with the fundamental principles governing military service, but does violence to them. If officers were permitted to disregard their obligations, disobey orders, conspire to subvert the plans and policies of their military superiors, and to actually institute mutinous resistance to the execution of proper orders and directions given them, the Florida State Troops would rapidly lose the ground gained during the past decade and revert to the undisciplined and unmilitary status which formerly distinguished the militia.

As Chief of Staff and under the provisions of law which require me to make such recommendations as I may deem in the interests of the service, I most earnestly urge the adoption of such positive disciplinary measures as will effectually check any disposition toward insubordination, and as will bring all officers to a more thorough appreciation of their responsibilities and obligations. Those who disregard or disobey proper and legal orders should at once be relieved from duty and either sent before examining boards to determine their competency to exercise command, or be ordered before a court-martial for trial. It is true that the expenses of convening court-martials is considerable, and that the lack of funds has sometimes prevented that action when it seemed very necessary; but, when it is considered that the very existence of the military establishment is dependent upon the ability to secure obedience to orders, the application of measures necessary to attain that end would seem to demand precedence over all other matters.

It is a fact to be regretted that there have been instances of gross insubordination during the year, in some of which organized effort to subvert the exercise of proper military authority was attempted, and where, by methods of continued agitation, the circulation of petitions and invocation of civil and political influences, attempt was made to resist and oppose the plans and measures initiated and sought to be enforced by your Excellency. The effective action taken by your Excellency has had the result of restoring or re-establishing a proper military spirit at the post where occurrences took place; at least there is pronounced improvement in the conditions there. The convening of a court-martial for the trial of an officer of high rank, and his subsequent conviction and dismissal from the service, furnished an example that will do much toward the establishment of proper discipline. In this case, the composition of the court (made up, as it was, of eight of the officers of the highest rank in the State service), the character and standing of its members com-

manded respect and consideration not only from those in the military service but from civilians as well. The presence on the court of a number of lawyers and jurists distinguished in their profession made certain a true determination of the facts from the evidence presented; while the long experience of these officers and their thorough knowledge of military relations and procedure was, of itself, a guarantee that their findings and sentence would be just and proper.

ADMINISTRATION.

Some changes have been made during the past year in the forms and paper work. The adoption of new regulations governing the issue and use of uniform clothing has made necessary a change in the old form of requisition, and while the form of "Special Requisition" will be adhered to for use in requiring for the various classes of stores, etc., a new form of Clothing Requisition has been adopted which conforms, as nearly as possible, to the form issued by the War Department. A very material change has also been made in the form of Property Return, the new form being adapted to the Ordnance Return of the Army. It is believed that the use of this new form will be more easily understood by our officers, and that it will be more satisfactory in every respect. This report will hereafter be made at the close of the fiscal year (on June 30th) instead of on September 30th as heretofore.

With a view to minimizing the paper work of commanding officers, orders were issued last year reducing the number of copies to be made of the Quarterly Return and Drill Report. It was thought that regimental commanders might consolidate the copies of this return received by them from their company commanders and then send the originals to this office. The operation of this plan proved it a failure, however, as reports did not reach this office, and for that reason the old plan had to be reverted to, so that it is now again required that copies of the Quarterly Return and Drill Report shall

be mailed direct to this office and also to the Commanding General of the Brigade.

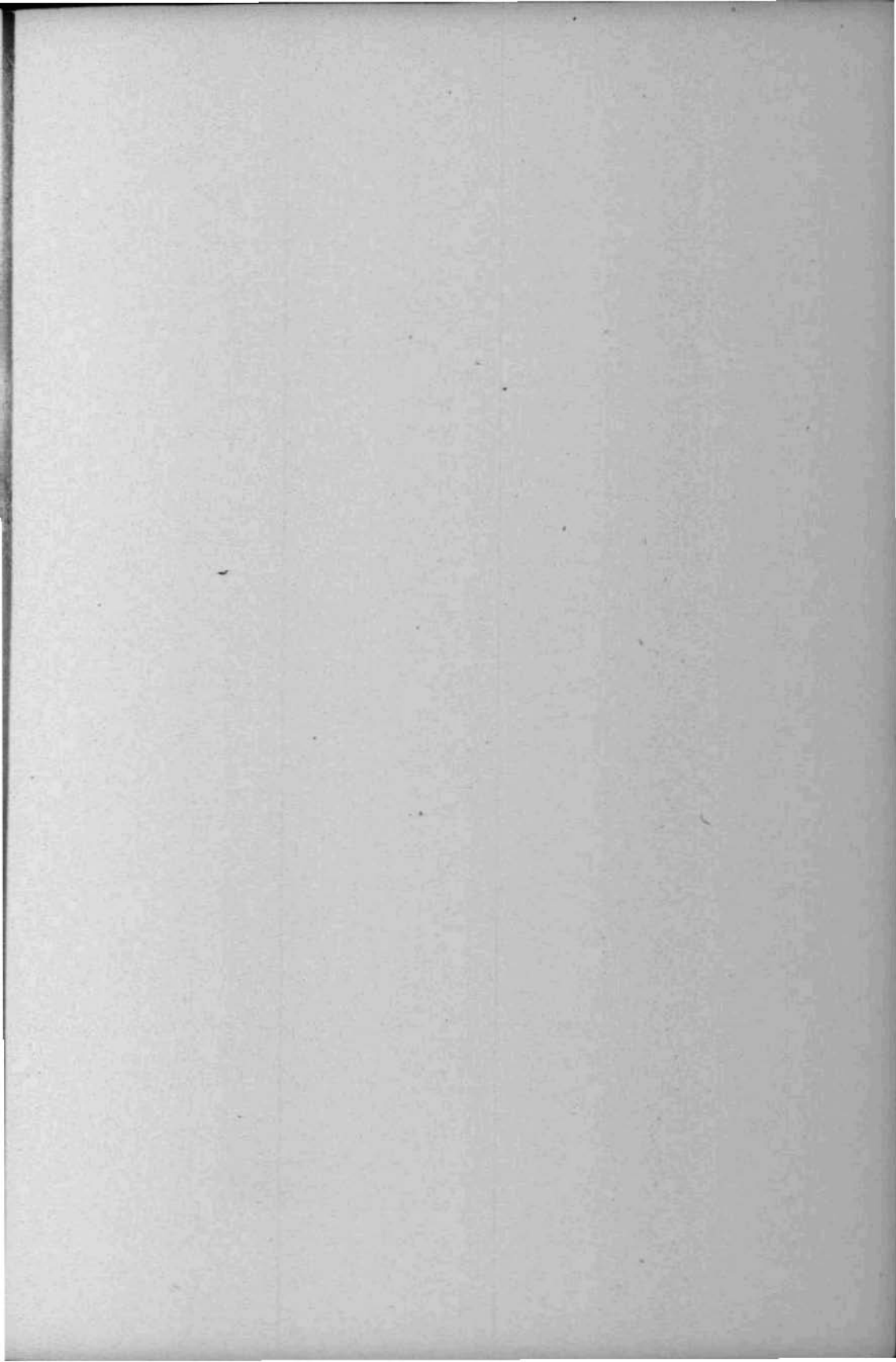
With a view to obtaining necessary information as to the disciplinary measures employed at each post, a quarterly report is now required from all Post Commanders showing the cases tried by summary court during that period and the final action in each case.

ORGANIZATION.

The present organization of the Florida State Troops does not correspond with that prescribed for the Regular Army, as required by Federal law. While the points of difference are not material—except as relates to the staff corps and departments—still, they are such as, unless corrected, will debar the State from the support now given the militia by the General Government. To make the necessary changes, amendment of our State law is required. The matter was taken up last year at the annual meeting of the Florida National Guard Association and a special committee on legislation was appointed to draft a bill embodying such amendments of the Military Code as it now stands as will remedy this defect and make the State military law as perfect as possible in other respects. This bill is being prepared and will be presented to the attention of the Legislature of 1909.

It is believed that the law should be so amended as to permit the Governor to prescribe through orders, from time to time, what the organization shall be, the law simply providing for this and fixing the maximum strength of organized militia that may be maintained in time of peace. This will make it possible to conform the organization of our State forces to that of the Army whenever necessitated by amendment of the Federal laws, without awaiting action of the State Legislature. This plan has been adopted in a number of States already.

The Act of Congress of June 21, 1903, was amended at the last session of Congress extending for two years the





Warehouse and Shops, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

time originally allowed the States in which to make the organization of their troops conform as required in the original Act. It will be seen, therefore, that the amendment of our State law at the next session of the Legislature is vitally necessary.

The present organization of our troops of the line is practically correct, but the organization of the staff corps and departments should be as follows:

Adjutant General's Department—

The Adjutant General, with rank of major general. (As this is the rank fixed by the State Constitution. It should be brigadier general).

- 1 adjutant general, with rank of colonel.
- 1 adjutant general, with rank of major (for detail as adjutant general of the brigade).

Inspector General's Department—

- 1 inspector general, with rank of colonel.
- 1 inspector general, with rank of colonel (for detail to the brigade staff).

Judge-Advocate General's Department—

- 1 judge-advocate, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate General).
- 1 judge-advocate, with rank of major (for detail to the brigade staff).

Quartermaster's Department—

- 1 assistant quartermaster general, with rank of colonel (who shall be detailed as Acting Quartermaster General and Acting Chief of Ordnance).
- 1 quartermaster, with rank of major (for detail as quartermaster of brigade).
- 5 post quartermaster sergeants.

Subsistence Department—

- 1 assistant commissary general, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Commissary General).



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- 1 judge-advocate, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate General).
- 1 judge-advocate, with rank of major (for detail to the brigade staff).

Quartermaster's Department—

- 1 assistant quartermaster general, with rank of colonel (who shall be detailed as Acting Quartermaster General and Acting Chief of Ordnance).
- 1 quartermaster, with rank of major (for detail as quartermaster of brigade).
- 5 post quartermaster sergeants.

Subsistence Department—

- 1 assistant commissary general, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Commissary General).

- 1 commissary, with rank of major (for detail as commissary of brigade).
- 2 post commissary sergeants.

Medical Department—

- 1 assistant surgeon general, with rank of colonel (to be detailed as Acting Surgeon General).
- 3 surgeons, with rank of major (one for detail as surgeon of the brigade and for detail to each regiment of infantry).
- 20 assistant surgeons, with rank of captain or first lieutenant (two for detail to each regiment of infantry, and the remainder to be assigned to duty, one at each post).
- A Hospital Corps to consist of:
 - 2 sergeants, first-class.
 - 5 sergeants.
 - 17 privates, first-class.
 - 7 privates.

Pay Department—

- 1 paymaster, with rank of major.
- 1 paymaster, with rank of captain.

Corps of Engineers—

- 1 major (for detail to brigade staff).

Ordnance Department—

- An Acting Chief of Ordnance, with rank of colonel, by detail from the Quartermaster's Department.
- 1 lieutenant colonel (for detail as general inspector of small arms practice).
- 1 major (for detail to the brigade staff as ordnance officer and brigade inspector of small arms practice).
- 2 captains (one for detail to each regiment of infantry as inspector of small arms practice).
- 3 ordnance sergeants.

Signal Corps—

- 1 major (for detail to the brigade staff).

SMALL ARMS FIRING.

The advancement in small arms practice has not kept apace with the progress in other branches of military work. The records show very little improvement over what was done last year.

Every effort is being made by this department to encourage the establishment of small outdoor ranges at each post—and the use of them. It is a regrettable fact that at some posts where there are facilities for outdoor shooting, apparently no attempt has been made by the commanding officers to have the men fire the required course and qualify in some degree of marksmanship.

Unfortunately, there were no State funds available this year for defraying the expense of the annual rifle competition, and it could not be held. For the same reason no team could be sent from this State to participate in the national matches. This had the effect of losing the fine place which had been won by our State team in former competitions. Florida was one of the very few States not represented in the national matches.

It is believed that the completion and equipment of our State rifle range will overcome many of the difficulties with which the troops have had to contend in this matter. With the modern long range rifles it is hard to find at each post a location for an outdoor range which will be perfectly safe; but the establishment of this large range at the central point and adjoining the permanent camping ground of the troops, will make it possible to give every soldier participating in the annual field exercises an opportunity to fire his rifle and to qualify in some degree of marksmanship. While these difficulties obtain in the matter of outdoor shooting, there is absolutely no excuse for failure upon the part of commanding officers to give the indoor instruction which is prescribed for the Winter months. Gallery range equipment is available to every post, and can be furnished upon requisition to the State

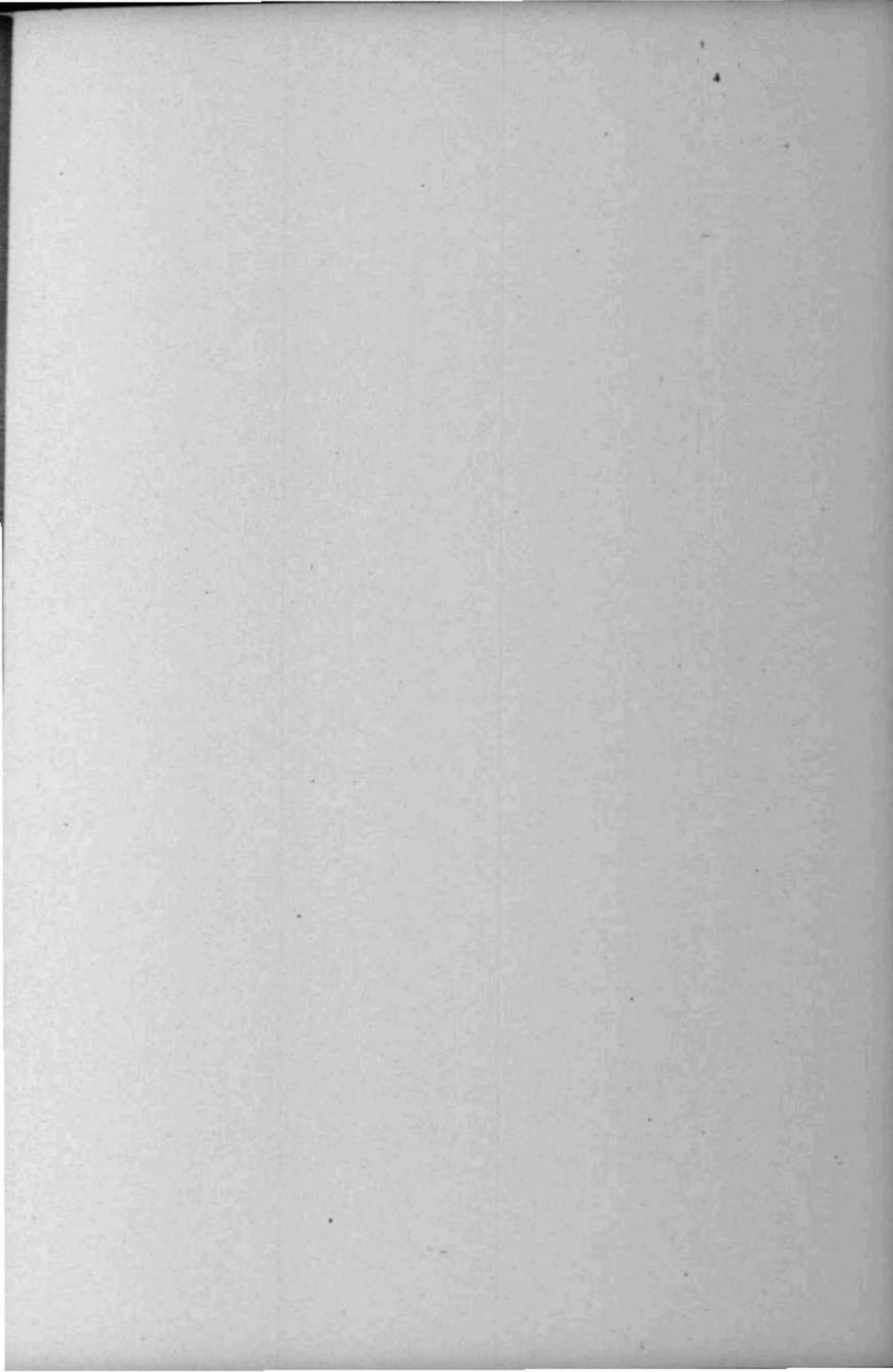
Arsenal. There are only a few posts, however, where gallery ranges have been established, and at some of those that have been supplied with the iron targets and other equipments, the ranges have not been established.

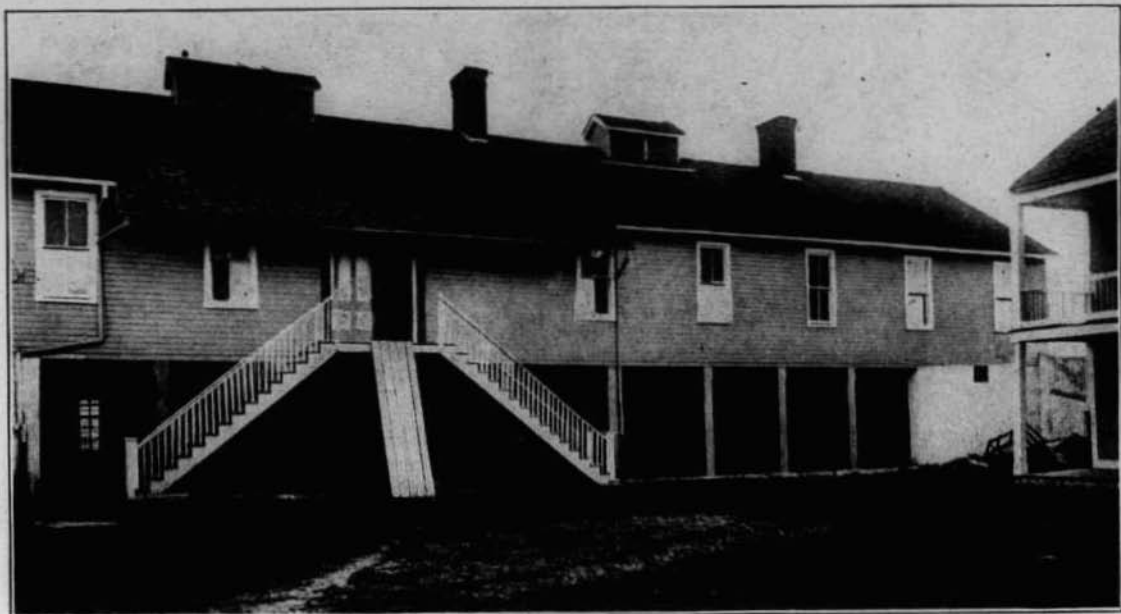
Press of other business in this department makes it practically impossible to undertake anything like a consistent campaign for the promotion of small arms practice. This should be actively handled by the General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, who should be able, through correspondence, if not by personal visits, to keep thoroughly in touch with what is being done—or what is not being done—at each post. By suggesting plans to commanding officers, and by constantly urging upon them the importance and necessity for training their men in marksmanship, better results could be obtained. The new Federal law (Act of May 27, 1908) authorizes the appointment of regimental inspectors of small arms practice, and it is hoped that by the selection for these positions of men who are enthusiastic riflemen and at the same time have marked executive and administrative ability, they may be able to more quickly advance this much neglected branch of military work.

FIELD EXERCISES.

The field exercises of the Florida State Troops during 1908 consisted of joint army and militia coast defense exercises, which were held in the U. S. Artillery District of Tampa in May, and participated in by the field and staff and Companies B, C, D, F, G, I, K, L and M, Second Infantry, and the band, First Infantry, and similar exercises held during October in the U. S. Artillery District of Pensacola, which were participated in by the field and staff, Third Battalion, and Companies C, K, L and M, First Infantry, and the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

The field and staff of the First Infantry, and Com-





Clothing Warehouse, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

panies A, B, D, E, F and H of that regiment, and the field and staff of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, and Companies A, E and H of that regiment, were excused from practice service in the field for the year because of their tour of duty at Pensacola in aid of the civil authorities, which had necessitated their absence from home and business for quite as long as the encampment period, and had, possibly, proven quite as instructive as the usual tour of field service.

The reports upon the joint army and militia coast defense exercises, both by regular and State officers (extracts from which are submitted herewith), indicate most gratifying improvement over the work of the year previous, when similar exercises were held. It is believed that the work of the State troops was fully up to the expectations of their instructors, while, on the other hand, the militiamen enjoyed the exercises and fully realized the benefits which they derived from the experience.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1907, the model 1898 magazine rifles ("Kraggs") and corresponding equipments are now being exchanged for the new .30 calibre U. S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, with pertaining equipments. The new arms, to the value of \$35,820.62, have been received and distributed to the several organizations; while orders have been issued providing for the turning in to certain designated U. S. arsenals of the old arms and equipments.

The issue of these stores to the Florida troops makes their armament correspond exactly with that of the Regular Army.

The establishment of the State Arsenal has made it possible to keep on hand such surplus stock of ordnance and ordnance stores as will make it possible to arm and equip at any time the full strength of the organized force authorized under our State law.



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FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

*Under Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes as amended,
allotment for Arms, Equipments, etc.:*

By balance January 1, 1908.....	\$ 4,344.19	
By allotment on July 1, 1908.....	14,723.20	
To amount expended in purchase of ordnance stores, Quartermas- ter's supplies, etc., to December 31, 1908	\$17,217.06	
To amount transferred to "allot- ment for promotion of rifle prac- tice"	33.03	
To balance	1,517.30	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$19,067.39	\$19,067.39

*Under Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes as amended,
allotment for the promotion of rifle practice:*

By balance, January 1, 1908.....	\$ 35.79	
By allotment on July 1, 1908.....	4,907.74	
By amount transferred from the allotment for arms, equipments, etc.....	333.03	
To amount expended for purchase of additional land adjoining State Camp Ground for rifle range purposes	\$ 3,668.80	
To balance	1,607.76	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,276.56	\$ 5,276.56

Under the Act of May 27, 1908; allotment for supplies:

By allotment on July 1, 1908.....	\$14,952.25	
By additional allotment October 24, 1908..	625.55	
To amount expended in the pur- chase of uniforms and supplies up to Dec. 31, 1908.....	\$15,577.80	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,577.80	\$15,577.80

Under the Act of May 27, 1908; allotment for Ammunition:

By allotment on July 1, 1908.....	\$ 7,713.30	
To amount expended up to Dec.		
31, 1908	\$ 4,350.12	
To balance	3,363.18	
		<hr/>
	\$ 7,713.30	\$ 7,713.30

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Fund for Expenses of Encampment and Field Exercises of the Florida State Troops in 1907; available under Section 3, of Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida, for equipping and preparing the State Camp Grounds:

By balance unexpended January 1, 1908....	\$11,991.78	
To expenditures in preparing and equipping the camp grounds and rifle range, as shown in Report of State Armory Board..	\$ 7,013.08	
To balance	4,998.70	
		<hr/>
	\$11,991.78	\$11,991.78

Fund for Expenses of the Florida State Troops during 1908:

To appropriation for 1908.....	\$14,865.00	
By expenditures for armory rents, allowances to the various organizations, and miscellaneous expenses of the Military Department, as per list of Comptroller's warrants which forms Appendix F.....	\$14,850.35	
By balance	14.65	
		<hr/>
	\$14,865.00	\$14,865.00

DEFICIENCY IN STATE APPROPRIATION.

A deficiency exists in the appropriation for expenses of Florida State Troops at the close of the year, leaving a number of accounts from the third quarter—and practically all accounts from the fourth quarter of the year 1908 unpaid and still due. Estimate for appropriation to cover has been prepared and sent to the Comptroller to be included with the estimates which he is required to submit to the Legislature.

This deficiency may be attributed to the following causes:

1. Exceptional expenses which have had to be met during the year and which were not contemplated in the estimate upon which the appropriation was based. This includes expense of official investigation by the Inspector General's Department at Tampa, two general courts-martial, and of moving the military stores from Tallahassee to St. Augustine and the establishment of the State Arsenal at the latter point.

2. Subsequent to the preparation of the estimate upon which the appropriation was based, and during the year and a half which has since elapsed, the rents of nearly all armories have been increased. This is presumably the result of a general increase in property valuations, although the increase at some posts has, as a matter of course, been greater than at others; but, taken as a whole, the general raise in rents will probably average fifteen per cent.

3. A decision of the Comptroller, applied to this Department, to the effect that no accounts incurred during the calendar year 1908 would be paid from funds appropriated for 1909. The effect of this ruling may be appreciated when it is understood that it reversed what had been the practice of years. All bills for armory rent, requisitions for allowances to organizations, etc., for the last quarter of each calendar year, and all accounts of every character for the last month of such year, had always been presented *after the close of that quarter* and paid from the appropriation becoming available in

the new year. Thus, during the first months of 1908 there were paid from the appropriation for that year all accounts for armory rent and allowances for the preceding quarter, and all accounts of a general character for the preceding month; which means that approximately four thousand dollars of 1907 accounts was in that way paid from the appropriation for 1908; and, as has been previously stated, this had always been the practice, not only in this department, but, as far as can be learned, in all others.

It is not contended that this is not a proper ruling; but being put in effect for the first time, a deficiency is the natural result.

4. A further cause for the deficiency has been the drawing of warrants against the Fund for Expenses of the State Troops which were properly and legally payable from other funds—including accounts for printing, payable under the law from the appropriation for general printing and advertising, and accounts incurred by the State Armory Board and approved by your Excellency and at this office for payment under Section 3. of Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida, from the encampment appropriation.

Upon a comparison of the books of this office with those of the Comptroller's office, made about the middle of September, it was found that warrants aggregating \$947.25 had been erroneously drawn against the current expenses fund, and letters were written the Comptroller calling attention to these errors and requesting that the fund be credited with the amount involved. A number of letters to the same effect were subsequently written direct from this office, and appeals made through your Excellency, but without result, so far as this office is advised.

It is respectfully submitted that to take the position that errors of that character, when once made cannot be corrected, is, upon its face, fatal to the successful conduct of the public business, for while in this instance only about one-fifteenth of the whole appropriation was involved, it might have been a half or three-fourths; which

means that the resultant inconveniences and complications would have simply been multiplied that much.

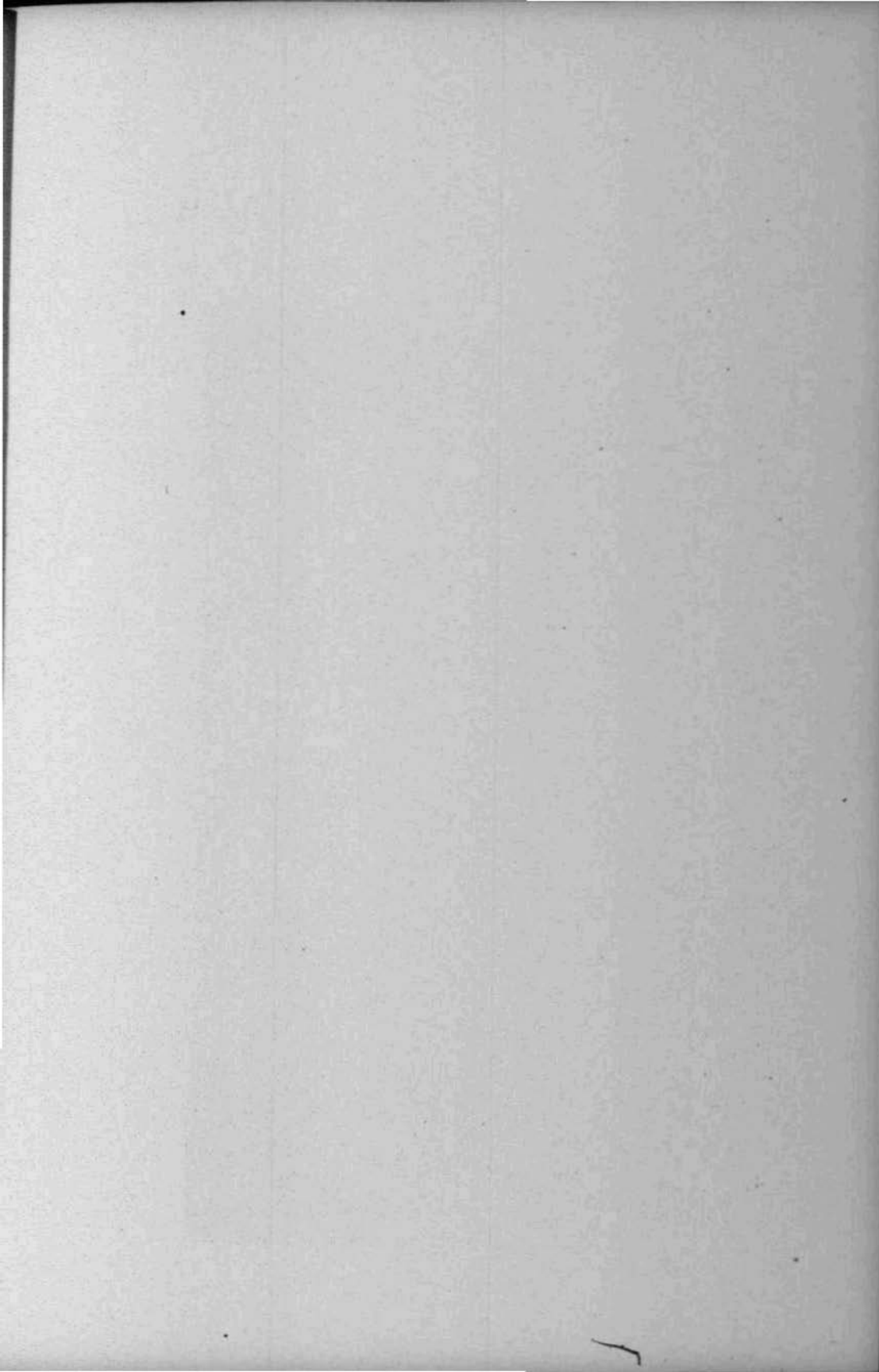
A further consideration is that if this office is required to administer the funds appropriated for the support of the military, it is absolutely necessary to know here at all times what the status is of the several appropriations. If payments are made from these funds that are not contemplated or even known of at this office, difficulties are bound to follow.

EXPENSES OF TROOPS CALLED OUT IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

A very serious situation developed this year, when it became necessary to order out a considerable number of troops in response to call from the civil authorities of one of our large cities for aid in preserving the peace and enforcing the law.

It was found that there was absolutely no provision of the State law under which payment for this service could be made. It is true that accounts of that character would be payable from any funds appropriated for the general expenses of the Florida State Troops, and payments—where one company has been ordered out for one or two days at a time—have occasionally been so made; but in the case of a week's tour of duty by an entire regiment that method would be absolutely impracticable, for it would exhaust the entire fund and close up the military establishment. In this instance, in fact, there was not sufficient funds remaining unexpended in the fund. As a result, the accounts growing out of the service at Pensacola remain unpaid.

Investigation made through this Department develops the fact that in nearly every State the general military law contains a provision that where troops are called out for active service by order of the Governor, the necessary and proper expenses of such service shall be paid from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This operates as a continuous appropriation and enables the Governor to perform the duties and meet the responsi-





Assembly Hall and Officers' School, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

bilities imposed upon him under the Constitution and by law.

It is obviously inconsistent to require the Governor in his executive capacity to enforce the law and preserve the peace, and to maintain a military force for this purpose, if, when emergency arises, he is without the means for using this force and meeting his responsibilities.

CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The claim against the United States for reimbursement on account of expenses incurred in organizing the First Regiment of Florida Volunteer Infantry for the war with Spain, has not yet been settled; there remains due the State the sum of \$1,386.27.

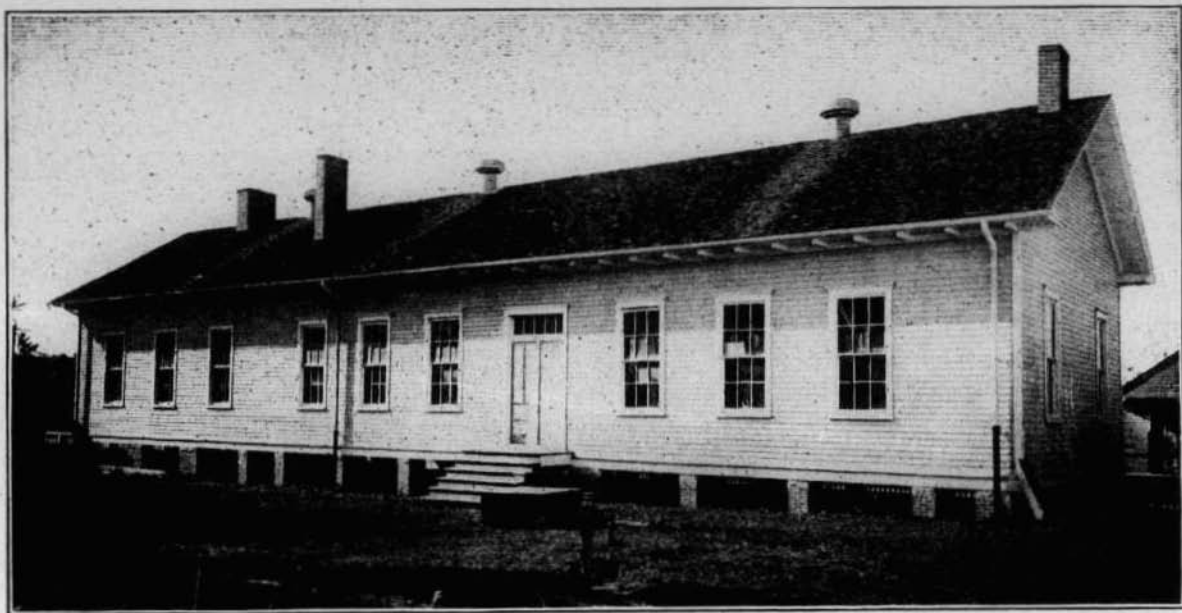
THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual convention of the Florida National Guard Association was held in the Duval County Armory, at Jacksonville, April 16th and 17th. The attendance at this meeting was not quite as large as had been expected, though there were representatives from nearly every post, possibly thirty-five or forty officers being present.

Report of the exact proceedings of the meeting has not been furnished this office, as has been the usual custom, but the Association devoted two days to a thorough and wide discussion of military affairs in general, appointed committees to carry out policies which seemed desirable in the interest of the service, including a committee to formulate and present to the next Legislature certain proposed amendments to the military code.

It is certain that the full discussion which was given all matters taken up by the convention will result in benefit to the troops, as well as to the officers who were fortunate enough to be present.

The work of the convention included a lyceum feature, at which there were read a number of most interesting



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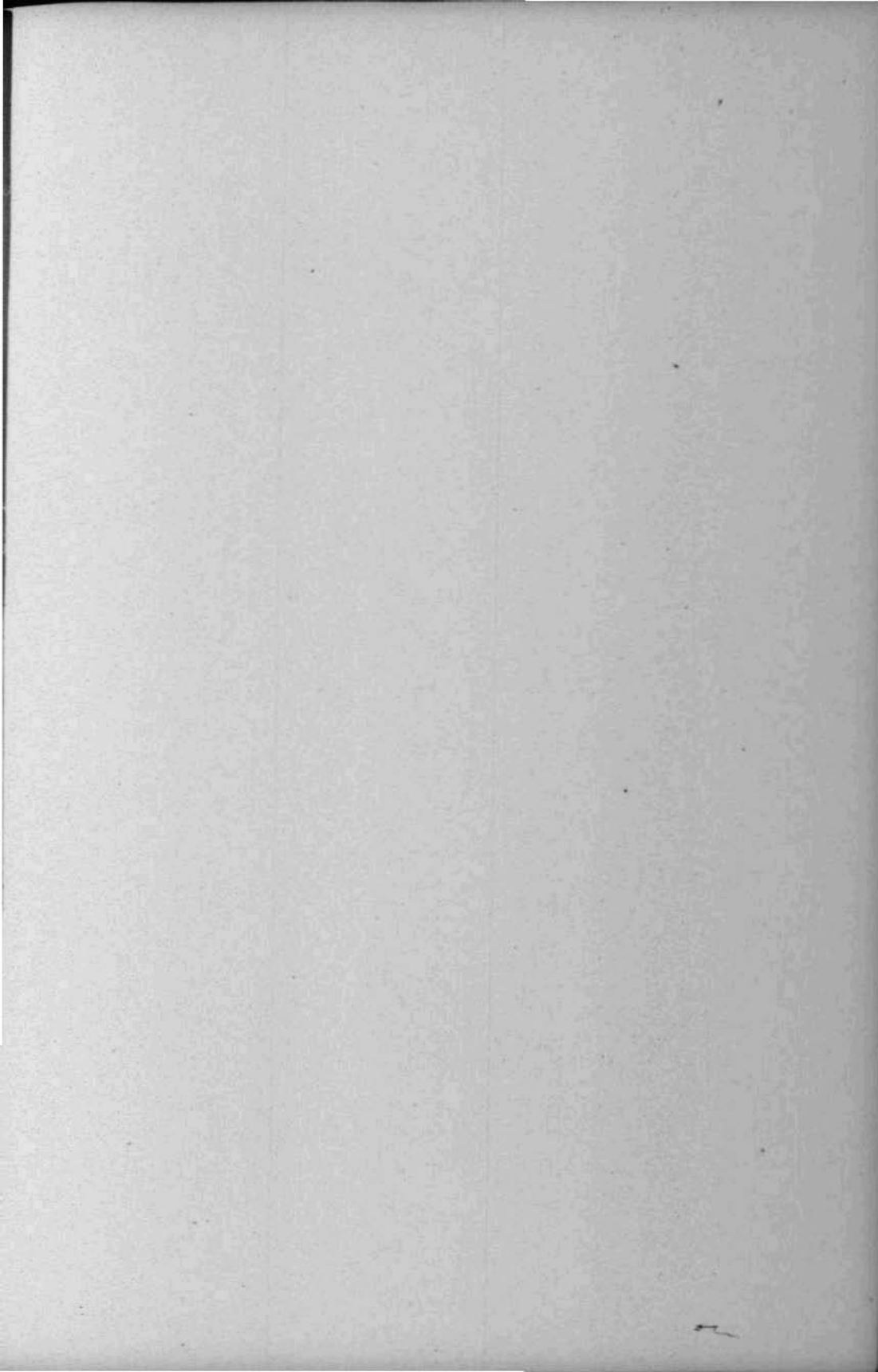
papers dealing with the various branches of military work. Through invitation of the Association, a paper was read by Lieutenant-Colonel Lansing H. Beach, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, entitled "The Spade," in which the value of that tool as an implement of war was most ably illustrated. Under orders from the War Department, Colonel Charles P. Townsley, of the U. S. Coast Artillery Corps, was present, and delivered an address upon the subject of the militia in coast defense work, which was of particular interest in view of the effort being made to co-operate with the War Department in its plan to utilize the organized militia in manning the United States coast fortifications. Most interesting and instructive papers were also read by a number of State officers, including Brigadier General John W. Sackett, Brigadier General John S. Maxwell and Captain A. H. Blanding.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Association should be held in Tampa, at such time as may be settled upon by the executive committee.

The fifth annual meeting of this Association was marked by one or two distinctly enjoyable social functions, including a banquet on the opening night at which there were present the commander-in-chief, all attending members of the Association, and many distinguished citizens of Jacksonville and other points in Florida, who, by their attendance, testified to their interest in the Florida State Troops. On the second night a ball was given in the Duval County Armory in honor of the visiting officers; while, on the same afternoon, the delegates of the convention had enjoyed a trip by boat down the St. Johns River to the new State Camp Ground and Rifle Range.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The tenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States was held at Faneuil





Stables and Warehouse (Overcoats and Blankets), State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

Hall, in the City of Boston, on January 12th, 13th and 14th. Florida was represented at this meeting by a delegation consisting of the Adjutant General, General John S. Maxwell, the Commanding General of the First Brigade, and Colonel William A. MacWilliams, the Quartermaster General.

This convention was the largest which has yet been held by the Association, and the work accomplished was of the greatest importance. The detailed report of the convention has been printed and placed in the hands of your Excellency and all officers of the troops; therefore, it is not thought necessary to recount here the various matters which were considered and acted upon. As indicating the value of these meetings to the National Guard it should be pointed out, however, that there was prepared by this convention the bill shortly afterwards introduced in Congress through the president of the Association (Senator Dick) which became a law, and is now known as "The Law of May 27th, 1908," under which act the Federal appropriation for the support of the militia has been more than doubled. This new bill also includes provision for a clothing allowance to the troops, and other amendments of the original Dick law, the necessity for which has been developed during the five years of its appropriation.

Another feature of the new law which promises special advantages to the service, is the proviso for a National Militia Board to act in an advisory capacity with the Secretary of War in the consideration of all matters affecting the militia. This Board has now been organized and many of its recommendations with regard to administrative matters have been put in effect. Its functions are, in a way, correlative with that of the General Staff, which is an Advisory Board for matters relating to the regular Army.

The next meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States is to be held at Los Angeles, California, commencing May 17th.



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STATE CAMP SITE AND TARGET RANGE.

The work of preparing and equipping the State Camp Site and Target Range has been steadily progressing during the current year, but the vast extent of this property and the great amount of work to be done before either the Camp Ground or Rifle Range will be properly equipped, necessarily makes the progress very slow, though an even more important consideration in this connection is the limited funds which have been available to the State Armory Board for use.

The work which has been done under the direction of the State Armory Board, is told of in the Report of that Board, which is submitted herewith as Appendix D, and to which the attention of your Excellency is especially invited.

No special appropriation was made by the Legislature for the improvement of this property, and the funds that have been used are such as have become available through a saving in the encampment fund for the year 1907. The act which provided for the establishment of the State Camp Grounds made it possible to use, in this way, any funds appropriated for encampment purposes and not wholly so expended. It will be recalled that the property originally acquired as a Camp Ground was obtained through purchase with funds raised by subscription among the citizens of Jacksonville. At the same time, there was purchased on the west boundary of the Camp Grounds a tract of four hundred (400) acres to be used as a State Rifle Range. This purchase was made in the name of the United States Government through Federal funds available for the purpose. Quite recently an additional purchase of one hundred and ninety-three and one-third (193 1/3) acres has been made for the Rifle Range in the same way, which gives a total in Camp Grounds and Rifle Range of nearly nine hundred (900) acres. The property is most admirably located, and when the necessary improvements have been made, the land cleared and

properly laid out, it will give the State of Florida a Camp Ground which, in every respect, will be equal, if not superior, to any other tract of land owned for this purpose in the United States.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

Pursuant to the act of Legislature approved June 3rd, 1907, the War Department turned over to the State of Florida, under a lease, the property at St. Augustine known as St. Francis Barracks, as a State Arsenal. Under an Executive Order dated May 30th, 1908, your Excellency formally took charge of these buildings, and caused to be established there the administrative offices of the State troops and the State Arsenal. The United States had expended, the year previous, approximately \$14,000.00 in repairing the various buildings which make up this property, but this had largely been exterior work, and before the main building could be occupied for offices, etc., it became necessary to make some interior improvements, including the installation of lights, etc. There had never existed any facilities for the care of public military property in this State, and such limited supply of this property as was kept on hand was stored in the cellar and lower halls of the State Capitol. In consequence of this, the administration of military affairs and the proper equipment of the troops were greatly handicapped. It was found, however, when the time came to move these stores, that the quantity of old stores, as well as new, on hand, far exceeded all expectations, and the cost of moving them, by freight, was something over \$500.00.

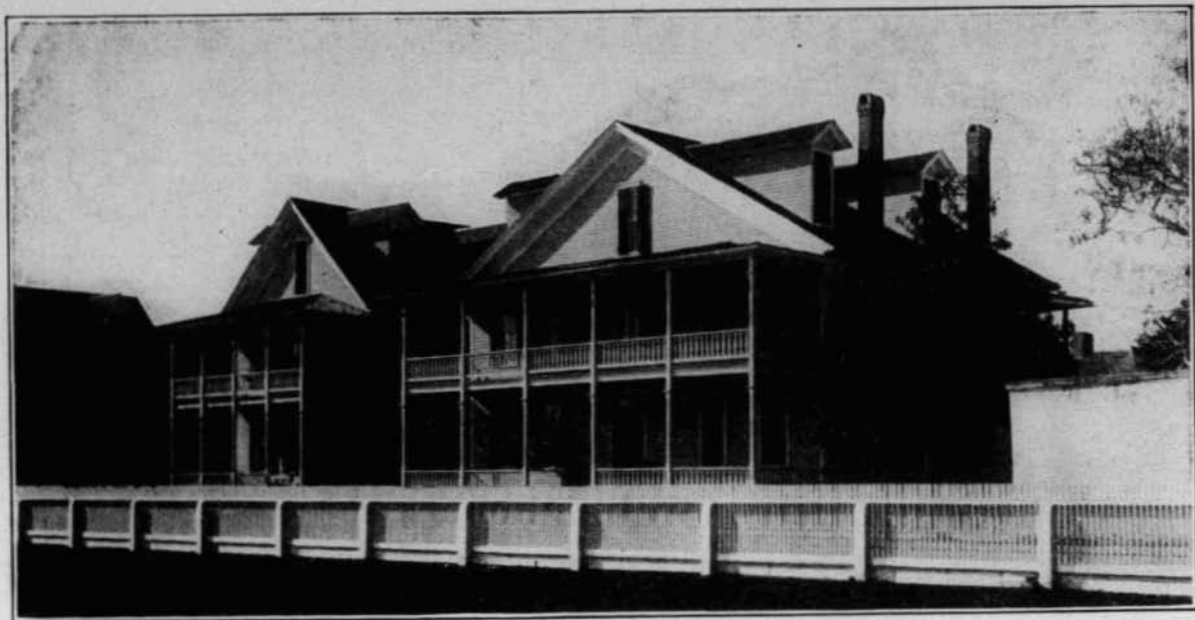
The act of the Legislature which authorized the establishment of this Arsenal carried no appropriation for the purposes, but in view of the necessity for the establishment and use your Excellency felt justified in authorizing the expenditure of such funds as might be necessary, from the appropriation for general expenses of the Florida

State troops. At your request, an estimate of the possible expense of establishing the Arsenal was prepared in this Department and submitted for your consideration and approval, which estimate received your approval on May 30th, 1908, and the work was thereupon undertaken, in accordance with these directions.

The Arsenal has now been established, and is gradually being equipped. The buildings themselves are most admirably suited for this purpose. Those used as store-rooms open in upon a court surrounded by a high stone wall, which affords every safety for the munitions and stores kept within. It has followed, necessarily, that with the limited force available in this Department and the absolute lack of funds, the work of establishing the Arsenal and equipping it has been slow, but the results obtained have been surprising, and, at the same time, most gratifying. The main building in which the administrative offices are located, is a large stone structure of two stories, with fourteen (14) large rooms on each floor. The top floor is given over entirely to the military offices, one room being used for the office of the Adjutant General, two as a library, one for the stenographer's office and correspondence files, one as a store room for blank forms, one as a mailing and express room, with all necessary appliances, including addressing machines, mimeographs, etc., two occupied by the Division of Supplies, two more for the storing of records, and two large rooms in the north end of the building are used for an exhibit of all classes of uniforms and military equipment issued to the troops. This exhibit is not only of interest to people who casually visit the Arsenal, but it is expected to be instructive and useful to the officers and members of the military establishment who may come here from time to time.

In this connection, it is proper to say that the location of the Arsenal in this city has made it possible for a large number of officers to visit the military department in person, and thus being brought into closer touch they are



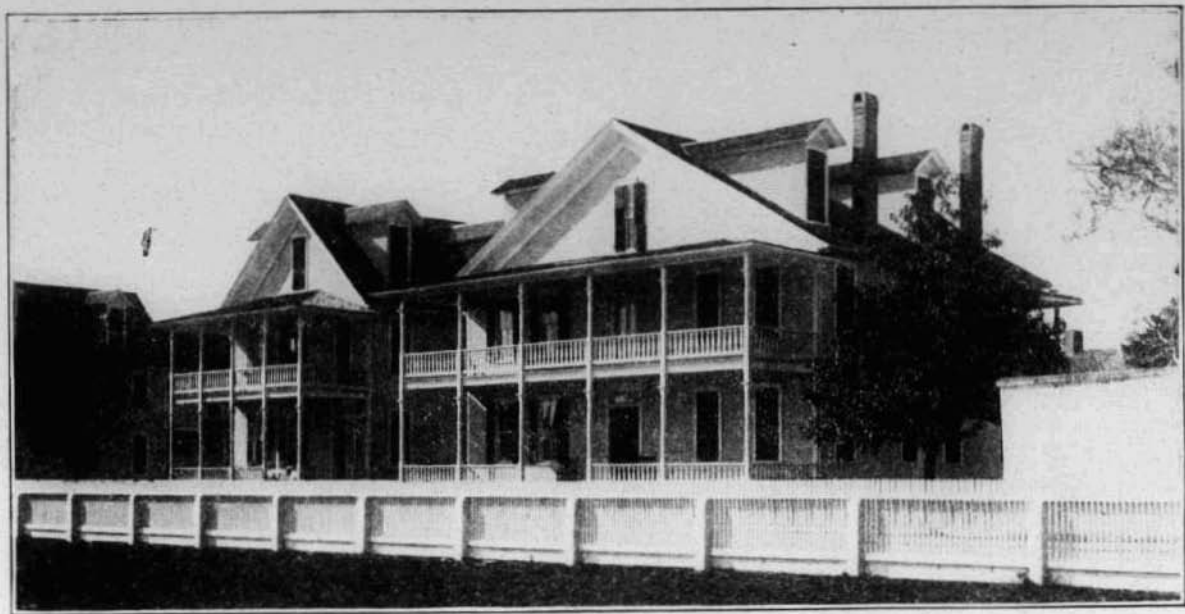


Officers' Quarters, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

able to gain a better understanding of the methods of administration and plans for military work.

The lower floor of the main building, which, for the want of a better name, has been designated "The Administration Building," is used entirely for storing ordnance and ordnance stores. It is now possible to devote one room on this floor to each class of ordnance stores. For instance: The rifles are in one room; the revolvers, revolver holsters, belts, cartridge boxes, etc., in another; haversacks, canteens, canteen-haversack-straps, etc., in another, and so on, utilizing all of the rooms on that floor.

Immediately in the rear of the Administration Building is a long, two-story frame building which is divided into two long halls. One of these halls is used exclusively for storing unserviceable property, which includes all classes of stores worn out by the troops and turned in for condemnation. In the other hall (which is probably 100 feet long by 40 feet wide) is kept all the reserve tentage held on hand at the State Arsenal. A recent issue to the troops of the new pattern conical wall tent has withdrawn from use in each company, anywhere from twenty-five to thirty of the old style "common tents," with poles, etc. Much of this tentage is too good to be condemned, and will be required later on, should it be found practicable to hold Inter-State or National rifle matches at the new rifle range which is being built at the State Camp Grounds. This tentage has, therefore, been called in, is being repaired, and will be kept on hand at the Arsenal. It is also necessary to keep on hand a supply of new tentage, all of which practically takes up the space provided in this hall. On the lower floor there is a room for musical instruments, band equipments, etc., another room for saddles and horse equipment, another room for paper targets and target supplies, another room for medical supplies and hospital corps equipment. There are two large rooms which are being fully equipped as shops, in which can be made all minor repairs to military equipment. All of the tools and material for the equipments



Officers' Quarters, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

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of these shops have been purchased through the War Department from funds available for that purpose under Federal appropriation. There is a large machine shop, equipped with lathe, benches, all necessary tools, forge, anvil, and blacksmith equipment; the motive power in this shop being supplied by a three-horsepower electric motor. Adjoining this is a carpenter shop, fully equipped in every particular with all necessary tools, etc., and adjoining this is a paint shop, with all classes of paints, oils, and repairing materials necessary for that kind of work.

The third building on the south side of this square is designated as a clothing warehouse. The top floor of this building includes one hall, which is 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and another hall which is 80 feet long by 40 feet wide. In the former there have been built large cupboards lined with tar paper for the accommodation of all classes of woolen uniform clothing, which includes the olive-drab woolen uniform, the blue dress uniform, service hats, dress caps, etc. The equipment of this clothing warehouse is most perfect in every particular, and gives facilities for keeping on hand a stock of clothing which has never before been enjoyed. Under the old conditions it was, in fact, practically impossible to keep the troops uniformed and to supply their needs from time to time, as they occurred. The small hall on the upper floor of this building is used for storing all classes of cotton uniform clothing, including the cotton khaki uniform, the blue canvas uniform, and the white duck uniform. Some idea of the quantity of clothing which is being handled through this warehouse may be obtained, when it is known that approximately \$20,000.00 worth of clothing has been purchased during the last three months and is now being distributed from this point. There will always be kept, of course, a reserve supply for issue as required from time to time. The lower floor of this building consists of stone vaults that were formerly used as guard rooms and prison cells when this post was occu-

pied by United States troops. The guard room is now used as a re-loading room for ammunition, and this room is equipped with all machinery and material necessary for re-loading cannon and rifle ammunition. The adjoining vaults are used for storing the large quantity of ammunition which is kept on hand. Other rooms on the same floor are used for storing target frames and other of the more bulky classes of military stores.

There is another large storehouse on the property which is used for overcoats and blankets, \$4,700.00 worth of blankets having been purchased last month. These blankets will be kept on hand at the Arsenal, and can be used at encampments, etc., when required.

There is a large hall or assembly room which it is proposed to use for an officers' school, which, under the plans of the Department, should be held once a year. There are many other buildings on the property, including stables and quarters for employees.

The State is certainly to be congratulated on obtaining the use of this property without expense, as through this means it is given facilities for equipping its troops and for the conduct of the business of the military department which has not heretofore been possible. Some illustrations are presented in this report of the various buildings making up this property, but it would be difficult, in the limited description which can here be given, to convey a full impression, or even to outline, the many advantages which have been given to our troops through the establishment of this Arsenal, which is maintained, practically, without expense to the State.

ARMORIES.

The condition of armories at the several posts is commented upon in the reports of inspecting officers, which are submitted herewith.

The purchase of the Franklin County Armory, at Apalachicola, which was provided for under Act of the Legis-

lature of 1903, has not yet been accomplished. The title has been passed upon favorably by the Attorney General, and all that is now required is a certificate from the Board of State Institutions to the effect that there are sufficient funds available in the treasury for the purpose. In the meantime, the Board of Commissioners of Franklin County submitted a proposition to the State to turn over the building to the troops at Apalachicola for use without charge, pending the conclusion of the purchase, and upon condition that the State keep the building in good order and repair. By the direction of your Excellency this arrangement was entered into something over a year ago. A month or two ago a large portion of the roof covering was torn away in a severe storm, and, in order to protect the arms and other Government military property from damage or possible destruction, the Commanding Officer of the post had certain temporary repairs made to the roof, the bills for which remain unpaid.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

As to Military Administration.

1. The establishment of a Military Advisory Board is recommended, to be composed of five experienced officers of the State Troops. This Board to act with the Chief of Staff in formulating the plans for the conduct of the Military Establishment, and in initiating all policies of military administration. In the selection of those to compose this Board the Governor would naturally designate officers whose judgment as to correct military procedure he has confidence in, and to whose opinions upon military matters in general he would give weight. The establishment of this Board would enable the Governor to refer to it for recommendations any matters of military administration in which he cared for or required advice, either as to the merits of the proposition, as to the procedure



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which would be in accordance with military custom and usage, or as to what would be best in the interests of the service. It being understood, of course, that such matters as involve questions of military-law would be referred to the Judge-Advocate General's Department.

In short, the duties, functions and powers of this Board would practically be the same as those of the General Staff of the Army, and, as may be inferred, the purpose of this recommendation is to provide a means for relieving the Chief of Staff of a responsibility which should not properly devolve upon any single individual.

The Governor of the State, being a civilian, is not likely to possess that thorough knowledge of the military profession which he would require were he to undertake to exercise all of the functions and powers of Commander-in-Chief solely upon his own initiative; he would be handicapped by a lack of information as to the prescribed methods of military administration, and to attempt to direct the conduct of such affairs without reference to the established rules and regulations which form the basis of military organizations and management, could only result disastrously for the service.

To meet this difficulty it is provided that the administration of military affairs shall be conducted through the Chief of Staff, who should be selected with a view to his capability to act as the military adviser of the Governor, and who should possess a thorough knowledge of military law and regulations, as well as the customs and usages of the service. Even if it were possible for the Governor to choose for this position an officer possessing all of these qualifications, still it would happen occasionally that matters of importance would arise wherein the Governor would prefer not to depend upon the judgment of a single individual. In such instances, much embarrassment would be saved to all concerned, and the interests of the service would be materially promoted, if there were an advisory body available whose united opinion he would feel safe in accepting and acting upon.

The benefit to the service which would result from such an arrangement is apparent, for it would make it

possible to take action in all matters with such promptness that there could be no suggestion of lack of firmness, or of the existence of doubt as to the proper methods to be pursued, etc. And the exercise of promptness and firmness in the administration of all military affairs would establish a feeling of confidence, throughout the service generally, that the methods adopted were proper and for the best. It would also remove any grounds for suspicion of a lack of accord between the Governor and the officers who, under his direction, are charged with the administration of military affairs.

2. It is recommended that, as far as possible, in the transaction of the business of the Military Department, matters relating to the instruction and discipline of the troops composing the Infantry Brigade be referred to the Commanding General for action. This course will enable that officer to properly exercise the functions of his office, and more fully meet the responsibilities which are reposed in him under the State law.

Under the conditions as they exist at present, the Brigade Commander is practically relieved of command when the troops are not in the field; this for the reason that there has grown up the practice of presenting all matters of military management and administration for action at General Headquarters. The prescribed channels of military correspondence lead directly to this office from the post commanders, and this deprives the Brigadier General of a knowledge which he ought to have as to the general condition existing at each post.

It should be stated, however, that this arrangement is the result of changes which were made in the channels for official communication at the expressed request of the officers who preceded General Maxwell in command of the First Brigade. It was contended by those officers that the mass of correspondence which came to Brigade Headquarters could not be handled by them without clerical assistance, and this is apparent. More than that, it is even doubtful if all of the military correspondence which should properly pass through Brigade Headquarters could be handled there even with the assistance of a

stenographer, without a greater sacrifice of time on the part of the Commanding General than he could reasonably be expected to make. It remains true, however, that unless all questions relating to the instruction and discipline come before him in some way, he will be unable to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law which make him responsible for the instruction and efficiency of his command. Where to find the medium course in this matter is the question which presents itself, for it is not only important that the Brigade Commander should exercise these particular functions, but it is equally important that The Adjutant General's office should be relieved of them. It is believed, however, that some good will result by referring to Brigade Headquarters all communications relating to the discipline and instruction of the troops, and such directions or orders in those matters as the Governor cares to give be communicated to the troops or put into effect through the orders of the Brigade Commander.

3. The question as to what duties may be required of the Brigade Commander when the troops are not in the field, is one which must be answered largely by the willingness of the officer himself to devote the necessary time to military work, or his ability to do so. It is worthy of note, that even after the institution of the present system of correspondence, etc., both of General Maxwell's predecessors gave as their reason for applying for retirement, that they were unable to give the time necessary to properly carry on the work at Brigade Headquarters. As there were no means of furnishing them with clerical assistance, it followed, necessarily, that the duties of actively commanding the troops devolved upon the Governor, and the Governor, in turn, delegated the administration of military affairs to his Chief of Staff. This seemed the only way possible to carry on the military establishment, and as the Chief of Staff was the only salaried military officer, everything which anybody else could not, or would not do, has, necessarily, devolved upon him. This is unfortunate for many reasons, among them:

- (a) It has possibly had the effect of causing officers to

depend upon General Headquarters for action in matters which should have properly been handled by subordinate commanders.

(b) It has resulted in causing those in the military service to look to The Adjutant General as the Commanding Officer of the troops, when, in fact, his actions and orders have been those of the Governor.

(c) It has been embarrassing to this office, in that it has subjected The Adjutant General, occasionally, to unmerited criticism for assumption of duties and authority which were not properly his.

(d) It has placed upon this Department such additional work as it is unable to handle with the limited clerical assistance which is available.

4. In this connection, it may not be inappropriate to say that much confusion has resulted, not only in the minds of those in the military service, but of outsiders as well, by confounding the functions which relate to The Adjutant General with those which relate to the undersigned in this State as Chief of Staff. The Adjutant General, in a strict sense, is merely a military secretary who promulgates the orders of his superior officer, maintains the records, correspondence files, etc., of his department or command; while the Chief of Staff is the military advisor of the Governor, and carries out the military policies of the latter, giving effect to his orders in accordance with the prescribed system of military administration. Under the organization of the Federal Government, the Secretary of War is charged with carrying out the military policies of the President, and the Chief of Staff acts with him, and actually executes, or causes to be executed, the policies as decided upon by the Secretary of War, under the supervision and with the authority of the President. The office of the Chief of Staff of the Army constitutes a supervisory office over all branches of the military establishment, which includes supervision over all commands of the Army. The Chief of Staff of the Army is assisted in the formation of military policies and initiating plans for the military establishment, by a corps of officers known as the "General Staff." This body is entirely

distinct from the Staff Corps (improperly and collectively designated under our Statutes as the "General Staff"). In this State we have no such advisory body, but under the Constitution of the State, The Adjutant General is made the Chief of the Governor's Staff, and it is held by the War Department and is a matter of practice in all States, that the military officer filling the position of Adjutant General performs the functions which, under the Federal organization, relate to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and The Adjutant General. The execution of the functions of these several officials is centered in the one person under the organization in our State, but the distinction between the several classes of duties is entirely clear. As Adjutant General, the undersigned simply promulgates and distributes the orders of the Governor, receives examinations, issues commissions, files records, receives and audits reports, etc., but as Chief of Staff, he must be the military advisor of the Governor, he must initiate policies of military administration for the Governor, he must carry out those policies which receive the approval of the Governor, and must issue all such orders and give the instructions necessary to maintain the military establishment. This conception of the office, it is thought, will be borne out by a careful study of military law and the Regulations of the Army, which must be relied upon to interpret and fix the duties which relate to the various classes of military officials.

5. As illustrating the distinction between the offices of Chief of Staff and Adjutant General, it will be noted that the general orders from the War Department are published "By order of the Secretary of War" by the Chief of Staff. They are attested by an officer of The Adjutant General's Department, through which Department they are issued and promulgated to the troops. The orders in this State are, as a matter of practice, published "By command of the Governor" through The Adjutant General, the latter combining in his office the relative functions of the Secretary of War and the actual functions of a Chief of Staff, as well as the administrative and clerical functions of an Adjutant General. As there has been so much

confusion about this matter of late, it has been decided as best that hereafter, all orders published by the Department be signed as "The Adjutant General and Chief of Staff;" and in order to avoid confusion, it may be determined, later, as a better method, that they shall be published by the undersigned as Chief of Staff, and attested by some other officer of The Adjutant General's Department, so as to minimize in the minds of those to whom the orders are issued the part which the officer of The Adjutant General's Department plays in the preparation and enforcement of the order, which is, as I have endeavored to explain, the purely perfunctory part of printing and issuing the order and certifying to its correctness.

6. The necessity for issuing all orders through the Adjutant General's Department is apparent, and there is equal necessity for requiring that all communications from those in military service to the Governor shall also pass through the same channels. This is a fixed military rule, but it is also provided for by a specific provision of the State law. Section 733 of the General Statutes, in fixing the duties of The Adjutant General, prescribes—"And all orders and instructions emanating from the Commander-in-Chief, and all general regulations, shall be communicated to the troops and to the individuals in the military service through him, and he shall be the organ of all written communications from the Florida State Troops to the Commander-in-Chief." This specific provision of the Statutes is perhaps unnecessary, for the clause of the Constitution which provides that the Governor shall have an Adjutant General, naturally invests that officer with the duties which are fixed and recognized as attaching to that office. Paragraph 769 of the Army Regulations provides that all orders and instructions emanating from the War Department (which means all orders, instructions and directions of every character emanating from the President or Secretary of War), and all Regulations affecting the Army or the status of officers or enlisted men therein, are issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff, and are communicated to troops and individuals in the military service through The Adjutant General of the Army.

It is obviously necessary, in the interest of good military administration, that the orders of the Governor shall be communicated in this way. Orders calling out troops and directing action upon the part of those in the military service must be prepared in a prescribed way, and information as to what officers are absent on leave, what organizations are equipped and prepared for service, their condition and efficiency, how they can best be moved or subsisted are necessary considerations in the preparation of orders, and this information the Governor cannot well have available to him personally at all times. It is for the purpose of attending to these details that the administrative military offices are maintained and constitute a division of the executive department.

There are equally good reasons why all communications from those in the military service should pass thru prescribed military channels, instead of being sent direct to the Governor. Regulations require that every officer thru whose hands an official military communication passes shall endorse thereon his recommendations. In this way, a proposition coming before the Governor will have the recommendations of the Military Department as to what action would be consistent and proper, with any previous action in the same connection. If the Governor desires further information on the subject, he can apply for it, and thus get a clear understanding of the situation. Any other method of military administration would upset and absolutely nullify the best efforts of the Military Department to maintain discipline. For if every person in the military service, against whom some disciplinary action had been initiated by a military superior, could appeal directly to the Governor and secure action without a reference of the matter to those authorities responsible for the previous action, and without investigation of their reasons, the result may easily be conjectured.

It became necessary, during the year just passed, for your Excellency to issue an order (General Order No. 26) calling attention of those in the military service to the fact that their communications should be forwarded thru

military channels. The same order containing the proviso that letters intended for the personal consideration of the Governor should be so marked, which would insure their not being dealt with in the routine way at General Headquarters.

7. Returning to the subject of military administration at Brigade Headquarters: It is felt that, as a matter of actual practice, it would be better to have the details of military discipline and administration conducted by the Commanding General, if it is possible for him to do this and make the military establishment a success, with the limited means which are at his disposal.

In the matter of applying disciplinary measures, it has been thought necessary to exercise discretion in such matters at General Headquarters, because of the cost involved. The State appropriation is so limited and the demands upon the fund for current expenses so heavy, that the administrative officer in charge of the Military Department has had to determine what disciplinary measures were *absolutely necessary*, and what expenses could be incurred in order to maintain discipline to the best advantage. Because of this lack of means, it has been necessary to overlook hundreds and hundreds of matters which under any proper military system, would have involved court-martial or other disciplinary procedure. To leave the Brigade Commander free to initiate these proceedings when it becomes, in his judgment, necessary to do so, would be the military and proper way, but the possibility of embarrassing contingencies arising through lack of funds, and lack, upon his part, of knowledge as to what funds are available, immediately suggests itself.

These matters have been the subject of correspondence between Brigade Headquarters and this office, and the Brigade Commander has been invited to suggest such changes in the existing regulations as will serve to make his office a more active one, and to relieve this department of as much as possible of that class of duties which should not devolve upon it.

Organization:

If the present State law is amended so as to admit of it, the adoption of the plan of reorganization for the Florida State Troops as submitted under the paragraph of this report headed "Organization," is recommended, this to conform to the organization of the Army as required under Federal law.

Field Exercises for 1909:

It is recommended that the field exercises for 1909 include the following features:

1st. An encampment of the Brigade Infantry to be held at the State Camp Grounds on the St. Johns River, to be held during the first half of the month of June.

2nd. A State rifle competition to be conducted under the same general conditions that have heretofore governed such competitions, and to be held on the rifle range at the State Camp Grounds immediately after the encampment; a State team to be selected during this competition for participation in the National Matches of 1909, this team to remain on the rifle range for practice after the conclusion of the State matches.

3rd. A State rifle team to be sent to participate in the National Matches of 1909.

4th. A school for all officers of the Florida State Troops, such officers of staff corps and departments as may be specially excused by the Governor, to be held at the State Arsenal at such time in the fall of the year as may hereafter be designated. This school to be conducted for a period of one week, and the instructors to be obtained by application for details from the Regular Army and by detail of a few of the more experienced officers of the State Troops.

The expense of the first two features of this program of exercises to be paid from the appropriation for an encampment of the Florida State Troops during the first six months of 1909; and the last two features to be paid for from allotment available for this purpose of Federal appropriation made under Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended.

For State Legislation :

1. The enactment by the Legislature is recommended of the proposed amendments to the present Military Code as formulated by the Florida National Guard Association.

2. Appropriation by the Legislature is recommended to cover the items contained in the estimate for expenses of this department as presented in the recommendations of the Comptroller thru his Biennial Report to the Legislature.

3. A further appropriation is recommended for the improvement and equipment of the State Camp Grounds and rifle range, which appropriation should include provisions for the employment of a permanent care-taker. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that these valuable grounds, aggregating 913 acres, have been acquired with absolutely no expense to the State. The cost of clearing this land, equipping it with necessary camp conveniences and laying it out in an attractive manner, will be considerable. The work of the State Armory Board in preparing and equipping the grounds has been limited, because of lack of funds for the purpose; but with moderate expenditure upon the part of the State, these Camp Grounds can be converted into a State Park, which will serve to make the military service more attractive, both to those who compose it and to the people at large who will have the opportunity of witnessing the annual exercises at these grounds. It is a fact worthy of note, that since the purchase of this land by the United States and by the Jacksonville Board of Trade, adjoining property has been sold for two and one-half times more than what the purchase of the Camp Grounds was made for. The residence section of Jacksonville is rapidly being extended towards these grounds, and as a feature of development of State-wide importance, it follows that the grounds should be made at least attractive enough to correspond with their surroundings.

Conclusion :

In closing this report, permit me to again thank your

Excellency for the many courtesies extended me during your administration, and for the assistance and encouragement given me in the discharge of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.*



Appendix A.

REPORTS ON SERVICE IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Aiding Civil Authorities at Pensacola.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, July 30, 1908.

Hon. N. B. Broward,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following special report relative to the service recently performed by the Florida State Troops in aid of the civil authorities at Pensacola:

At about noon on April 11th, the executive office was advised thru long distance telephone message that there was great excitement at Pensacola and much uneasiness felt there because of conditions growing out of a strike among the employees of the Pensacola Electric Company. It was stated that a mass meeting on the public square was then in progress, participated in by striking employees and their sympathizers; that an attack had been made upon non-union employees of the company just arriving in the city; that further violence was threatened and hourly anticipated. This information was received through the Mayor of the city and confirmed by

messages from the Sheriff of Escambia County and other citizens of Pensacola.

At 12:55 p. m. the following telegraphic message was received at the executive office from the Mayor:

"Send Company K, DeFuniak, and also company from Marianna if possible, immediately.

"C. C. GOODMAN, Mayor."

This was followed by a second and third telegrams from the Mayor urging that troops be sent as quickly as possible and alleging the inability of the civil authorities to cope with the situation, and by messages to the same effect from other officials and citizens.

Upon receipt of the first request, orders were immediately issued to the commanding officers of Company K (DeFuniak Springs) and Company M (Marianna), First Infantry, to proceed by the afternoon train to Pensacola and report to the Mayor. The following instructions were telegraphed to senior line officers commanding the troops:

"Should condition of riot exist on your arrival Pensacola, and civil authorities direct you take charge of situation, make public announcement and convey to strike leaders this statement: 'Purpose of troops is to preserve order, enforce the law and protect property, taking no sides in pending issues. All citizens requested to stay indoors at night and no public gatherings be permitted.' Force should only be used as a last resort, if necessary to resist attacks or to disperse rioters. Show these instructions to Mayor and Sheriff. Also read Section 718, General Statutes, and be governed thereby.

"By command of the Governor:

"FOSTER, *the Adjutant General.*"

Orders were at the same time issued to the commanding officers of Companies C and E, First Infantry, to hold

their commands in readiness to proceed to Pensacola if called upon.

During the afternoon the executive office was in almost constant communication with Pensacola by telegraph and telephone. The Mayor thought that more troops would be required than those already under orders. Every effort was made to get some definite idea of the actual situation. Inquiry was made as to whether or not any disorder or rioting was then actually in progress, and, if so, what number of people were involved; this information being required to determine what force should be sent. It was urged that owing to the fact that Pensacola was practically two hundred miles from the nearest post, and the length of time which would be required to get additional troops there, that it would not do to rely upon an inadequate force, or to await until a riot was actually in progress; that there was great excitement and the civil authorities were unable to handle the situation. Orders were finally issued to Company C (Tallahassee) and Company E (Live Oak) to proceed to Pensacola by the night train (April 11th), and Colonel LeFils, the Commanding Officer of the First Regiment Infantry, who was in Tallahassee on that day for the purpose of inspecting the company at that point, was directed to proceed to Pensacola also and assume command of the four companies. This action was taken because, Colonel LeFils being an officer of long experience, it was thought that he would be able to form a conservative estimate of the situation and to decide what force was actually required.

Colonel LeFils wired the Adjutant General the next morning after his arrival in Pensacola:

"Conditions exceedingly bad; suggest you hurry balance of First Infantry here, and, if possible, come yourself."

This telegram was followed by telephonic report to the effect that the streets were thronged with excited people,

and the police entirely unable to maintain order; that the street car company had been compelled to suspend the operation of its cars; that its lines and other property were constantly threatened, and Colonel LeFils further explained that with the limited force which he had it would be impossible to furnish necessary guards for the company's property, as those of his men that were not posted along the principal street were required to be held in reserve to suppress any particular outbreak that might occur. It was also stated that the company had sent North for additional non-union men, who were daily expected to arrive, and that an attack on these men when they should arrive was threatened.

All of the above facts, copies of telegrams, etc., were communicated to your Excellency, and by your direction orders were issued to the remaining companies of the First Infantry (Companies A, D and F, and machine gun platoon, of Jacksonville, Company H of Lake City and Company L of Apalachicola) were ordered to proceed via special train from Jacksonville on the afternoon of the 12th, to Pensacola. Your Excellency also issued orders direct to Companies A (Ocala), E (Starke), and H (Gainesville) of the Second Infantry to proceed to Pensacola, these three organizations being required to give Colonel LeFils the quota of companies which make up a full regiment.

I received the following telegram from your Excellency on the afternoon of April 12th:

"Will wire Mayor Goodman at Pensacola that you will arrive there in the morning; that you represent me and that you are instructed to co-operate with him in securing a conference of all parties to dispute to arbitrate differences, and of course you represent me in your official capacity as well."

In accordance with these instructions I proceeded to Pensacola, leaving Tallahassee by the special train with

troops from Jacksonville, and arrived at Pensacola about 10 o'clock on the following morning.

The strike at Pensacola could not have occurred at a more inopportune time. With a campaign in progress for a primary election, in which practically all office holders and a host of candidates were personally interested, and with the enormous labor vote of the city a much valued consideration upon their part, the situation was much complicated. Those officials who, under these circumstances, came out "flat-footed" for the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order, exhibited qualities which should commend them to every law-abiding and law-respecting citizen. Foremost in this class was the Mayor; but although loyally supported by the Chief of Police and a few other officers, he was, unfortunately, handicapped by a condition in the police force bordering upon insubordination, which ultimately resulted in the dismissal of a majority of the force. I also found upon arrival in Pensacola that there was regrettable friction between the Sheriff of the county and the Mayor. Inasmuch as the troops had been ordered to Pensacola at the call of the Mayor, and he being the chief magistrate of the city, the Commanding Officer, Colonel LeFils, was directed to act under the orders of that official; but every effort was made to reconcile the differences between the county and city authorities, and with some success after the first few days.

Immediately upon my arrival in the city I called upon the Mayor at the City Hall and went over the situation with him, communicating the instructions of your Excellency. This was followed by a conference with the Sheriff. Assuming as my chief duty the task of attempting an adjustment of the differences between the street car company and its former employees, Colonel LeFils was not disturbed in the command of the troops, and General Maxwell, who accompanied me to Pensacola, simply advised with him and kept me informed as to the situation and as to the way in which the troops were employed. In the meantime, I secured quarters at the hotel where the

strike leaders were located and arranged a meeting with them, which was held at 2 o'clock that afternoon. There were present at this and the subsequent meetings which were held, the officers of the local street car union and the managing committee of the Central Union. Having obtained a full statement of the grievances of the men, and the reasons which they assigned for the strike, I next called upon the officers of the Pensacola Electric Company and advised them of your Excellency's wishes, and offered my services to effect a settlement of the strike. The next three days were devoted to an exchange of propositions, in which I acted as intermediary.

In the meantime, the company, having reinforced its working force by the arrival of additional non-union men, announced to the city authorities its readiness to operate its cars if afforded proper protection. The Mayor, in turn, called upon the military to protect the cars and operators. I thereupon summoned the representatives of the strikers and advised them that the operation of the cars would be resumed that afternoon, soliciting their co-operation in the maintenance of order, etc. The operation of the cars over the short city circuits was commenced at 2 o'clock that afternoon (April 13th). It was decided not to place soldiers on the cars, but to patrol the lines over which the cars would be operated, and to hold small forces in reserve within convenient distance of the points in the city where disturbances were thought most likely to occur. By this plan it was not only possible to protect the cars, but the tracks as well at points which, under the other plan, would necessarily have had to be left unguarded.

The street car company was required to take all non-union men off the cars except the conductor and motor-man, and all employees of the company were searched by military officers before leaving the barns, so as to make sure that they carried no arms. While the streets were thronged, and there was much jeering and threatening, only a few instances of actual violence occurred, and

practically none until a few days later when the operation of the longer lines was commenced and the distance to be covered prevented the close guarding of the lines with the number of troops available.

The troops were in Pensacola for exactly a week (not including the provisional company, which remained a week longer, being maintained at the expense of the city). The largest force present at any time was forty-four officers and 553 enlisted men. The property of the electric company was so widely scattered, and the efficiency of the local police so doubtful, that it was necessary to keep all men on guard during the day; while companies were stationed at the car barns and power house each night. The power house, which also provided the city's electric lights, was located at one end of the city, the car barns at another, and the company's offices were at a central point; while there were approximately twenty miles of tracks to be guarded by patrols and cossack posts. From the above statement, it will be seen that the force employed was barely sufficient to accomplish its purpose. There were not men enough to provide for regular tours of guard duty, with reliefs, etc. The men posted in the morning were obliged to remain on duty until relieved at night, and the Acting Regimental Commissary arranged to serve them lunches by sending around the city wagons loaned him for that purpose.

The operation of cars on regular schedules and over all lines was gradually resumed as public feeling and excitement abated.

On the first day of my arrival I made it plain to the Mayor that the State could not undertake to police the City of Pensacola for an indefinite time; that the troops were sent there to deal with an emergency, but that the city administration must address itself to the proposition of organizing and providing such civil force as might be necessary to maintain the peace, enforce the law and protect property. A special meeting of the City Council was called on the same day, which meeting I addressed to the

same effect. At this meeting of the Council the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of the City Council here assembled that the call on the Governor for State troops, Saturday last, was necessary for the protection of life and property, and that the action of the Mayor in so doing is hereby approved.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of the City Council here assembled that the troops be kept here until in the opinion of the Mayor all apparent danger of disturbance is passed."

On April 15th I addressed the following letter to the Mayor:

*"Hon. Calvin C. Goodman,
Mayor of Pensacola,
City.*

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"Under the State law it is provided that where troops are called out in aid of and upon application of the civil authorities, the latter shall have the direction of the general duties to be performed by the troops in maintaining the peace and enforcing the law, and, furthermore, that they (the civil authorities) shall determine how long the troops are needed. Inasmuch as the calling out of troops involves a very heavy expense to the State, as well as considerable personal sacrifice upon the part of the individual officers and enlisted men, it is believed that they should not be kept on duty longer than is absolutely necessary to enable the civil authorities to organize and provide necessary and proper means for protecting property, maintaining the public peace and enforcing the law, and I assume that you have taken this view of the situation.

"We now have in your city about 450 men, and as the

general situation appears to me to be much less acute than when the troops were first called for, I would be glad to have your authority to return at least the major portion to their homes as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for transporting them.

"Very respectfully,

"J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

"The Adjutant General."

To which the following reply was received:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

"Pensacola, Fla., April 15, 1908.

"General J. Clifford R. Foster,

"Adjutant General, State of Florida,

"City.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of this date relative to the return of a portion of the troops. While I fully appreciate all that you say in reference to the matter, I do not feel that I can give you a satisfactory and definite reply until the conclusion of the negotiations for a settlement, which are now pending between the Pensacola Electric Company and its former employees.

"Yours respectfully,

"C. C. GOODMAN, *Mayor.*"

This reply having been received too late in the evening, the following letter was addressed to the Mayor on the following morning:

"Hon. C. C. Goodman,

"Mayor of Pensacola,

"City.

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"Referring to your letter of yesterday, the 15th instant, in which you advise me that you cannot reply to my letter

of the same date until conclusion of the negotiations pending for settlement of the strike, I regret to have to advise you that, if the negotiations referred to are those which I had undertaken in the interests of both parties, I have so far failed in my purpose, and the final proposition submitted by the former employees of the Pensacola Electric Company has been adversely considered by the company, which has, at least for the present, terminated the negotiations. Under these circumstances, I hope you will find it convenient to reply to the inquiries contained in my letter of yesterday—giving me definite information as to your views and wishes upon the points mentioned.

“Very respectfully,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

“The Adjutant General.”

And to the above letter the following reply was received:

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

“Pensacola, Fla., April 17, 1908.

“General J. Clifford R. Foster,

“Adjutant General, State of Florida,

“City.

“Sir: In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, beg to say that I will leave it to your good judgment as to the sending of a portion of the troops to their homes, reserving sufficient men to preserve peace and to protect life and property. I am anxious to let these men, who are making great sacrifices, return at the earliest possible moment.

“Respectfully,

“C. C. GOODMAN, *Mayor.*”

Acting upon this letter, and with the authority of your Excellency, orders were issued to Colonel LeFils to return three companies to their home stations by the afternoon

train of that day. This was done, care being taken to effect the movement with the least possible display, so that the withdrawal of the troops would not be noticed by the disorderly element. At the same time I informed the Mayor that four more companies would be returned to their homes on the following day and that the remaining five companies would be sent home on Monday, April 20th. It was still apparent, however, that the local authorities were not able to afford proper police protection, and, upon the statement of the Mayor that he was unable, at that time, to make the changes in the city police force which seemed necessary, and that he could not employ men suitable for that service, I submitted to him a proposal to organize a provisional company (including a Gatling gun detachment) of fifty or sixty men, with three officers, to be paid by the City of Pensacola, and which company would remain on duty for a few days, or a week, after the troops furnished by the State had departed. This plan was submitted to the Board of Public Safety and to the City Council and was adopted.

The provisional company was made up of the machine gun platoon of the First Infantry and detachments from each of the companies on duty April 19th. This organization being placed in command of Captain George R. Seavy, Quartermaster of the First Infantry.

During the progress of the events reported above, I had addressed myself to the object of effecting some settlement of the strike, as per the instructions given me by your Excellency, and fully a score of propositions and counter-propositions had been exchanged through me by the parties to the strike; but at the close of the third day it became apparent that neither side was willing to make any special concession as to the main issue—which involved the integrity of the union and its control over the future employees of the company. This having been conclusively established, I announced the unsuccessful termination of the negotiations and devoted myself exclusively to the matter of maintaining good order.

The positive refusal of the street car company to accept any proposition involving arbitration, coupled with the fact that the troops were being withdrawn, seemed to embolden the lawless element, and it was at this time (between April 21st and 25th) that the most serious difficulties arose. On the night of April 21st, I arranged a mass meeting of the representatives from all labor organizations in the city, and frankly stated the situation to them; telling them of the purpose for which the troops were there, and inviting their co-operation in maintaining good order. It is believed that this meeting accomplished much good, as it awakened a sentiment for law and order which did much to overcome the tendencies of the less responsible persons among the strikers and their sympathizers.

I have made a separate and confidential report to your Excellency covering certain features of this tour of duty, and certain incidents involved, which it is thought can be better presented in that way.

The health of the troops was first-class, but numbers of cases of minor importance were treated at the dispensary, which was established by Assistant Surgeon Philbrick in the County Court House building. (This building was also used as headquarters for the troops). Most of the cases were the result of fatigue from the long tours on duty and its consequent inconveniences. This dispensary was established on April 12th. The remaining medical officers of the First Infantry arrived the following day with a portion of the Hospital Corps detachment and also a portion of the regimental hospital equipment. The attempt to establish the regimental hospital signally failed because of the oversight or neglect of those responsible in not seeing that the cots and other necessary hospital equipment was loaded before the detachment left its home station. There was a very evident lack of management and efficiency in this department. With this exception, the staff administration was most excellent, the work of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Officer having been

most satisfactory. It is shown that the cost of subsisting the troops did not exceed twenty-five cents per man per day; the standard army field ration having, for the most part, been used.

The total cost of the service performed by the troops at Pensacola was \$9,009.12. Had the railroads insisted upon payment of the regular passenger rates for all movements of troops in connection with this tour of duty, the cost would have exceeded \$17,000. The charge made, however, was only one cent per mile, without extra charge for the several special trains that were furnished. Immediately after the return of the troops to their home stations, I took up with the several railroads concerned the proposition of giving the State the benefit of a reduced rate, and in this application I was joined by the Mayor of Pensacola and other citizens of that place; the favorable action received resulted in a saving in expense of not less than \$8,000. I wish to express appreciation of the courtesies extended by the officials of the several railroads, not only in this connection, but in providing special cars and special trains as were required, thus greatly facilitating the movements of troops. The accounts for transportation remain unpaid, but it is hoped that the Legislature will promptly provide for their payment.

In concluding, permit me to say that the general conduct of the troops was worthy of the highest praise. There was not a single instance of disorder among them at Pensacola, and they performed most arduous duty enthusiastically and without complaint.

There are on file in this department numerous resolutions and letters expressing approval of the manner in which this tour of service was performed by the State troops. It is gratifying to be able to state that at no stage of the proceedings was there the slightest friction between the strikers, or any members of organized labor, and the troops. The laboring men apparently realized that the military were in no sense partisans in the pending controversy, but were there simply to maintain good

order, the successful carrying out of which purpose those laboring men who were citizens of Pensacola must necessarily have been as much interested in as any other class.

The Commanding Officer, Colonel LeFils; Captain William W. Flournoy, the officer who commanded the two companies that were first to arrive at Pensacola, and Captain George R. Seavy, who remained on duty in command of the provisional company, are deserving of commendation for the excellence of their methods, and for the coolness and good judgment they exercised in every emergency.

Submitted herewith are the reports of Colonel William LeFils, Captain William W. Flournoy, and the officers of the staff departments (except the medical department—who submitted no report).

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

The Adjutant General.

REPORT OF COLONEL LEFILS.

Headquarters, First Infantry, F. S. T.
Jacksonville, Florida, July 27, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the services performed by the field staff and non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, the machine gun platoon and detachment Hospital Corps, First Infantry, and the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, E, and H, Third Battalion, Second Infantry, while forming a provisional regiment in aid of the civil authorities of the



*Troops at Headquarters (County Court House), Pensacola,
during Street Car Strike in April, 1908.*

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REPORT OF COLONEL LEFILS.

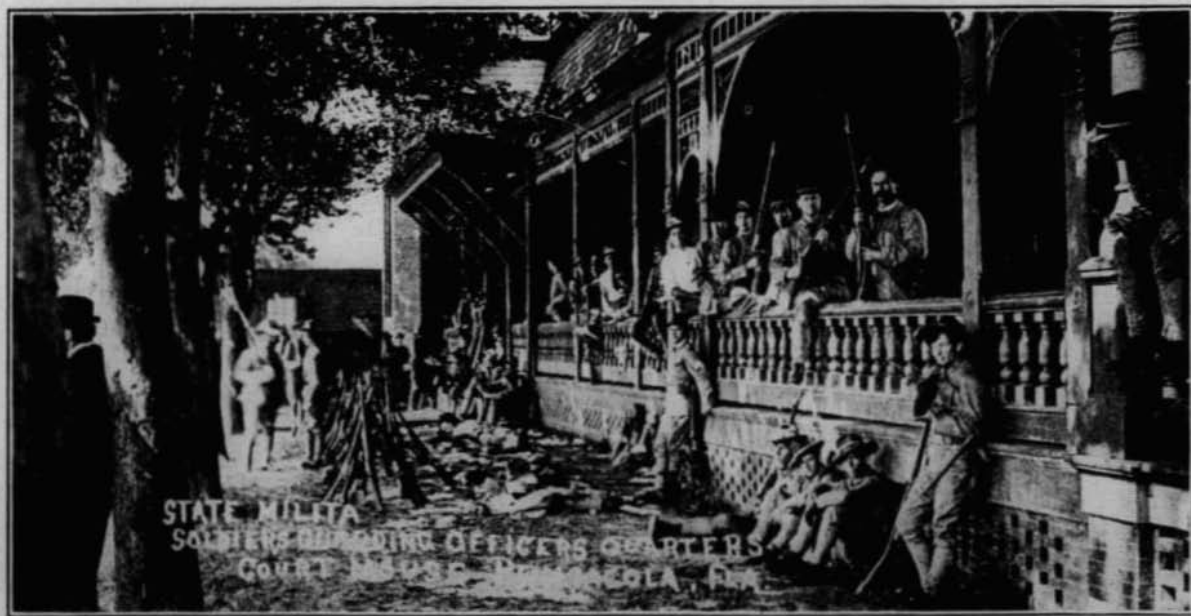
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*Troops at Headquarters (County Court House), Pensacola,
during Street Car Strike in April, 1908.*

City of Pensacola, during the period from April 10 to April 20, 1908.

Pursuant to verbal instructions received from the Adjutant General of Florida, the commanding officer First Infantry, with Company C, left Tallahassee upon the night of April 11, at about 11:45, with orders to proceed to Pensacola and assume command of the troops then assembled in that city; to report to and act in conjunction with and under the direction of the Mayor of Pensacola, in the preservation of life and property, and in the maintenance of peace and order within that municipality.

Captain Barnes, with a platoon of Company M, joined us at Marianna, and we then proceeded to Pensacola, which city was reached at 11:15 upon the morning of April 12. Company C and the platoon from Company M detrained quickly and in perfect order, and the march to the armory on Palafox Street was begun immediately and reached within a very few minutes without serious interference. The coming of additional troops was evidently known in the city before our arrival, as the train was met by a large assemblage of what was afterwards learned to be strikers, strike sympathizers, and a large number of what appeared to be the tough or irresponsible portion of the city's populace. To this latter element I attribute the raillery of the troops, the depreciative and insulting utterances heard upon our arrival, and during the march to the armory. While there were those present who did not show their unfriendliness by open demonstration, yet, so far as could be judged by their demeanor and from what was afterwards learned, it is evident that they also were unfriendly and antagonistic to the troops and to the purpose for which it was supposed they had come. The troops, as they moved away from the depot, were followed by a considerable portion of this crowd, and it became necessary at one time during the march to halt and order these unfriendly persons back from the flanks and rear of the column. They fell back when ordered, but not without a considerable amount of jeering, and a most decided disinclination.

As soon as the troops were properly quartered, the commanding officer proceeded to the police station, where he met and reported to Mayor Goodman. His reception by the Mayor and the other city officials who were present was most cordial.

There immediately followed a discussion of the very unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions then existing in Pensacola, during which the situation in all its details was explained to the commanding officer. The Sheriff of Escambia County, upon request, then presented himself, and the matters already discussed were again thoroughly reviewed. It very soon developed that there was considerable feeling on the part of the Sheriff, directed against the Mayor and municipal government; his manner and remarks during this conference showing him to be exceedingly unfriendly and antagonistic. It was charged that no action had been taken by him toward assisting the city officials in the maintenance of the peace and in the protecting of life and property. When asked by the commanding officer why steps had not been taken by him to enforce the law, his reply was that he had not been asked. This assertion was denied there and then, and the statement made that he had been asked more than once, and that he had shown a decided disinclination to respond.

It was evinced that his antagonistic and unfriendly attitude was caused solely and entirely by pique; that he considered himself slighted by the city officials, in that he had not been consulted with reference to the calling out of the troops, or in connection with the handling of the situation. He seemed to be of the belief that the Mayor had no authority under the law to ask for troops, and that the whole proposition should have been turned over to him.

After having reached an understanding, and after a partial course of action had been mapped out, with reference to the situation, the Mayor, in company with the Sheriff, took the commanding officer to the power house and car barns of the Pensacola Electric Company. As it was reported that threats had been made against this

property, and appreciating its value and the importance of its being fully protected, additional and stronger guards were immediately established at the two points mentioned.

Later on in the afternoon there was held a conference between the Mayor, his advisers and representatives of the different labor unions, the object of this meeting being the discussion of the advisability of permitting the holding of a mass meeting by the labor organizations of the city that afternoon at the Opera House. Upon the assurance of the leaders that the meeting would be conducted in a lawful and orderly manner and that no utterance would be made or action taken to excite the already greatly excited populace, the Mayor finally gave his consent and the meeting was held, from which no evil results were noted.

During the conference between the Mayor and the labor leaders the commanding officer took occasion to make plain the purpose of the troops in Pensacola. He stated to those present that they were not there in the interest of either the strikers, the Pensacola Electric Company, or any party or faction; that they were not a party to the questions involved, but had been sent by the Governor for the sole purpose of protecting life and property, and in the maintenance of the peace.

It was evident that a large portion of the population of the City of Pensacola was in sympathy with the strikers, and that they were at least lending them their moral support. This, coupled with the mutterings, threats and general ugly demeanor of the least responsible of the inhabitants; in view of the total inability of the city officials to cope with the situation, and by reason of the indifference manifested by the Sheriff, and on account of the general uncertainty of the whole proposition, and lacking information as to who was friend and who foe, it was finally decided by the Mayor and his advisers, and concurred in by the commanding officer, that additional troops be asked for. The request was accordingly made, and the troops furnished immediately,

Company E, First Infantry, arriving that night at 10:15, followed on the 13th and 14th by Companies A, D, F, H and L, the machine gun platoon, with one Gatling gun, and the detachment Hospital Corps, First Infantry, and Companies A, E, and H, Second Infantry.

There were assembled in Pensacola on April 14th forty-three officers and five hundred and fifty-five enlisted men. This force was used in the protection of the power house and car barns of the Pensacola Electric Company, police headquarters and in patrolling the district covered by the street railway, over which cars were in operation.

A number of strike breakers, those who had been attacked on the streets of Pensacola a few days before, were quartered at the car barns, where they were being cared for and receiving medical attention. In addition to these there was another large number being taken care of at the police station. The necessity of affording these men ample protection, and by reason of the value of the property where they were quartered, it was deemed best to maintain as strong guards as the available force would permit, and accordingly, one company each was used at the car barns, power house and police headquarters. In addition, there was one company permanently detailed at the armory, it forming a guard for the general headquarters, the main camp, and acting as a support to the machine gun platoon, and held as a reserve force which could, in case of necessity, be moved quickly to any threatened point. These four guards were maintained day and night.

The remaining eight companies were used in patrolling practically seven miles of street railway. In this service, the troops were expected to cover and protect the railroad, to prevent interference with the operation of the street cars, and to afford the men operating these cars the safety from violence which they were entitled to, and which they demanded.

The entire service performed by the troops at Pensacola was continuous and most arduous, each day being but a repetition of the hard work performed the day before.

By reason of the long stretch of territory to be covered by the patrolling force, the number of troops employed proved inadequate, and this brought additional hardships to the men, as the service to be performed necessitated continuous marching and counter-marching of companies and detachments, and of the stretching of picket and sentinel's posts to such an extent as to make an absolute patrol impossible. The troops were in the field, and in position, each morning at 5:30, from which hour until their return to camp after dark they were active in the discharge of the duties which had been assigned to them.

The territory covered by the lines of the Pensacola Electric Company was divided into two battalion districts, under the immediate command of Majors Small and Brown. After the arrival of Major Blanding the territory was divided into three districts, under the command of the three majors named.

The officers and men were ever active in the discharge of their duties, and they are most heartily commended for their comprehensiveness of the situation, and for duties with which they were charged. It is believed that the work performed by both officers and men upon this tour of duty, their businesslike method, the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves, and the general efficiency displayed served to reflect credit upon themselves and upon the service.

Major Alfred Boyd Small, First Infantry, is especially commended for his tireless efforts in promotion of the duties which were assigned him. The thoroughness of his method, strict attention to duty, and the work accomplished by him were of great assistance to the commanding officer in the furtherance of his plans of operation. Special mention is recommended for this officer. First Lieutenant Oscar J. Keep, quartermaster and commissary, First Battalion, First Infantry, who was assigned as acting commissary of the provisional regiment, is also commended for his efficient handling of that department.

The officers of the detachment Hospital Corps were active in the discharge of their duties. There were no

cases of serious sickness reported during this tour of duty. The officers and men, as a whole, seemed to realize the importance of taking care of themselves.

It is thought that the officials of the Pensacola Electric Company were exacting at times in their demands upon the troops; their requests had the appearance of commands and their manner at times self-assertive and bordering upon the dictatorial. The city officials of Pensacola were most cordial at all times, and were tireless in their efforts to facilitate the duties of the troops, every effort within their power being given the officers and men in the furtherance of their duties. We are indebted to these gentlemen for many kindnesses.

We are also indebted to Colonel R. M. Cary, of the Governor's personal staff, for the valuable assistance he rendered the troops, and for the many courtesies received at his hands.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM LEFILS,
Colonel of Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding Provisional Regiment.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN FLOURNOY.

DeFuniak Springs, Florida, April 21, 1908.

*The Adjutant,
First Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit you herewith report of the movements of Company K, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, under my command from this post, in accordance with the telegraphic orders of General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General, Florida State Troops, to Pensacola, Florida, on the evening of the 11th inst.

Before the movements of my command and during the arrangements for the movement, the following telegrams

were received and sent to General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General, Florida State Troops:

"Tallahassee, Fla., 11:20 A. M., April 10, 1908.

"*Captain W. W. Flournoy, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.:*

"Strike situation in Pensacola serious. Rioting expected at any moment. Have your company ready for immediate call, until further notice.

"*Foster, Adjutant General.*"

"12:15 P. M., April 11, 1908.

"*General J. Clifford R. Foster, Tallahassee, Fla.:*

"Telegram received. Will notify men to hold themselves ready for emergency. Is it permissible to forward commission for Second Lieutenant-elect Harley Cawthon? Desire to have the two officers.

"*Wm. W. Flournoy.*"

"2:20 P. M., April 11, 1908.

"*General J. Clifford R. Foster:*

"Thirty-five men ready and can secure five or ten more by night. Some are several miles out teaching. Send me supply cartridges.

"*Wm. W. Flournoy.*"

"Tallahassee, Fla., April 11, 1908.

"*Captain W. W. Flournoy, Co. K, First Infantry, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.:*

"You will proceed with your company to Pensacola, via train at 2:00 this afternoon. Take as many men as possible. Heavy marching order and twenty rounds per man of multi-ball cartridges. Commutation of rations at forty cents per day allowed. Captain Barnes' company will be on train, and you will take command. Report to Mayor Goodman on arrival Pensacola and get general directions from him. You are expected to use good judgment in avoiding conflict, but to use all possible means to maintain the peace and enforce the law. Advise me as soon after your arrival as possible of exact situation.

"*Foster, Adjutant General.*"

"4:40 P. M., April 11, 1908.

"General J. Clifford R. Foster, Tallahassee, Fla.:

"Orders received and will be obeyed. Forty men ready. Express me ample supply rifle and pistol cartridges.

"Wm. W. Flournoy."

"Tallahassee, Fla., April 11, 1908.

"Captain W. W. Flournoy, First Infantry, F. S. T.,
DeFuniak:

"Should condition of riot exist on your arrival at Pensacola and civil authority direct you take charge of situation, make public announcement and convey to strike leaders this statement: 'Purpose of troops is to preserve order, enforce the law and protect property, taking no sides in pending issues. All citizens requested stay indoors at night and no public gatherings be permitted. Force should only be used as last resort, if necessary to resist attacks or disperse rioters.' Show these instructions to Mayor and Sheriff; also read Section 718, General Statutes, and be governed thereby.

"By direction of the Governor.

"Foster, Adjutant General."

"Tallahassee, Fla., April 11.

"Captain W. W. Flournoy, First Infantry, F. S. T., care
Mayor, Pensacola, Fla.:

"Colonel LeFils will arrive tomorrow morning and assume command. Situation in your hands until his arrival.

Foster, Adjutant General."

My company entrained at about 7:20 P. M. on the regular passenger train and proceeded, in company with one officer and eleven enlisted men of Company M, to Pensacola, arriving there at about 10:20 P. M. During the trip to Pensacola rigid discipline and sentinel duty was enforced. The rifles, such as were not, were put in excellent order and carefully inspected, and the men were issued twenty rounds each of multi-ball cartridges, and thoroughly instructed as to their purpose and duty at Pensa-

cola. At Crestview I was met by the Hon. George T. Morgan, Comptroller of the City of Pensacola, who presented himself to me with the following communication:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

"City of Pensacola, Fla.

"Calvin C. Goodman, Mayor.

"L. G. Aymard, Clerk.

"Pensacola, Fla., April 11, 1908.

"*Officer Commanding State Troops.*

"Dear Sir: This will be presented to you by Mr. Geo. T. Morgan, Comptroller of the City of Pensacola, who, for me, will endeavor to explain the situation at Pensacola to you and furnish you such information as may be necessary for you to be advised of *in re* the situation and under your orders from the Governor.

"Very respectfully,

"*C. C. Goodman, Mayor.*"

Being advised, both through telegrams from the Adjutant General and by Mr. Morgan, of the serious conditions and attitude to be met at Pensacola, I arranged for the detrainment of my company a few blocks this side of the depot at Pensacola and detrained in Alcaniz Street, where the command could be detrained in an open unoccupied place without being subjected to the danger incident to detrainment at the depot, where, in accordance with advices, a very large crowd had assembled in advance of the time for the arrival of the train. Before reaching the point selected for detraining, a squad of ten men, under the command of my second sergeant, was promptly detrained on the north side of the coach to protect that exposure, while the first platoon was ordered to pass out the front door and the second platoon the rear door, each turning to the left and right, respectively, and forming immediately in company formation facing southward. These instructions for detraining were promptly and without confusion carried out and the regular passenger train was not delayed long enough

for them to detach our coach, in accordance with their first intention. At the place of detraining we were met by the Hon. C. C. Goodman and Chief Marshal Sanders, who explained the situation and rendered assistance in the march to the armory. The march to the armory was conducted in the abundance of caution, with both the advance and rear guard formation, and the march was conducted without difficulty or interruption. Upon arriving at the armory I announced, in accordance with the instructions of the Adjutant General, that the purpose of the troops was to preserve order, enforce the law and protect life, liberty and property, without taking sides in any manner whatever with the pending issues. The crowd then assembled at the armory were very pleasant and showed no objection to the presence of the troops. Rigid sentinel duty was immediately enforced, allowing the entry of no one to the armory.

After consulting with the Mayor, and at his request, my command was divided into four divisions. One, under the command of Sergeant Joseph Harrison, with twelve men, was sent to protect what is called the car barns of the street railway company; another division, under the command of Lieutenant Davis, of Company M, with eight men, was sent to protect the power house of the street railway company; another division, under the command of First Lieutenant Hope Cawthon, with eight enlisted men, was left at the armory, while the remainder of the company, under my command, were conducted to the city jail, in which were quartered some forty to sixty imported motormen and conductors. The larger command was placed to protect the city jail, on account of there being there these men, against whom much feeling seemed to have been entertained. At the respective posts, rigid sentinel duty was enforced from the time of our arrival throughout the night, during Sunday, Sunday night and Monday morning, until the arrival of additional troops, and even then my command served without relief during Monday night as the guard for the car barn. The conditions at Pensacola upon my arrival and during Sun-

day, from my observation and impressions gathered, also through authentic sources, convinced me beyond question that the calling of the State troops into service at Pensacola was none too soon and none too many. Not only a large crowd had assembled on the night of the 11th instant, at the time of the arrival of my command, but also during Sunday at the time of the proposed meeting of the labor union and sympathizers, there was a congregation of a vast number, whose feelings were very much impassioned. The strike situation at that time presented a most hazardous and remarkable condition. But a few hours before, upon the arrival of a number of imported motormen and conductors and immediately upon their arrival, as they were passing through Wright and Palafox Streets, or near there, in the prominent part of the city, occurred a riot in which many of the imported motormen and conductors were seriously injured by the throwing of bricks, rocks and other missiles and the use of knives, and the constant assemblage of strikers and their sympathizers thereafter, without the arrest of those participating in the disorder and violation of law, presented a situation and condition most dangerous, and a reasonable cause for the removal from the minds of the people their confidence in the sincerity and ability of the peace officers, then charged with the trust, to preserve peace, enforce law and protect life, liberty and property. Without else, such conduct and such situation was sufficient to warrant the presence of the State troops.

Upon arriving at Pensacola, I read to the Mayor the telegram from the Adjutant General and advised him that I did not think the situation at that time warranted any action on the part of the State troops, other than to receive general directions from him and to give him the entire support, in order that his orders might be implicitly obeyed. The Sheriff, Mr. Van Pelt, called on me about 10 A. M. Sunday, the 12th, at which time I explained to him the purpose of the troops and also read the section of the General Statutes governing his duty in connection with the calling and service of the troops after their

arrival upon occasions of such emergency. The Sheriff stated that he was laboring under two impressions, the one was that the calling of the troops was unnecessary, and the other, that he had declined to appoint deputies and to render the necessary assistance because the Mayor had refused to report to him that he, with his police officers, were unable to keep order and refused to make him superior in command of the situation. An inspection of the statute, however, will show that such was not a necessary action on the part of the Mayor, in order to put upon the Sheriff the duty to render prompt service for the preservation of peace and the enforcement of law. As I explained to the Sheriff, he and the Marshal are peace officers, whose duty it is to act jointly and concurrently, neither of whom should experience any conflict in authority upon such occasions.

Without going into detail, I will give as my general impression, irrespective of the merits of the controversy, with which the State troops have, of course, nothing to do, that the grave situation which I met and found at Pensacola was the result of a general consciousness of the public that the peace officers had not, and would not, implicitly obey and enforce the law, irrespective of their personal feeling and sympathies for the strikers, with whom, from observation, it was apparent that a large majority of the people were in sympathy. It was my impression, therefore, from observation and knowledge of certain facts, that many of the peace officers, so largely responsible for the unfortunate condition, were policemen only in name—mere dummies—who should either be removed, or martial law declared, in order that respect and confidence in the peace officers and in the majesty of the law might be re-established without a continuation of the presence of the State troops, and that the service of the latter might not be used in the sphere and duties of mere policemen.

I have not referred to the meeting between the Mayor and the leaders of the labor union on the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th inst., because you were present at the

meeting and, of course, are familiar with what transpired thereat. I may, with propriety, say, however, with which I believe you will concur, that in my opinion the attitude of the strikers and their sympathizers was, by their leaders and speakers at that time, fully and clearly expressed by the threatening manner of some of the speakers, who expressed their consciousness and confidence in the power of their large following, then collected near the Opera House. Without knowledge of any other facts, or circumstances connected with the strike situation, presence at this meeting convinced me that all of the available troops should be immediately assembled in the city, and with this view I am sure you will concur.

My command was returned to its home station, in accordance with your orders, on the afternoon train Friday, the 17th instant, leaving Pensacola at 5 o'clock and reaching its home station at 9 P. M. With my command was returned, also, Company M, of Marianna, and Company C, of Tallahassee. During the return rigid sentinel duty was enforced and the trip was very pleasant. I have not referred to the movements of my command in Pensacola subsequent to noon of Sunday, the 12th inst., because subsequent to this time the movements were in accordance with your personal supervision and orders.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. FLOURNOY,

Captain, First Infantry, Commanding Company K.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

Headquarters First Infantry, F. S. T.
Jacksonville, Fla., June 15, 1908.

The Adjutant,

*First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the duties performed by me as Regimental Quartermas-

ter, First Infantry, F. S. T., during the late tour of duty at Pensacola, Fla., from April 12th to April 19th, inclusive:

Upon hearing the riot call sounded on the afternoon of April 12th, I at once reported to the Armory, finding Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr., in command of the troops, and reported to him for duty. He instructed me to proceed at once to the depot and make necessary arrangements for railroad transportation from Jacksonville to Pensacola, which I at once did, finding upon my arrival at the depot that some other officer had already instructed the railroad officials to place one baggage car and one passenger coach for the use of the three companies of infantry, and one baggage car for the machine gun platoon.

This arrangement caused some delay in our leaving here, as it was impossible to get the Gatling gun in a baggage car, a box car being necessary for the same. The troops arrived at the depot very shortly after I did; therefore it was necessary to wait until the proper equipment could be placed, which was done as soon as possible, train leaving at 7:05 P. M. over the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Upon the arrival of the troops at the depot in Jacksonville, I was placed in command of the Machine Gun Platoon by General Maxwell, which duty I continued to perform until our arrival back to our home station. Upon arrival in Pensacola, Lieutenant O. J. Keep was detailed as Acting Quartermaster, leaving myself with the Machine Gun Platoon. On the 14th instant, Lieutenant O. J. Keep was relieved as Acting Quartermaster and I again took up the duties of the same, in addition to commanding the Machine Gun Platoon, making all necessary arrangements for wagon transportation to be used in moving the various commands as they arrived in Pensacola, assigning each command to the place where it would camp and superintending the making of the same, the troops being camped on Palafox street along the car line in front of the Escambia County Armory. I also purchased the necessary straw for use of the enlisted men

in their bed sacks and had a shower bath erected for their use in the rear of the Armory.

Upon receiving orders for the various commands to break camp and leave for their respective home stations, I personally supervised the breaking of camp and the entrainment of all troops, issuing railroad transportation to Battalion and Company Commanders, requests for same being furnished by the Adjutant General.

Of the return trip of the troops to my home station (Jacksonville) I know nothing, having been left in Pensacola in command of a provisional company, composed of the Machine Gun Platoon and forty enlisted men of the various infantry companies. I arrived at home station with Machine Gun Platoon on the night of the 28th instant.

In closing, I wish to say that the excellent sanitary condition of the Armory, which was used as quarters by several companies, was due entirely to the untiring efforts of Captain E. E. Philbrick, Assistant Surgeon, First Infantry.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE R. SEAVY,
Captain First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Quartermaster.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY.

Headquarters First Battalion, First Infantry, F. S. T.
 Jacksonville, Fla., July 4, 1908.

The Adjutant,
First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report covering duties performed by me incident to the late riot in Pensacola, Fla.

Serving in my capacity as Commissary First Battalion, First Infantry, I proceeded with this command to Pensacola on the night of April 12, 1908, issuing an emergency ration of eggs and sandwiches on train that night, and coffee, canned meat and dry biscuit the following morning, while still en route.

Arriving at Pensacola, I was detailed Acting Commissary of the provisional regiment, with instructions to provide and superintend a consolidated regimental mess. Securing a storeroom a couple of doors from the County Armory, opened a mess hall there, with kitchen in the rear. Four field ranges, with equipment, were set up here and manned by a general detail of cooks and helpers, and were made to provide cooked rations for the men of nine companies. Three additional companies—C, L and M, First Infantry—having reached Pensacola on Sunday night, April 12th, in advance of all other troops, had provided and continued to maintain separate kitchen and mess in the Armory proper.

All commissary supplies were obtained in Pensacola, after considering competitive bids submitted by all the leading jobbers, fresh meats being supplied by the Parlor Market and all other goods coming from J. E. Concannon & Co., and Lewis Bear & Co. The prescribed field ration was issued, excepting an occasional substitution in kind, made for variety's sake.

The difficulties were many in providing well-cooked, palatable food for the number of men depending on this consolidated mess, and in getting it distributed to them while patrolling the widely scattered area of electric railway lines over the city. A police patrol wagon, loaned by the city, was kept running on this service a major part of the time.

The principal lesson to be drawn from this service is the necessity for constant preparedness for field duty by company commanders. Not a majority, but many, companies, went into Pensacola without field ranges and other necessary culinary equipment, and were absolutely with-

out provision for feeding their men had rations been issued in bulk as usual. Other commands brought ranges, but were more or less short on the necessary supplementary cooking equipment.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR J. KEEP,

*Second Lieutenant, First Infantry,
Q. M. and Commissary, First Battalion,
Commissary Provisional Regiment.*

Aiding the Civil Authorities at Lake City.

REPORT OF MAJOR SMALL.

Headquarters, Second Battalion, First Infantry,
Lake City, Fla., May 5, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.*

Sir: In the matter of aiding the Sheriff of Columbia County, Hon. D. W. Purvis, in preserving order and protecting prisoners in his charge, I have the honor to report:

During the night of Tuesday, April 28th, last, I received a telegraphic message from the Governor informing me that information had been received by him that an attempt might be made to lynch one Edgar J. Watson and one Frank Rees, then in the custody of the Sheriff of Columbia County, Florida, and directing me, as Post Commander at Lake City, to take every precaution to protect said persons, using the local militia, if the same should be deemed advisable.

Immediately upon receipt of this telegram, which reached me at about ten o'clock, P. M., I got into communication with Sheriff Purvis, and was informed by him, that, while there had been some serious threats of mob violence directed against the prisoners, Watson and Rees, yet, he did not believe at that time the situation was sufficiently serious to call the aid of the State Troops. The result of this conference was reported to the Governor that night.

On the next day, the 29th of April, the situation here seemed to be more acute, and the threats of danger somewhat more likely to materialize than on the previous day, and I was put upon notice, informally, by the Sheriff, that a call for the troops was not unlikely. Thereupon I wired the Governor for permission to have placed at my command Company "H," of Lake City, and "E," of Live Oak, both of the First Regiment, if such should finally be found to be necessary, which request was granted by telegraphic orders from the office of the Adjutant General.

On Thursday, the 30th of April, the prisoners, Watson and Rees, the former a white man and the latter a negro, were before the Court at Lake City, charged with the murder of a white man by the name of Mike Tolen. It might be well to explain here that a few months previous to the killing of Mike Tolen, which appeared to have been an assassination, his brother was likewise murdered, also an assassination, both in the open daylight, and near the same place in the southern portion of the county. These killings seemed to have worked up considerable excitement in the community where they occurred, and a great many of the people residing there appeared to believe that the prisoners were responsible for the killing, at least, of Mike Tolen. Shortly after Mike Tolen was killed, Watson and Rees were arrested and almost immediately carried out of the county, on account of the fact that there had been threats of lynching, and the Sheriff feared mob violence. When the present term of the Circuit Court convened at Lake City, on April 27th, the

prisoners were brought back, and placed in the county jail of this county. At once there began to be spread about rumors of mob violence towards the prisoners, and upon various occasions the news was brought to the Sheriff and to the Post Commander, not from very reliable sources, however, that mobs were being formed or were about to be formed for the purpose of doing instant execution as against Watson and Rees. None of these rumors could be run down to any original source, and it is the opinion now, of the undersigned, as well as the Sheriff, that they were principally baseless.

On the evening of Thursday, the 30th of April, various of the friends of Watson, the white man, went to the Sheriff, as well as to the undersigned, and most earnestly protested against the exposed situation of the County Jail, and repeatedly asserted that some time during that night an attempt would be made to assault the jail, take out the prisoners, Watson and Rees, and hang them. These representations were made with such earnestness, and the various and sundry reports of threats of mob violence were so rife, that the Sheriff at 10:15 o'clock, p. m., Thursday, April 30th, after a conference with the undersigned and other officials upon the subject, stated to the undersigned, as the Post Commander at Lake City, that he feared that he was unable to protect his prisoners from mob violence, and formally called upon the undersigned for the assistance of the State Troops, and asked that they guard the jail during the night.

A pre-arranged signal for the assembly of the local troops was then given, and within a few minutes a number of the members of Company "H," together with the undersigned and the Battalion Sergeant-Major, were at the Armory, and were marched at once to the County Jail. Within some thirty minutes First Lieut. A. G. Withie, and some twenty of the officers and men of Company "H," the undersigned and the non-commissioned Battalion staff, were at the jail, and between ten-thirty and eleven o'clock an efficient guard had been established. The Post

Commander, being on the ground, assumed the command of the troops present and the general direction of the dispositions made, leaving the details, however, to Lieut. Withie, commanding the company. Guards were posted and pickets were stationed at suitable distances and places, with a view to guarding all the avenues of approach to the jail, and maintained throughout the balance of the night. I am glad to say that no attempt was made by any one to approach the jail, or to create any disturbance during the night. Whether this was on account of the troops being on duty, or, that the alarm was groundless, cannot, of course, be known. At five o'clock the next morning, Friday, May 1st, the Sheriff stated that he no longer felt the necessity of the assistance of the troops, and they were thereupon withdrawn, marched to the Armory and dismissed.

I did not deem the occasion to justify calling out Company "E," of Live Oak. The prisoners, Watson and Rees, remained at Lake City until last evening, when their case was transferred to Hamilton County, and they were, by order of the Court, removed to the Duval County Jail, at Jacksonville. In-as-much as there was a possibility of further service in this matter until these prisoners were carried out of the city, this report has been delayed until they were removed. I append hereto a roster of those participating in the service. •

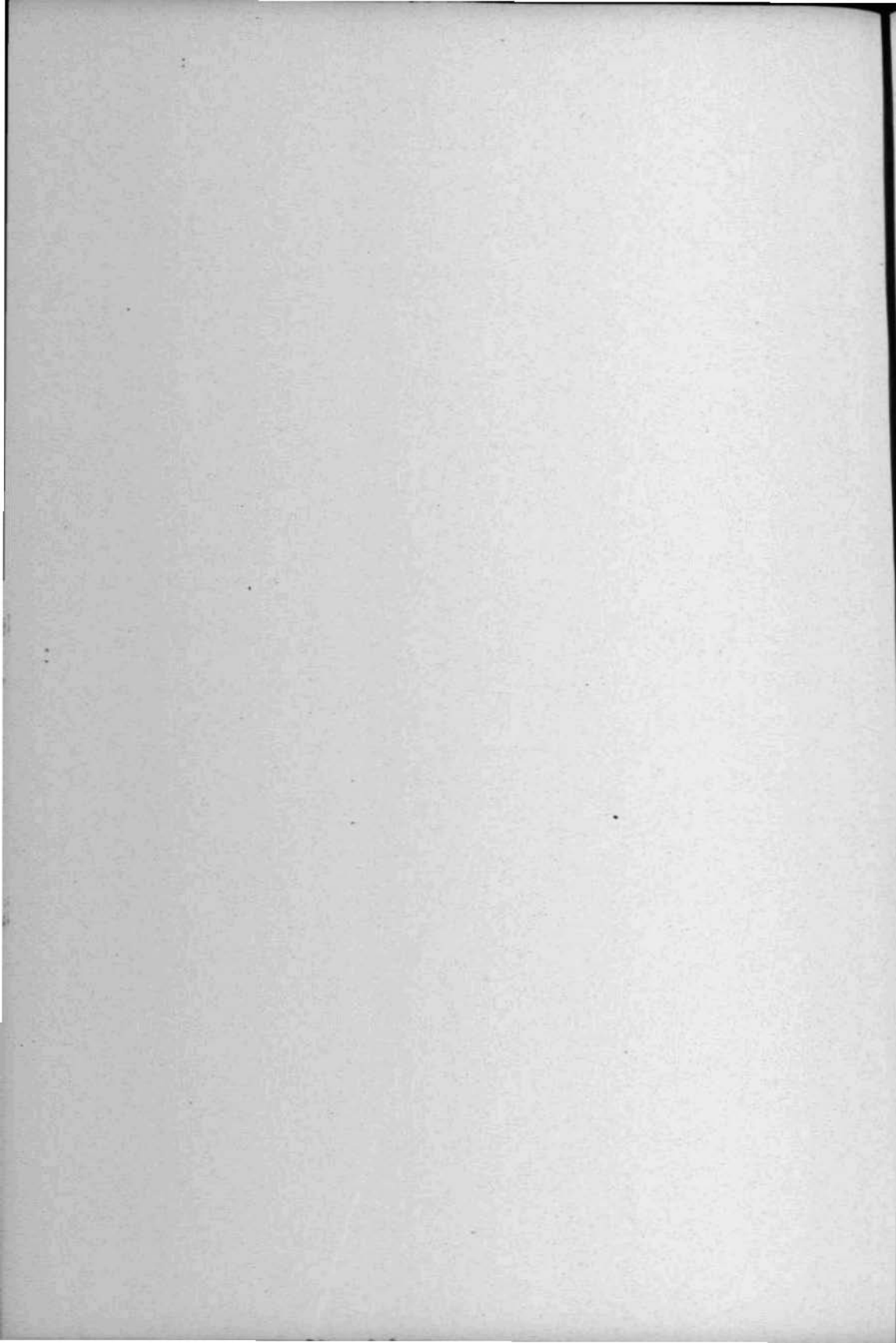
In closing this report, I desire to say that I feel especially gratified at the promptness and dispatch with which the troops assembled upon the occasion referred to, and the exemplary and efficient manner with which they discharged the duties which devolved upon them during the night, and I desire particularly to mention in this connection, the promptness and energy of Lieuts. Withie and Helvenston in getting their men out and at their posts of duty. The call for the assembly was sounded about 10:15 o'clock, P. M., after practically all the members of the company had retired for the night, but within fifteen minutes the officers and a squad of about a dozen

men had reached the Armory, had been furnished with arms and ammunition, and were on the way to the jail. Fortunately there was no occasion for more serious duty than that of merely guarding the jail, but it is a source of gratification to me to say that I fully believe, that if an emergency had arisen, the troops present would have been equal to it.

Very respectfully,

A. B. SMALL,

*Major First Regiment, Infantry,
Commanding.*



Appendix B.

Annual Report of Staff Corps and Departments.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Inspector General, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla., December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St Augustine.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual service report as Inspector General for the year ending this date.

In view of the fact that the State troops were assembled during the year for service and instruction with the United States troops at the several coast artillery posts at or near Pensacola and Tampa, and that the General Staff was not ordered to attend and participate in any way in these tours of duty, I have had no occasion to make inspection of the troops in the field during the year just closed.

Opportunity was afforded me to attend the inspection held by the United States Army officer in company with the Adjutant General of the State at Jacksonville, and, without going into a detailed report of that inspection, I will say that I was impressed with the very evident degree of interest in their respective organizations and in the military work generally of the officers and enlisted

men of the several organizations stationed at Jacksonville.

I wish particularly to comment most favorably upon the readiness with which the State troops responded to the call for riot duty at Pensacola, and to speak in the highest terms of their exemplary military conduct while engaged in that onerous duty, demanding, as it did, severe sacrifices upon the part of officers and men; the whole duty, so far as I am advised, being performed without complaint upon the part of any member of the troops.

The effect of this service in the interest of good morals and good conduct, law and order, upon the entire people of our State, and the emphasis of the efficiency, and (I believe) immediate good to the extent of seeing the absolute necessity for the maintenance of a well organized and well disciplined body of State troops, has been widely admitted and thoroughly established.

It is my opinion that the tours of duty of our State troops with the regular troops at the army stations, and the instruction received there, will prove of inestimable value, not only by acquainting our troops with the coast defense guns, but by giving them an opportunity to witness the effect upon enlisted men of *real discipline* and to learn the all important difference between actual, soldierly discipline and humiliating surserviency.

In response to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, I conducted an investigation into the condition, regarding discipline, etc., of Company M, Second Infantry, at Tampa, Florida, in January of this year, a full report of which is on file in your office.

In obedience to General Order No. 14, A. G. O., I served as a member of the general court-martial convened at Tampa on June 8, 1908, for the trial of certain persons, the proceedings and records of said court having already been made public.

In company with the Adjutant General, I assisted in the mustering in of the military organization at Plant City, which has since been assigned for duty with the artillery branch of the service for coast defense.

I have had occasion to recommend the organization of a military company at Lakeland, Florida, in compliance with petitions of the people of that city.

Very respectfully submitted,

WALTER P. CORBETT,

*Colonel, Inspector General's Department, F. S. T.,
Inspector General.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(No Report.)

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Quartermaster General,
St. Augustine, Fla., December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following service report for the year 1908:

I have been called upon only once during the year to perform any personal service, and that was on the occasion of my detail as a member of the general court-martial which met in Tampa in June pursuant to General Order No. 14, A. G. O., c.s.

As has been the custom in this State, the Adjutant General continues to conduct the affairs of the supply departments, except during the brief periods when the troops are in the field. Since the establishment of the State Arsenal an effort is being made to separate in the military department the work which relates to the supply departments from that which has to do with the work of the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. The former

division of the work has been placed in charge of an officer of this department, but still being under the personal supervision of the Adjutant General. This arrangement is both necessary and proper, but it may also be said, from my knowledge of the work of the military department, that the present office force is entirely inadequate to cope with the increased volume of business which now devolves upon it. There are on duty in the offices of the department only the Adjutant General, an officer in the supply departments and one stenographer. They are all hopelessly overworked, and even by constant application, without regard to usual office hours, cannot keep up with the current business, much less handle the accumulated work relating to the assortment, indexing and filing of records, and the examination and auditing of reports, accounts, etc. There should be in addition to those named, at least one competent clerk, preferably a person experienced in the handling of and familiar with military papers.

While these very general recommendations may extend beyond my official province as the nominal head of the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, still, they are prompted by my personal knowledge of the actual conditions and needs of the situation, my interest in the service and desire to see our military establishment placed upon a basis of highest efficiency.

The acquirement by the State of the Arsenal in this city has been, I firmly believe, the very best thing which could have happened for the Florida State Troops. A visit to this Arsenal and inspection of its appointments; the vast amount of military stores kept here and facilities for handling and repairing them—without mention of the office appointments and conveniences—bear out in the mind of anyone the statement which opens this paragraph.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MACWILLIAMS,

*Colonel Quartermaster's Department, F. S. T.,
Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance.*

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissary General,
Palatka, Fla., December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine.*

Sir: I have the honor to report that no business relating to the office of Commissary General has been transacted through this office during the past year, and I have nothing to report.

I served as president of the court-martial at the post of Tampa, report of which was made, promptly, to the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. DEMONTMOLLIN,
*Colonel, Subsistence Department, F. S. T.,
Commissary General.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Surgeon General,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State Arsenal,
St. Augustine, Fla.*

Sir: In last year's report attention was called to the importance of stimulating the interest of the Medical Department's officers, and it was suggested that the authorities in Washington could materially assist by having the Militia medical officers at the different posts where recruiting stations were located, appointed the examiners. This would undoubtedly have a good influence, and the recruiting officer should not have discretionary power, but where a militia medical officer can be secured to do the examining,

it should be obligatory to secure his services if possible. Reasons for this suggestion were carefully given last year, and it is not necessary to again state them. The same reasons apply to the appointment of the various pension examiners, and it is earnestly hoped that the General Government will soon appreciate the importance of rewarding those who are actually doing the hard work necessary to keep up an efficient, unpaid National Guard. Unpaid endeavor is not always obtainable, and if you add lack of appreciation, your help may not always be the best. It is earnestly hoped that this matter will soon be considered by the proper authorities. Action is wanted now, when most needed.

No reports have been received from medical officers detailed to commands at this date, nor is there anything under the circumstances, that should be mentioned of interest in this department at the present time.

Respectfully,

HENRY BACON,

Surgeon General, F. S. T.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

(See report of Quartermaster General, who is also Chief of Ordnance.)

Office of the Inspector General
of Small Arms Practice,
Fernandina, Florida, December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine.*

Sir: I have the honor to report that, during the past year, but little military service has been performed by the Inspector General of Small Arms Practice, other than

giving encouragement and such instruction of an informal nature, as he could from time to time.

Owing to lack of funds, no State Team from Florida participated in the National Matches, which were held at Camp Perry during August, 1908; and for the same reason no State matches were held during the year.

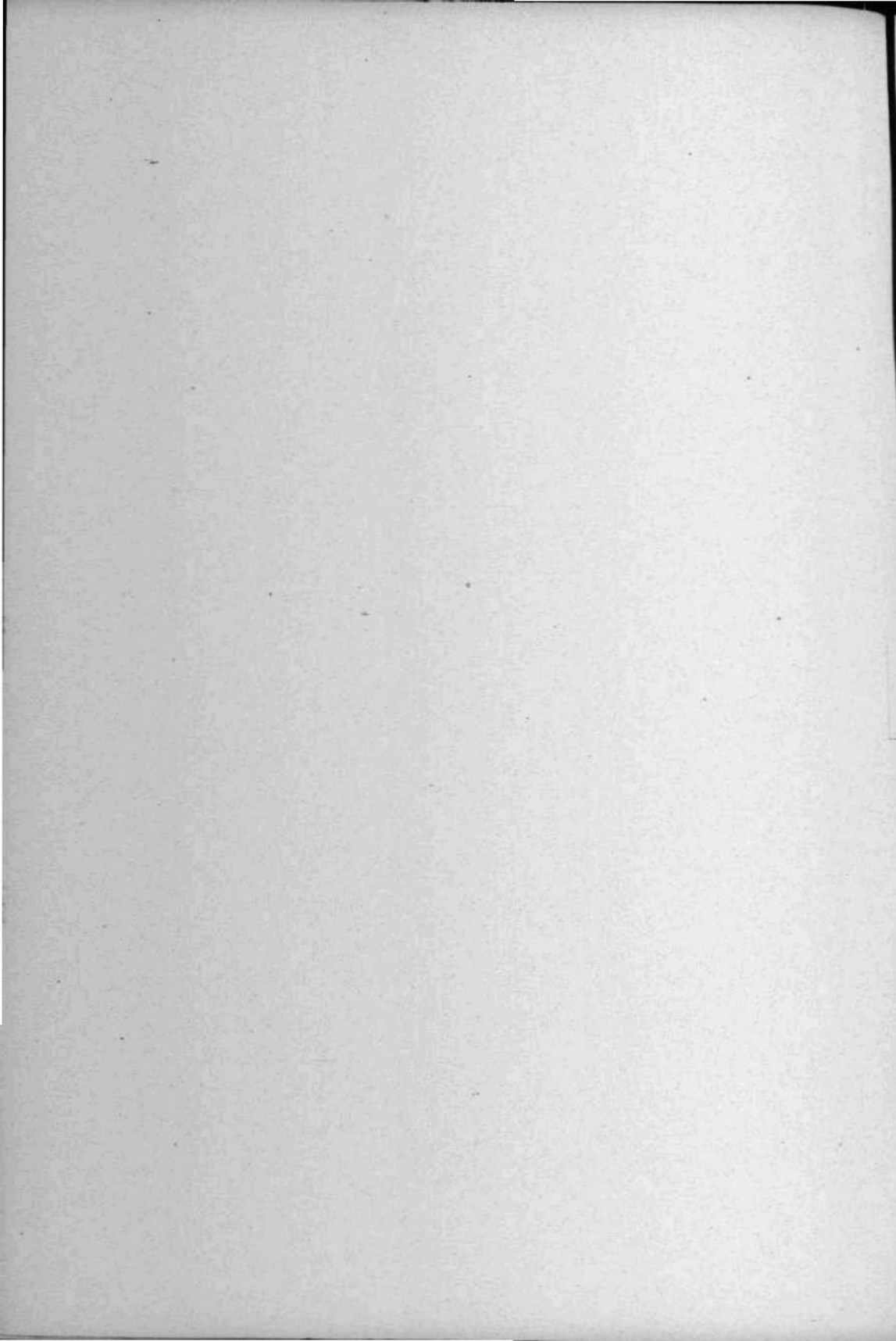
I would respectfully recommend that such provision be made as will enable the State to be represented by a State team in the National competition, to be held during August, 1909, and also the holding of a State competition in order that interest may be kept up in this most important branch of military work, so as to insure a rifle range and practice at every post throughout the State.

Very respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,

Colonel, General Staff,

Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.



Appendix C.

Annual Service Reports.

REPORT OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Headquarters First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Fla., December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
St. Augustine, Florida.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my Annual Service Report for the year ending December 31st, 1908:

The brigade, as a brigade, has not been called upon to render any service of any character whatsoever; it was not even called out in camp of instruction. Again this year, certain companies were ordered into camp with the U. S. Coast Artillery, in the several Artillery Districts of Tampa and Pensacola; but with this movement, and the results thereof, the brigade commander had nothing to do, and was not in touch.

On April 12th, 1908, the brigade commander, thru a mistake of the telegraph operator at Tallahassee, reported to Pensacola, Florida, because of a strike in that city; but on arriving, he was not assigned to any duty, and stayed in the city only for two or three days, acting in an advisory capacity to the Adjutant General. The strike was of such a character as to require the presence of a strong body of State troops. The Commanding Officer

of the First Infantry was in command of the troops engaged in this service, and at one time there were present practically the entire First Infantry and some companies from the Second Infantry, but I am not advised as to what troops were actually present, the time of their arrival or departure, or the details of the tour of duty. In this connection, I can only again call attention to what was said in my Annual Service Report for 1907 relative to advising the Brigade Commander of such tours of service.

A new company was mustered into the service at Jacksonville, Florida, on July 3rd, 1908, and has been assigned to the First Battalion of the First Infantry, so that this regiment now consists of ten companies, a band and a machine gun platoon.

On October 20th, 1908, Company D, Second Infantry, F. S. T., was officially disbanded, leaving this regiment with only eleven companies.

As usual, the changes among the commissioned personnel of the troops have been numerous, and, necessarily, to the detriment of the troops as a whole, though, in individual instances, the changes have been for the better.

The troops have been armed with the new Springfield rifle in exchange for the Krag, and the new weapon seems to be a decided improvement.

A band for the Second Infantry, F. S. T., has also been authorized to be mustered into the service at Miami, Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. MAXWELL.

Brigadier General, F. S. T..

Commanding First Brigade.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 1.

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 18, 1908.

I. Before a general court-martial which convened at Headquarters, First Brigade, Florida State Troops, in Rooms 14 and 15, Herkimer Block, Jacksonville, Florida, pursuant to Brigade

Special Orders No. 4, Series of 1907, dated December 30, 1907, and Brigade Special Orders No. 1, Series of 1908, dated January 6th, 1908, and of which Major *Jacob Gumbinger*, Staff First Brigade, Florida State Troops, was President, and Major *Braxton B. MacDonell*, Staff First Brigade, Florida State Troops, was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried:

Captain *Archie E. Leslie*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops.

CHARGE—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War.

Specification 1. In that Captain *Archie E. Leslie*, Company "E," First Infantry, Florida State Troops, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, Colonel *William LeFils*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, to make and send in these reports (to wit, the quarterly return and drill reports for the quarters ending March 31, and June 30, 1907, for Company "E," First Infantry, Florida State Troops) without further delay, did willfully disobey the same.

This at Live Oak, Florida, on or about September 5, 1907.

Specification 2. In that Captain *Archie E. Leslie*, Company "E," First Infantry, Florida State Troops, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, Colonel *William LeFils*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, directing him to "make up and forward to these headquarters (meaning the headquarters of the First Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops) the quarterly return and drill reports of your company (meaning Company "E," First Infantry, Florida State Troops) covering the quarters ending March 31, and September 30, 1907, the same to reach me (meaning the said Colonel *LeFils*) not later than December 12," did willfully disobey the same.

This at Live Oak, Florida, on or about December 3, 1907.

To which charge and specifications the accused, Captain *Archie E. Leslie*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st Specification—"Guilty."

To the 2nd Specification—"Guilty, except as to the report alleged to have been withheld for the quarter ending September 30, 1907."

To the Charge, "Guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 2nd Specification, "Not Guilty."

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

"To pay a fine of Twenty-Five Dollars."

The record of the proceedings, finding and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case having been submitted to the convening authority, Brigadier General *Maxwell*, as Reviewing Officer, the following are his orders thereon:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla., February 14, 1908.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case

of Captain *Archie E. Leslie*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, are hereby approved. The sentence will be duly executed.

JOHN S. MAXWELL,
Brigadier General, Florida State Troops,
Reviewing Officer.

Captain *Archie E. Leslie*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, will pay the fine imposed by said general court-martial, within ten days from the publication of the findings and sentence of said court-martial, to his immediate commanding officer, Major *A. B. Small*, First Infantry, Florida State Troops, at Lake City, Florida, and Major *Small* will at once, upon receipt of said fine, remit the amount thereof to the State Treasurer. If the fine be not paid within the time limited by law as above specified, Major *Small* will at once report the fact of non-payment to Brigadier General *Maxwell*, for his further action.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

GEORGE H. WELLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 9, 1908.

I. Attention is called to the amendment of the Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, and Small Arms Firing Regulations, since September 12, 1907, as follows:

1. Infantry Drill Regulations (1904): Paragraph 588, as amended by paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 201, War Department, December 15, 1906, is further amended by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 247, War Department, December 17, 1907.

2. Field Service Regulations (1905): Paragraph 509, as amended by paragraph VII, General Orders, No. 130, War Department, July 16, 1906, is further amended by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 247, War Department, December 17, 1907.

3. Small Arms Firing Regulations (1906): Paragraph 190, as amended by circular, No. 22, War Department, April 16, 1906, is further amended by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 216, War Department, October 23, 1907. The paragraph published in the introduction to the Small Arms Firing Regulations, pages 14 and 15, which relates to the expenditure of small arms ammunition in field practice and experiment, is amended by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 216, War Department, October 23, 1907. Paragraphs 279 and 281 are amended by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 222, War Department, December 23, 1907. Paragraph 312 is amended by General Orders, No. 200, War Department, September 26, 1907.

All officers and non-commissioned officers of the troops will familiarize themselves with these amendments, and will note the fact of amendment and authority therefor on the margin

of the paragraphs, as required by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 5, Brigade, October 22, 1907.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant
Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS,

FIRST BRIGADE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
GENERAL ORDERS, *Jacksonville, Florida, March 26, 1908.*
No. 3.

Commencing April 1st, the service uniform will be exclusively worn by all organizations of the Florida State Troops while participating in drill and other exercises. The commanding officer of each company, band and detachment will at once cause all dress uniforms which have been issued to his organization by the State to be turned in to him at the armory or quarters of his organization. Such uniforms should be first cleaned, pressed and put in good repair; this to be provided for by the individual soldier, or may be paid for from any public funds in the hands of the commanding officer, as the latter may decide. For the purpose of identification each blouse, trousers and cap will be tagged with the name of the soldier by whom it has been turned in. Large packing cases will be secured and lined with tarred paper, in which the blouses and trousers will be packed together, with moth balls between each layer. The caps will be packed separately.

Care will be taken to make the boxes, with their paper lining, as tight as possible, and to secure them against opening by unauthorized persons.

The provisions of this order are mandatory, and a strict compliance will be required of all commanding officers. The uniforms should be packed as soon after April 1st as practicable, and not later than April 15th.

Before packing away the clothing, as provided for under this order, it will be carefully inspected, and such articles as are found to be absolutely unserviceable, not susceptible of being repaired and unfit for further use, will be separately packed and set aside for the action of a surveying officer and, if the quantity be sufficient to warrant it, application may be made immediately for the appointment of a surveying officer.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant Colonel and
Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ORDERS FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
NO. 4. *Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8, 1908.*

I. The course of instruction and drill prescribed by Paragraph II of General Orders No. 2, First Brigade, dated September 18, 1907, must be strictly followed until further orders.

II. It is of the utmost importance that all enlisted men should know the General Orders of a Sentinel, and should be able to challenge correctly. It is therefore ordered that the Commanding officer of each company, immediately after each formation of the company for drill and instruction, require each squad to repeat aloud the General Orders of a Sentinel. He will then advance three or four men to the front and instruct them in challenging in the presence of the company.

III. Reporting by postal card each drill night seems to be considered a needless and arduous requirement. Paragraph III, of General Orders No. 2, First Brigade, dated September 18, 1907, is therefore hereby rescinded. In lieu thereof, the Morning Report Book will be properly kept, and the drill and course of instruction given each drill night will be briefly noted at the bottom of the page; the data thus preserved being used in the preparation of the Quarterly Returns and Drill Reports. This book will be especially examined at the Annual Inspection and when in camps of instruction, and an explanation will be required of any deviation from the course of drill and instruction prescribed.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 21, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. Attention is called to the amendment of the Manual of Courts-Martial, Small Arms Firing Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, and Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, since the changes announced in General Orders No. 2, from these headquarters, dated March 9, 1908, as follows:

1. Manual of Courts-Martial: Subparagraph 3 of Paragraph 2, of Section III, page 39, is amended by Paragraph II, General Orders No. 5, War Department, January 7, 1908.

2. Small Arms Firing Regulations: Paragraph 239 is amended by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 35, War Department, March 16, 1908. Paragraphs 216 and 217 are amended by Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 60, War Department, April 30, 1908. Paragraph 220 is amended by Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 101, War Department, June 17, 1908.

3. Manual of Guard Duty: Paragraphs 83, 186, and 276 are amended by Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 38, War Department, March 24, 1908. Paragraph 435 is rescinded and a new paragraph is substituted by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 66, War Department, April 29, 1908.

4. Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia: Paragraphs 70, 100, and 226 are amended by General Orders, No. 75, War Department, May 9, 1908.

All officers and non-commissioned officers of the troops will familiarize themselves with these amendments, and will note the fact of amendment and authority therefor on the margin of the paragraphs, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 5, Brigade, October 22, 1907.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MAXWELL:

GEORGE H. WELLER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant
Adjutant General.*

REPORT OF COLONEL, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters, First Regiment Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31st, 1908.

*To the Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, the Annual Service Report of the First Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year 1908.

In my Annual Report for the year 1907, I had occasion to refer to, and to criticise, the general laxity of discipline then existing with some of the units of the regiment, and to the very scant knowledge of the officers relative to matters of administration. While there has been a most decided improvement during the year 1908, with some of the companies, both as to discipline and administrative matters, there are others which show absolutely no betterment, with respect thereto.

The great improvement shown seems to have been with Companies A, D, E, H and L. The officers and enlisted men of these organizations have worked faithfully and dilligently for the general good and betterment of these subdivisions, and the result of their efforts is evidenced by the fact that they now have better and stronger companies in every respect, than in 1907.

The First Battalion, as a unit, has improved materially

during the year. The frequent drills, parades and ceremonies held by it have been productive of much good. The constant bringing together of the units of the Battalion has given it a solidity, and has made it a better and stronger organization than it was during 1907. The Commanding Officer has been most diligent in all matters affecting the good of his Battalion, and is largely responsible for its general improvement.

Company A has made most of its gains within the past three months. Its enlisted strength, up to that time, was made up, practically, of what is commonly known as "knockers." This element seemed bent upon the downfall of the company, and were antagonistic to any measure looking to its betterment. This unsatisfactory membership has now practically been eliminated, and the company is in a fair way to become, what it once was, one of the best in the service.

Company B was mustered into the service July 3rd, 1908, General Orders, No. 19, General Headquarters, 1908. The success of this company in matters of drill, discipline and administrative matters, has been most gratifying, and, to-day, it is one of our best and strongest organizations. Its officers have worked most diligently for its betterment, and they are commended for the work they have done.

Company D, always strong in numbers, drill, discipline and administration, is in better condition now than ever before. The success of this company is directly attributable to its excellent organization. Its officers and non-commissioned officers stand in close touch one with the other, and, combined, they represent a power which must of necessity bring success to the organization.

Company F is strong in point of numbers, and is composed of most excellent material, but through the laxity of discipline and loose administrative methods on the part of its officers, it has lost its place as one of the best companies in the service. The company is not well organized. Its officers and non-commissioned officers are

not in accord, and do not work together, and, as a consequence, very little has been done toward its betterment.

The Second Battalion, as a unit, apparently, has not been bettered during the year. The conditions existing with it are about as they were in 1907. There seems to have been nothing accomplished towards its improvement, with reference either to drill, discipline or administration. Its Commanding Officer does not seem to be in close touch with the different units of his Battalion as is necessary to insure a betterment. He could, by coaching and instructing, bring about a much better condition than at present exists.

Company C seems to show some improvement over 1907, but its betterment does not appear to be as great as is shown by other companies of the regiment. It seems to be weak in matters of administration and discipline. Its officers are capable, and with the proper amount of "get together and do something" spirit, the company could be made a much stronger and better organization than it now is.

Company E has improved greatly over what it was in 1907. Its improvement has probably been greater than any other unit of the regiment. It made an excellent showing at the last annual inspection, notwithstanding it had been at the lowest possible ebb a month previous. The improved conditions in this company are attributable to the energy and general competency of its Commanding Officer.

Company H has also made considerable progress, in all respects, over 1907. It made a creditable showing at the last annual inspection, its property being in better shape than that of any other organization in the regiment. The individual efforts of the Commanding Officer of this company are directly responsible for its general betterment.

The Third Battalion, as a unit, like the Second, seems to have accomplished practically nothing toward an improvement. There does not seem to be that interest and

activity upon the part of its Commanding Officer which is necessary for a betterment of this organization. The Major is not in touch with the different units of his Battalion, and, apparently, has scant knowledge of what is being done in them.

Company K, while composed of excellent material, is most deficient in all matters of drill, discipline and administration. With competent officers who would take an active interest in the affairs for its upbuilding, it could be made one of the best companies in the service.

Company L is one of the very best organizations in the regiment. Its discipline is excellent, and in administrative matters, it ranks well up to the front. It is well organized; its officers and non-commissioned officers are working together for its improvement, and through their efforts these good results have been accomplished. Its Commanding Officer is among the best in the service.

Company M, like Company K, is composed of excellent material, but through the general laxity of discipline and matters of administration, it is one of the weakest companies in the service, and unless a decided improvement is made within a short time, it may be necessary to recommend its disbandment for the good of the service.

The Detachment Hospital Corps, attached to the First Infantry, is weak in numbers, and in every other respect. It stands just where it did a year ago, and, to-day, would be absolutely worthless in case of need. These conditions are attributable to its officers.

The band has improved greatly in its music during the year, as also in its paper and record work, but it is very deficient in matters of drill. The Adjutant of the Regiment is directly responsible for this lack of knowledge of the drill upon the part of the band.

The Machine Gun Platoon is weak in numbers, drill, administration and discipline. It is the weakest unit of the regiment, and would be absolutely worthless in its present shape for active service. Its present Commanding Officer is directly responsible for these bad conditions.

By direction of the Governor of Florida, the field staff and non-commissioned staff, Companies A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, the Machine Gun Platoon, and the Detachment Hospital Corps, First Infantry, were assembled in Pensacola, Florida, between April 11 and 20, 1908, for duty in aid of the civil authorities of that city. Company K, with one platoon of Company M, were the first to arrive, they reaching Pensacola at 10:15 P. M., April 11, and were closely followed by the Commanding Officer, First Infantry, Company C, and the remaining platoon of Company M, arriving at 10:15 A. M., April 12. Company E came in at 10:15 P. M., on the 12th. Companies A, D, F and H, the Machine Gun Platoon, and Detachment Hospital Corps, Staff and non-commissioned Staff, First Infantry, the Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff First Battalion, First Infantry, and the Field, Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff Second Battalion, First Infantry, arrived at 12:15 P. M., on the 13th. The Field, Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff Third Battalion, Second Infantry, and Companies A, E and H of the Second Infantry were also employed in this service.

The troops during this tour of duty, acted in conjunction with and under the direction of the municipal authorities of the City of Pensacola. There was maintained a chain of sentinels, supported by cossack posts, over the entire street railway system, except the line to Barrancas. These lines were patrolled during the day, and the street cars were under the protection of the troops.

Guards were maintained night and day at the power house and car barns of the Pensacola Electric Company, and at the County Armory and Police Headquarters.

The troops, as a whole, performed the duties assigned them with willingness, good judgment, and a thoroughness which was most commendable. The Major of the Second Battalion, First Infantry, was especially active. His good judgment and level-headedness, coupled with his willingness, made his services almost indispensable.

The success of the service in Pensacola is largely attributable to his efforts, and he is commended for his work.

The annual inspection of the troops of the First Infantry occurred during the month of April, and, as a whole, proved generally satisfactory, notwithstanding there were one or more companies found to be deficient in every respect.

As a whole, the regiment has improved during the year, but there still remains much to be done for its improvement, and it is thought renewed efforts will be made in the different units during the year, for a general betterment.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LEFELS,

Colonel, First Infantry, Commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL, SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters, Second Regiment Infantry,
Orlando, Florida, December 31st, 1908.

*To the Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following service report of the Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year ending December 31st, 1909:

Since my last annual report only routine work was carried on up until the maneuver period, namely, May 20th, when nine companies of this regiment were ordered to participate in the coast defense exercises in the artillery district of Tampa, at Forts Dade and DeSoto.

Six companies and a detachment of the Hospital Corps were ordered to Fort Dade, and three companies, the Band of the First Infantry detachment of the Hospital

Corps and the field and staff participated at Fort DeSoto.

Owing to the State elections just prior to going to camp, the majority of the companies did not have as large a number of men as in the previous maneuvers.

On the maneuvers and the benefits derived by the Troops participating, I have the following comments:

There is nothing more important than to teach the different organizations how to do their duty in the field, and the instructions at these maneuver camps afford the greatest opportunity, and is the best practical training that the officers could have. Many officers do not fully understand how to acquire stores and property, care for them, issue them and account for them. The discipline and the sanitary regulations are much better observed and complied with at these camps; these two items alone, not to enumerate any others, will speak in favor of the National maneuvers.

Both camps at Fort Dade and DeSoto were at all times in excellent sanitary condition.

The exercises were eminently successful, the improvement marked, but the attendance was disappointing.

Company "D," designated the "reserve" company at Fort DeSoto, had only 22 men present for duty, entirely too small to be of any real value for the position assigned, which was much regretted by the Commanding Officer. (The company has since been disbanded.) Something needs to be done to arouse more interest in the companies. There was little mixing of officers and enlisted men. The equipment was very good except shoes. Few men were properly shod; black shoes predominated, patent leather and low shoes were frequently seen.

No timidity was shown by the men in handling or firing the cartridges.

RECOMMEND:

That the Commanding Officers be given more active command; in this manner they feel the responsibility and take a greater interest in the accomplishment of the end

for which they were sent. That the Staff Officers be assigned to the discharge of their several duties.

We are all expected to learn at these maneuvers to a certain degree the art of warfare from our brother officers of the regular establishment, and we are willing and anxious to learn, and will not shirk duty, but, as observers, we do not enter into the spirit of accomplishing results, as if we were more actively engaged. That the ACTION PERIOD should be of longer duration, thus affording officers and men more realistic ideas; such as being captured, disarmed and made prisoners.

It would result in better attendance if the time for holding these maneuvers was made known at least sixty days in advance, thus affording company commanders to have their commands together; for instance, one company commander informed me that he had given fifteen of his men furlough to leave the State just prior to the announcement of holding the exercises, consequently his company was short of those men.

Again I will recommend that an Infantry officer be detailed with the reserves as instructor.

It gratifies the undersigned to be able to avail himself of the opportunity to extend his sincere thanks and express his heartfelt appreciation to the officers and men of his regiment for the loyal support they have accorded him since he has assumed command. The military of this State should be fostered by all patriotic persons, and we should all strive to bring about such a state of efficiency as will merit the favorable opinions and respect and good will of the people of this commonwealth.

RECOMMENDED:

That the schedules of the exercises should be furnished about three weeks in advance.

That paymasters visit rendezvous about the time of arrival of the various organizations, supervise preparation of rolls, if necessary (at Forts Dade and DeSoto it



*Officers of Second Infantry at landing, Fort DeSoto,
during Coast Defense Exercises in May, 1908.*

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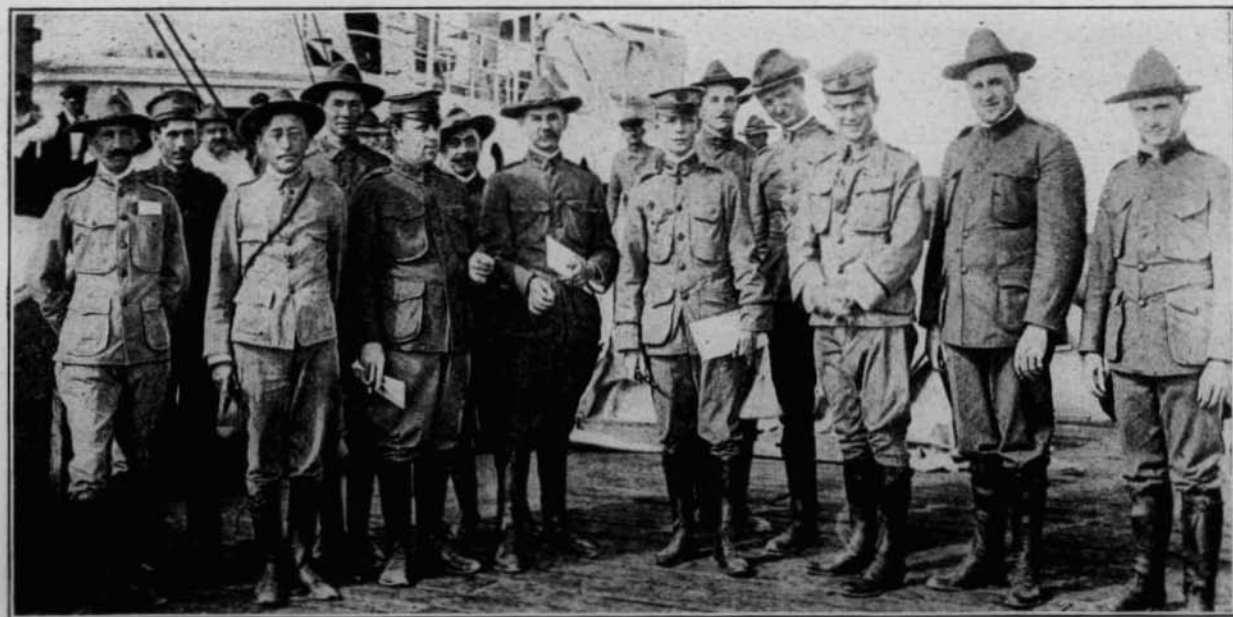
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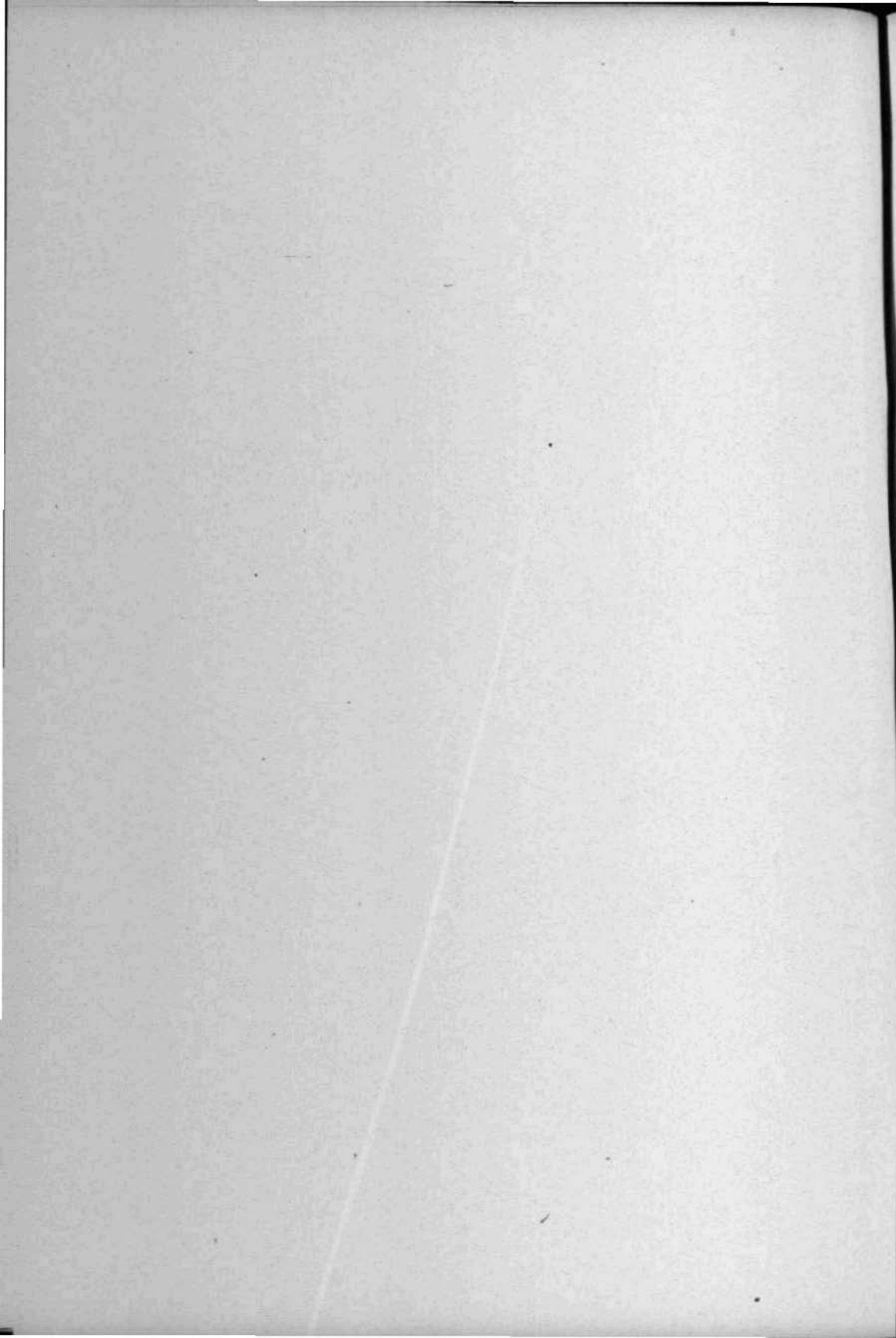
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was not necessary, the rolls were correct), and make immediate payments after muster, leaving the crowded days at the end for exercise proper.

That the length of time for encampments be extended to fifteen (15) days, as more beneficial results can be obtained in longer periods.

That better facilities for washing soiled clothing be provided in camp, with no charge.

That the ration be increased from one to one and one-half the regular ration, as the single ration is not sufficient for men not accustomed to outdoor life.

That canvas coats and trousers be issued to the reserve companies; these brown uniforms can be issued, and when leaving, left with the Post Quartermaster for issue at subsequent maneuvers.

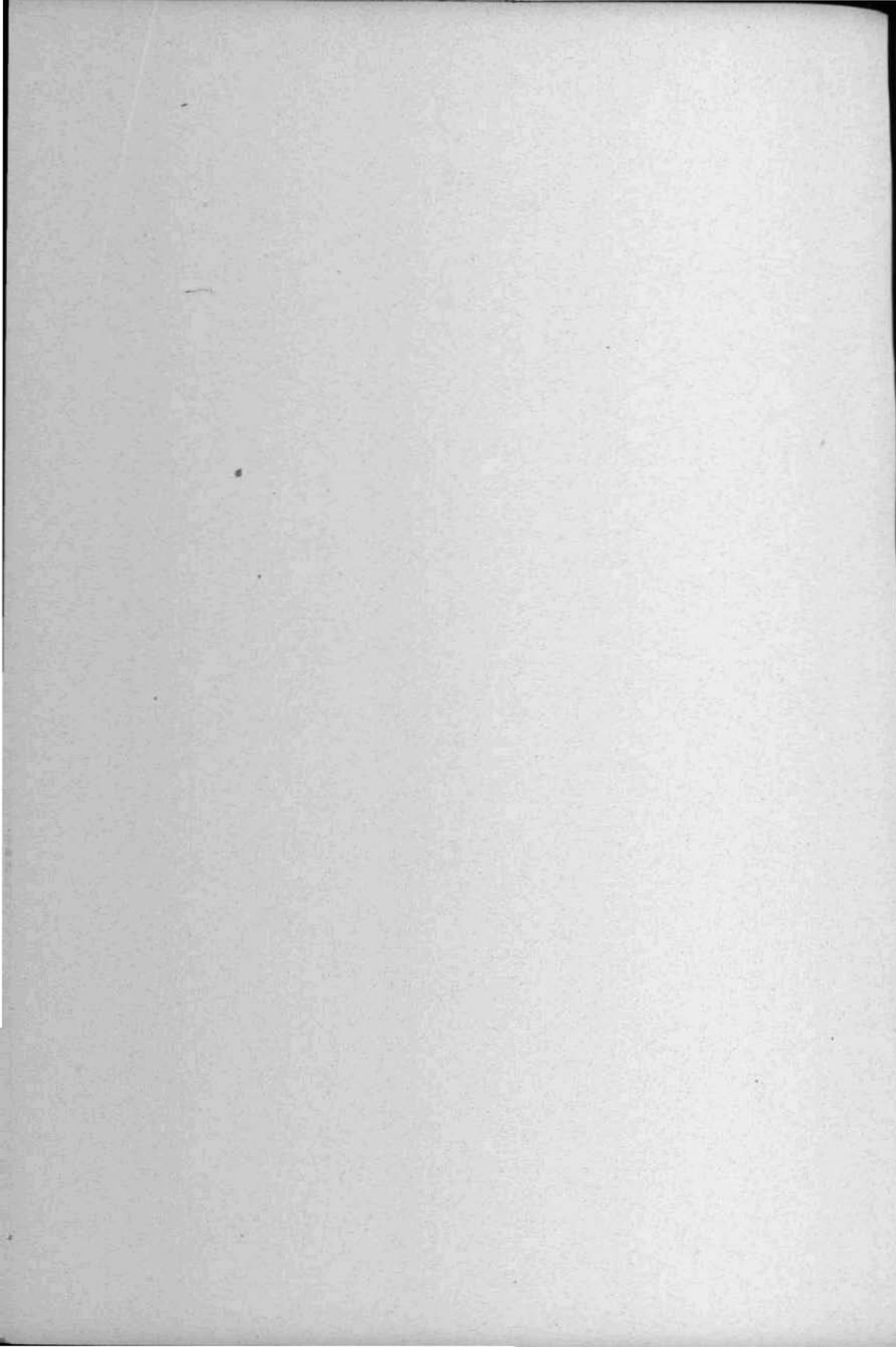
That field cots be issued, thus providing a more suitable resting place, a cleaner and neater camp, and would be helpful toward keeping up the organizations. Shoes should also be issued.

In looking over some of the reports made by the officers of the Regular Army for the different maneuver grounds and States, and noticing the comments as to their general equipment, I can, and do, cheerfully state that from them we may claim that the Florida Troops are much better equipped, uniformed and supplied, than are most of the National Guard, thanks to the energy, zeal and push of our Adjutant General.

All very respectfully submitted,

FRANK X. SCHULLER,

Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.



Appendix D.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Reports on Inspection of Troops at Their Home Stations.

REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, June 13th, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

Sir: The Acting Secretary of War directs me to furnish you with the accompanying memorandum containing the remarks of Captain Lawrence S. Miller, Coast Artillery Corps, requesting the condition of the organizations of the Florida militia, with regard to their appearance, zeal, efficiency, and reliability, as observed during the inspection made by him recently under the provisions of General Orders, No. 230, War Department, series of 1907.

The Acting Secretary of War directs me to invite your attention particularly to the remarks relating to Company M, First Infantry; Band, and Companies D and M, Second Infantry, which organizations appear to require administrative action to bring them to a proper state of efficiency.

Very respectfully,

J. B. DICKEY,
Adjutant General.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from reports of inspection of the organized militia of Florida, giving remarks of inspecting officer with regard to condition of the several organizations of the State forces.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Physical appearance, character of officers, zeal and reliability, good; efficiency—no opportunity to determine. The storage facilities at Tallahassee are entirely inadequate for the handling and distribution of the stores. There appeared to be sufficient stores on hand in Tallahassee and Fernandina to supply all organizations with sufficient stores to complete their equipment, with the exception of overcoats, of which there are none. The amount of work which devolves upon the Adjutant General is very great. As the property accountability of many officers is almost in a condition of chaos, some plan should be adopted by which the property accountability could be controlled by the Quartermaster General instead of the Adjutant General. If the former officer were a salaried one this could readily be done. This would relieve the Adjutant General of a great deal of work which does not properly belong to his office.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE.

The officers of the brigade staff, so far as concerns physical appearance, character, zeal, and reliability, appear to be very good. I had no opportunity to judge of their efficiency. Headquarters First Brigade, is now located in commodious offices at Nos. 14 and 15, Herkimer Block, Jacksonville, Florida. As the rooms are sufficiently large

for both. Headquarters First Regiment is also located at the same place. All records are well kept and according to existing orders. The brigade commander has put into operation a system of drills and theoretical study which if carried out cannot but prove beneficial to his brigade. Weekly reports on regularly prepared postal cards are required from all organizations, showing the character of drills held and the attendance thereat.

All replies to foregoing questions refer to the commissioned personnel.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 95 per cent.

Both officers and noncommissioned officers attended the inspections at their nearest home stations. I had no opportunity, as a rule, to test their abilities, and but one battalion formation was held (Jacksonville).

Administration at regimental headquarters was particularly good, being both complete and well equipped.

Headquarters and Band:

Physical appearance, good, except one hunch-back; character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 90 per cent.

This band is much below strength, but seemed to be efficient and well trained. The property was much scattered and a satisfactory account was almost impossible on account of the small space for store room and practice allotted to them.

Company A:

Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability 75 per cent. within one hour, and 90 per cent. with warning. Gallery practice, good indoor range; range, land purchased for range and State camping grounds. Armory, good.

Company C:

Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, 90 per cent. Gallery practice, indoors, fair; range, 600 yards.

This company was poor in the manual of arms and extended order. Armory good.

Company D:

Physical appearance, character and zeal, good; efficiency, very good; reliability, 90 per cent.

Gallery practice, good indoor range; range, none. The State has purchased permanent camping grounds and rifle range near Jacksonville, and is now under construction. Armory, good.

Company E:

Physical appearance, character of men and zeal, good; efficiency, fair; reliability, about 84 per cent.

This company is now being practically reorganized, and, in spite of a large number of recruits, made a very creditable appearance. I have been assured that immediate steps will be taken to complete the equipment. Captain Lyle has but recently been in command, having been on the retired list for about two and a half years.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, good to include 600 yards. A new commodious armory is in course of construction and will be completed in about two months. Attendance at this inspection, 100 per cent.

Company F:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 80 per cent.

Gallery practice, good indoor range; range, the State has purchased a camping ground and target range near Jacksonville. Armory, good.

Company H:

Physical appearance, zeal and efficiency, fair; character of men, good; reliability, not over 80 per cent.

Gallery practice, good indoor range, none available at present. Armory, fair; floor space too small.

Company K:

Physical appearance, character of men and zeal, good; efficiency, fair; reliability, 95 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, to include 600 yards. Armory, one good store room and one room much too small for drill purposes of any kind. The streets are not lighted and beneficial drilling can only be done on moonlight nights. There is a good prospect of another being built within a year.

On account of the intensely dark night, the movement in close and extended order were very poor.

Company L:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 90 per cent. at once, and 100 per cent. in 12 hours.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, to include 500 yards. Will have to soon secure another, as the neighborhood is becoming settled. Armory, very good.

Company M:

Physical appearance and character, good; zeal, fair; efficiency, indifferent; reliability, 90 per cent. within 24 hours.

Gallery practice, good indoor range if used at night; range not completed; one to include 1,000 yards projected. Armory, very good.

This company put up a very poor appearance. It had returned but a very short time from strike duty at Pensacola, and the notice of time set for inspection was short.

If those present represented the general efficiency of the whole, the company needs immediate remedial action.

Detachment Hospital Corps:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 100 per cent.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

Physical appearance, character of men and zeal, good; efficiency, no opportunity for me to judge; reliability, 90 per cent.

Band:

Physical appearance and character of men, fair; zeal, very little; efficiency, none except as musicians; reliability, probably very poor. This band is composed wholly of Italians, very few of which know any English. They are good musicians, but wholly unfit for a military band. (The band has been disbanded with this inspection now made.)

Company A:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 80 per cent; in 24 hours, 90 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, up to 200 yards only. Armory, good.

This company has considerable worn out property on hand which it has had for some time and failed to have condemned.

Company B:

There was sufficient supplies of all kinds, except overcoats, to equip the single platoon, but most of the supplies from Brooksville, where the other platoon had been stationed, had not yet arrived and no invoices had been received to enable me to determine whether there were sufficient supplies to equip the whole company. I was assured that requisitions would be made as soon as possible after the arrival of supplies from Brooksville to fill out all deficiencies.

Physical appearance and efficiency, fair; character and zeal, good; reliability, 80 per cent on short notice; 90 per cent. within 24 hours.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, to include 600 yards. Armory, good.

Company C:

Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, 90 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, to 600 yards. Armory, good. The company store room is not secure from entrance from the drill hall.

Company D:

Physical appearance, character of men, good; zeal, very little; efficiency, very poor; reliability, poor. This company is discontented and poorly officered.

Gallery practice, none; range, none. Armory, two small rooms wholly unsuitable for the purpose.

I recommend that this company be disbanded, as there seems to be no one available with sufficient military experience to bring it up to the required efficiency. The present captain is an excellent gentleman, I believe is well liked by his men, but has had no opportunity to acquire other than purely book learning in the military profession. The second lieutenant made no pretense at knowing his duties, and has been of no assistance at all to the captain.

Company E:

Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, about 80 per cent at short notice; within 24 hours, 95 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, good for any range to 600 yards. Armory, good, but not well arranged for storage of property.

Company F:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, about 90 per cent. can be depended upon.

Good indoor gallery practice range. Range, none at present. Efforts will be made to secure a new one, the old one having become unsafe on account of the settlers in the neighborhood.

Armory, large and capable of improvements to secure property. Has only been occupied one week.

Company G:

Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, 90 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, good to 600 yards. Armory, good.

Company H:

Physical appearance, good; character of men, zeal and efficiency, very good; reliability, about 90 per cent.

Gallery practice, good indoor range; good to include 600 yards. Armory, very good and well cared for.

Company I:

This company is composed of men of good physical appearance, good character, and of zeal, efficiency, and reliability, much above the average.

It has a very good indoor gallery range; a fair range up to 300 yards. Armory, very good.

The captain of this company believes that a full 100 per cent. can be relied upon for service in an emergency, barring serious illness.

Company K:

The inspection for this company was ordered Saturday night, April 4th. The Adjutant General informed me in Jacksonville some days before that date that the captain of this company desired to have the inspection held Sunday morning, as Saturday night was a difficult one in which to secure satisfactory attendance. On the 3d inst. General Maxwell, Florida State Troops, who was making the State inspection at Key West, Miami, and Daytona, received a telegram from Major Morris, commanding the post at Daytona, informing him that the inspection had been postponed until Sunday morning by order of the Adjutant General. We, therefore, changed our routing so as to arrive at Daytona early Sunday morning. It appears that Major Morris had not made this clear to Captain

Jibb, and the latter had his company ready for inspection Saturday night. Through a further misunderstanding, some of the men were then informed that the inspection would be held Monday night. As a result only two officers and twelve men reported for inspection Sunday morning and much of the property was still in possession of the absent men. A count was made of the property on hand as shown in the forms. From all obtainable information, I am satisfied that the company has sufficient property, except overcoats, of all classes to fully equip the 50 men present and absent, but not sufficient in all items to fully equip 58 men.

Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, reported as 95 per cent; I do not believe it would exceed 80 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, excellent, on beach. Armory, good.

Company L:

Physical appearance and character, good; zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, about 95 per cent of strength.

Physical examinations by local physician.

Range, none at present; gallery practice, none. Efforts will be made by the present commanding officer to correct the deficiencies regarding target practice.

Practically all of the equipment of the company is old and of obsolete pattern. Armory, fairly good.

Company M:

Physical appearance, good; character of men, zeal and efficiency, fair; reliability, 90 per cent.

Gallery practice, fair indoor range; range, none at present. Old one no longer safe on account of settlers in the neighborhood. Attempt will be made to secure another one.

Armory, large and will be improved as to better care for property. Has been occupied but one week. There has been internal dissension in this company, with the result that it is very much reduced in numbers without any immediate prospect of recruiting good men to fill its ranks.

Detachment Hospital Corps:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency, good; reliability, 100 per cent.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS BY THE STATE
INSPECTORS.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters:

The Commanding Officer of the regiment is a particularly capable and efficient officer. The records at Regimental Headquarters are in most excellent condition, and the administrative methods employed are excellent and above criticism, with, perhaps, the exception that the Regimental Commander performs too many of the duties which should properly devolve upon his staff officers. He does not get the benefit of the assistance which should be given him, both by the commissioned and noncommissioned staff officers.

Company A:

General appearance, fair; condition of arms, uniform and equipments, good; discipline, fair; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, excellent; enforcement of squad system, not fair; manual of arms, good; close order drill, fair; extended order drill, fair; guard duty, poor; system of instruction, only partially progressive; practically no target practice, on account of lack of outdoor range facilities. Inspections held every three months. Orders properly posted.

BY COLONEL LEFILS, ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Company C:

General appearance, not fair; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, good; discipline, not fair; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, good; condition of records, good; enforcement of squad system, fair; manual of arms, not fair; close order drill, fair; extended order drill, very poor; guard duty, poor; non-commissioned officers' school, not regularly held; weekly drills are held, and the system of instruction is progressive; company has held sighting and aiming drills. There is an indoor gallery range, which is used about three nights a month. There is an outdoor range up to 600 yards partially complete, which has been used to some extent, but all men have not been required to fire the prescribed course. Operation of squad system is interfered with by lack of instruction and interest on part of squad leaders. Company inspections have been held every two months. Public property is frequently verified. Lockers in armory not satisfactory. Men have been permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. Company property is kept account of through card system. Company paper work very well done. Summary court properly organized and conducted. Lieutenants seem familiar with their duties. No officers' schools held regularly.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Company D:

General appearance, excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, very good; discipline, very good; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, excellent; enforcement of squad system, excellent; manual of arms, very fair; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, good; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held once a month. Instruction is given to men as to care of arms and equipment. Drills held regularly once a

week, and the course of instruction is progressive. Men have been instructed in sighting and aiming drill. There is a gallery range, and indoor practice is held once a week. Very little outdoor firing on account of lack of range facilities. Regular inspections held once a month, and public property verified once every three months. Armory is equipped with lockers. Men sometimes permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. Paper work and company administration, excellent. Lieutenants apparently familiar with their work; captain thinks them competent to take command in his absence.

BY COLONEL LEFELS, AS ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Company E:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, very fair; discipline, very good; care of property, good; condition of quarters, good; condition of records, good; manual of arms, very good; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, good; guard duty, good. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held weekly. Some instruction has been given men as to care of arms and equipment. Course of instruction is progressive. Men have been given sighting and aiming drill. There is a gallery range, and indoor practice is held twice a month. There is an outdoor rifle range up to 600 yards, fully equipped except as to marking discs, but regular outdoor practice has not been held. Inspections are held monthly. Property is verified twice a year. Armory is not equipped with lockers. In special instances men are permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. Record book and morning report book not properly kept. Orders have not all been properly posted, but have been published and are on file. No summary court at post. The storing facilities for public property are good. Commanding officer of company regarded as especially proficient. Company has no lieutenants, but they have been nominated for appointment. The company has made rapid progress in all respects since the present commanding officer has been in charge. Members are enthusiastic, and indications are for rapid improvement.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Company F:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, excellent; discipline, good; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, excellent; enforcement of squad system, fair; manual of arms, very good; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, good; guard duty, very poor. No non-commissioned officers' schools held since last year. Men have been instructed as to care of arms and equipment. Drills held regularly, and course of inspection progressive. Sighting and aiming drills are held. There is an indoor gallery range, and some indoor firing. There has been no outdoor target practice because of lack of range facilities. Company not regularly inspected, nor has public property been regularly verified. Lockers are provided. Men permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. All record books properly kept, except the morning report. Orders properly posted and published. Lieutenants regarded as efficient.

BY COLONEL LEFILS, AS ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Company H:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, very fair; discipline, very fair; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, very good; condition of records, poor; enforcement of squad system, very poor; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, very fair; extended order drill, good; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools have not been regularly held. In a general way, men have been instructed as to care of arms and equipment. Weekly drills have been held, but instruction not progressive as prescribed from Brigade Headquarters. Some sighting and aiming drill held. There is a gallery range, but no indoor firing since last year. There are facilities for outdoor range and all necessary equipment, but it has not been used, nor has any outdoor practice been held. There have been no

regular inspections. Public property has been verified only once a year. There are lockers in the armory, but not serviceable. Men permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant has not kept a proper record of property. None of the company record books are properly kept. Orders have been properly published and posted. There is a summary court as the post, properly organized and its uses understood. There are good storing facilities. The officers of this company are men of exceptional intelligence and capacity, fully qualified to improve the administration of the company. Lack of general efficiency in the command is attributed to former bad management and unfavorable conditions of public property.

Company K:

General appearance, fair; condition of arms, excellent, but uniforms ill-fitting and dirty; discipline, not good; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, only fair; condition of records, very poor; enforcement of squad system, very poor; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, fair; extended order drill, poor; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools have been held, but irregularly. Men have been instructed as to care of arms and equipment. Drills are held weekly, but the course of instruction not progressive. Men have received instruction in sighting and aiming. There is a gallery target range and equipment, but it has not been installed, and no indoor practice has been held. There is an outdoor range and rifle practice has been held up to 600 yards, but the results have not been recorded and reported. Operation of squad system apparently not understood. Inspections have been held once a month, but the public property is never verified. The armory is not equipped with lockers, and the men have been permitted to take uniforms, arms and equipments home. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps a book in which the articles thus issued to the men are charged. None of the company record books have been properly kept. Orders

are properly published and posted. There is a summary court at the post, properly organized and used. There are secure storing rooms. Lieutenants are not familiar with their duties, and not regarded as qualified to take command of the company in absence of the captain. The administrative work of this company is very poor, and none of the records are in proper shape. There seems to be a laxity of discipline in this company; the men, during inspection, showed considerable unsteadiness, with an inclination to talk. Armory not at all adapted to armory purposes.

Company L:

General appearance, excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, very good; discipline, very good; care of public property, excellent; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, fair; enforcement of squad system, very good; manual of arms, very good; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, very good; guard duty, good. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held regularly once a month. Men are instructed as to care of rifles and equipments. Drills held weekly, and progressive course of instruction is followed. Sighting and aiming drills have been held. There is a fully equipped indoor target range, which is regularly held during the season prescribed for indoor practice, with good effect. There is no adequate outdoor range. Regular inspections are held every two months. The public property is not verified except yearly. Armory is equipped with lockers, but men permitted to take uniforms home. All record books properly kept, except morning record. Orders properly published. There is a summary court which is properly organized and conducted. Ample, secure storing room. Lieutenants appear to be efficient, and are regarded as capable to command in the absence of the captain. This organization is regarded as very efficient.

Company M:

General appearance, poor; condition of arms, uniforms

regular inspections. Public property has been verified only once a year. There are lockers in the armory, but not serviceable. Men permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant has not kept a proper record of property. None of the company record books are properly kept. Orders have been properly published and posted. There is a summary court as the post, properly organized and its uses understood. There are good storing facilities. The officers of this company are men of exceptional intelligence and capacity, fully qualified to improve the administration of the company. Lack of general efficiency in the command is attributed to former bad management and unfavorable conditions of public property.

Company K:

General appearance, fair; condition of arms, excellent, but uniforms ill-fitting and dirty; discipline, not good; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, only fair; condition of records, very poor; enforcement of squad system, very poor; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, fair; extended order drill, poor; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools have been held, but irregularly. Men have been instructed as to care of arms and equipment. Drills are held weekly, but the course of instruction not progressive. Men have received instruction in sighting and aiming. There is a gallery target range and equipment, but it has not been installed, and no indoor practice has been held. There is an outdoor range and rifle practice has been held up to 600 yards, but the results have not been recorded and reported. Operation of squad system apparently not understood. Inspections have been held once a month, but the public property is never verified. The armory is not equipped with lockers, and the men have been permitted to take uniforms, arms and equipments home. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps a book in which the articles thus issued to the men are charged. None of the company record books have been properly kept. Orders

are properly published and posted. There is a summary court at the post, properly organized and used. There are secure storing rooms. Lieutenants are not familiar with their duties, and not regarded as qualified to take command of the company in absence of the captain. The administrative work of this company is very poor, and none of the records are in proper shape. There seems to be a laxity of discipline in this company; the men, during inspection, showed considerable unsteadiness, with an inclination to talk. Armory not at all adapted to armory purposes.

Company L:

General appearance, excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, very good; discipline, very good; care of public property, excellent; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, fair; enforcement of squad system, very good; manual of arms, very good; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, very good; guard duty, good. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held regularly once a month. Men are instructed as to care of rifles and equipments. Drills held weekly, and progressive course of instruction is followed. Sighting and aiming drills have been held. There is a fully equipped indoor target range, which is regularly held during the season prescribed for indoor practice, with good effect. There is no adequate outdoor range. Regular inspections are held every two months. The public property is not verified except yearly. Armory is equipped with lockers, but men permitted to take uniforms home. All record books properly kept, except morning record. Orders properly published. There is a summary court which is properly organized and conducted. Ample, secure storing room. Lieutenants appear to be efficient, and are regarded as capable to command in the absence of the captain. This organization is regarded as very efficient.

Company M:

General appearance, poor; condition of arms, uniforms

and equipments, very poor; uniforms dirty, and apparently no preparation made for the inspection; discipline, poor; care of military property, fair; condition of quarters, very good; condition of records, poor; enforcement of squad system, poor; manual of arms, poor; close order drill, poor; extended order drill, very poor, men having apparently little knowledge of it; guard duty, exceptionally poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools have been irregularly held. Some instruction has been given the men in the care of arms and equipments. Drills are held weekly, and the instruction is partially progressive. Some instruction has been given in sighting and aiming drills. There is a gallery range, and indoor practice is irregularly held, without any special system or to apparent good effect. There is an outdoor range up to 600 yards, but firing for records has not been held. The operation of the squad system is not at all understood by non-commissioned officers. About four inspections are held during the year, but it does not appear that the public military property is ever regularly verified. Armory is equipped with lockers. Men are permitted to take uniforms home, but not arms. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps record of property issued to the men, using loose-leaf record book system. The morning report is the only record book properly kept. Orders appear to be properly published and posted. There is a summary court properly organized and conducted. Ample, secure storing room. It is doubtful if the Lieutenant of this company is sufficiently efficient to assume command of the company in the absence of the Captain; in fact, all of the officials have little knowledge of the requirements of their official positions, but seem willing to learn. No school for non-commissioned officers is held.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Band:

Fairly efficient as to music, but deplorably lacking in instruction as to its military duties. The public property

in possession of the band has also been neglected and not properly cared for.

Detachment of the Hospital Corps:

The general appearance of the Hospital Corps Detachment was very poor, as was also the condition of its uniforms and equipment. Discipline seems to be good, but there was manifest laxity in the care of the public property. There were no records, and an evident lack of instruction. The summary court procedure is not understood by the medical officers. Strong administrative measures necessary to put this detachment in any state of efficiency. The weakest feature noticed was the lack of proper care of military property.

SECOND INFANTRY.

BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Headquarters:

There are absolutely no records at Regimental Headquarters, and apparently no system in the conduct of the regiment's affairs. The Commanding Officer explained the absence of all books and records by saying that the field desk of the regimental records was in possession of the Regimental Adjutant at Starke, but when the Inspector reached Starke, it was found that the regimental records were not being used. The condition at Regimental Headquarters could hardly be worse, and there is apparently a total lack of administrative action. The same criticism would apply to the Regimental Commander as Post Commander at Orlando, where no summary court has been organized, and proper supervision is not exercised over the companies at that post.

BY CAPTAIN BYRON MCG. WEST, FIRST INFANTRY,
ACTING AS INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Company A:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, good; discipline, good; care of public property, their condition of quarters, very good; condition of records, not good; enforcement of squad system, very poor; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, very fair; extended order drill, good; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are irregularly held. Instruction has been given men as to care of arms and equipments. Weekly drills are held, but the progressive course of instruction is not followed. Company has been given sighting and aiming drills. There is an indoor gallery range, but no indoor practice has been held for six months past. There is an outdoor 200-yard rifle range; it is equipped with a Texas revolving target; this is not regarded as a good range, and the prescribed system of outdoor firing cannot be followed because of lack of facilities. The squad system has not been put completely into effect, because a large portion of them was outside of the city. Inspections are held monthly. All public property is verified upon the return of the organization from annual encampment. Armory is equipped with lockers. Men are permitted to take uniforms home with them; men living out of town are permitted to take their rifles home with them. Property books are kept by the Company Quartermaster Sergeant. The company correspondence book and indexes are not properly posted, nor is the morning report book. Orders appear to be properly posted and published. There is a summary court at the post, and it is properly organized and conducted. There are good storing facilities. Lieutenants are regarded as efficient, and able to take command in absence of the Captain. The First Lieutenant did not give firing commands correctly, and the Second Lieutenant showed lack of proper knowledge as to his position in the ceremonies which were conducted.

Company B:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, good; discipline, fair; care of public property, poor; condition of quarters, very poor; condition of records, poor; enforcement of squad system, exceptionally poor; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, less than fair; extended order drill, less than fair; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held. Some instruction has been given the men as to the care of arms and equipments, but very little. Weekly drills are held, but the course has not been progressive. Some sighting and aiming drills have been held. There is a gallery range, and indoor practice has been held every two weeks. There is an outdoor range up to 1,000 yards, but it is lacking in equipment, and all men have not been required to fire the prescribed course of outdoor practice. No stated inspections are held, and property only verified once a year after encampment. Armory is equipped with lockers. Men are permitted to take uniforms home, and are sometimes permitted to take the arms home for cleaning; a squad of twelve men located at Umatilla have kept their arms at home. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant does not keep the property books, but the Captain does. None of the company record books are properly kept up. Orders have not been properly published. There is no summary court at the post. There are ample, secure storing facilities. Lieutenants are regarded as efficient, and capable of exercising command in absence of the Captain. The ceremony of inspection was not properly conducted, and many of the commands were not properly given.

Company C:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, good; discipline, very good; care of public property, fair; condition of quarters, not fair; condition of records, very poor indeed; enforcement of squad system, very poor indeed; manual of arms, good; close

order drill, not fair; extended order drill, not fair; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are occasionally held. Men are instructed in care of arms and equipment about twice a year. Company drills once a week. The system of instruction has been progressive. Sighting and aiming drill has been held twice. There is an indoor gallery range, and practice is held once a month. There is an outdoor range up to 500 yards, and some outdoor firing has been done, but none since August of the year previous. Rifle range requires some repairs. Inspections held once a month. Property verified every three months. Armory is equipped with lockers. Men are permitted to take their uniforms home, but not their arms except for cleaning. No record of the issues to enlisted men is kept by the Quartermaster Sergeant. None of the record books of the company are properly kept or posted. The company order book contains no entries since 1905. No summary court has been appointed at this post, although it is Regimental Headquarters, and there are a number of commissioned officers at the post, in addition to those belonging to the company; this is regarded as work on the part of the Post Commander. There is no secure storing room in the armory for keeping military property. There were no Lieutenants in this company, and thus the vacancies have existed for some time. This company is very deficient. Officers should at once be provided, and a closer supervision exercised over the company by the Regimental Commander, who is also the Post Commander.

Company D:

General appearance could scarcely have been more unmilitary or more unsatisfactory. There was absolutely no indication of discipline, and the condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, and the method of caring for public property, was extremely poor. Condition of quarters, poor. There were practically no company records. No attempt was made to enforce the squad system. Drill

in manual of arms, close order and extended order was very poor. The command had absolutely no knowledge of guard duty. No non-commissioned officers' schools were ever held. No instruction had been given the men as to the care of arms and equipments. Attempts were made to hold weekly drills, but the matter of attendance apparently rested with the inclination of the men. No progressive instruction had been given. No sighting and aiming drills had been given. There was equipment for gallery range, but it had not been used. There was an outdoor range up to 600 yards, but it was in bad condition, and no course of outdoor rifle firing was required of men. No company inspections were held, so far as the present Commanding Officer of the company knew. The public property has not been regularly verified. Armory not equipped with lockers. Men were permitted to take both uniforms and arms home. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant kept no record of the property issued to the men. Absolutely no records were kept at all in the organization, there being no entries in some of the books since 1906. The orders were not properly published or posted. There was no summary court at the post. No proper facilities for storing property. It appears that discharge certificates have not been issued to men upon the termination of their enlistments, or upon being discharged under special orders. All of the officers appear to have scarcely any knowledge at all of their duties. The command is regarded as absolutely hopeless as a military organization, and its disbandment is recommended.

Company E:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, only fair; discipline, good; care of public property, hardly fair; condition of quarters, very poor; condition of records, very poor; squad system not enforced; manual of arms, good; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, very good; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools have been held

twice a month. Men have been particularly instructed as to the care of arms and equipments. Drills are held once a week, and the course of instruction has, in a measure, been progressive. No sighting and aiming drills have been held. There is equipment for a gallery range, but it has not been used. There is no outdoor range, and no outdoor firing has been held. No regular inspections are held. The public property is not verified. Armory is equipped with lockers, but men are permitted to take uniforms home, and also to take their arms home for cleaning. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps no records, but the Captain requires men to give receipts for issues made to them. There are absolutely no records in the company; the last entry in any of the company books being dated October, 1907. There is no summary court at the post. There is a secure store room for military property. It is found that discharge certificates have not been given the men at the expiration of their terms of enlistment. There are no Lieutenants with the company, and this deficiency should be supplied at once. The Captain is enthusiastic, but appears to lack confidence in himself, and has not, so far, exhibited very marked administrative ability.

Company F:

General appearance, very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment, very good; discipline, so far as attendance of drills, etc., up to that time, and control over the men by company officers while in ranks is concerned, was very good; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, good, considering the general armory facilities; condition of company records, poor; enforcement of squad system, poor; manual of arms, excellent; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, good; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held twice a month. **Men have been instructed** as to care of arms and equipments. Drills are held once a week, and the course of instruction has been progres-

sive. Sighting and aiming drill has been held once a month during winter season. There is a gallery range, but it has not been installed since the troops moved into the new armory. It does not appear that the gallery range has been used. There had been an outdoor range up to 500 yards, but it was destroyed about three months before; practically new equipment required. Company inspected once a month, and property verified every two or three months. Armory not equipped with lockers. Men are permitted to take uniforms home, and also their arms for cleaning. Company Quartermaster Sergeant makes issues to the men, recording same in clothing and equipment book. The correspondence books and indexes were not properly kept; no entries in them since December, 1907. No entries in the morning record book since October, 1907. There is a summary court at the post, but there have been no recent trials. The officers of this command are only fairly efficient. Lieutenants apparently lack confidence in themselves, and proper vim and snap. Commands for the firings were improperly given.

Company G:

General appearance, very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment, good; discipline, good; care of public property, good; condition of quarters, good; condition of records, very poor; enforcement of squad system, extremely poor; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, not fair; extended order drill, poor; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools have been held about once a month. Men have been instructed in cleaning the rifle and taking care of equipment. Drills are held weekly, and the course of instruction has been progressive. No sighting and aiming drills. There is a gallery range, but it has not been installed or used. There is an outdoor range up to 1,000 yards, very well equipped; there has been some outdoor firing, but all men have not been required to follow the prescribed course. Inspections have been held once a month, but public property has only

been verified once a year. There are no lockers in the armory; men are permitted to take their uniforms home, and also to take the rifles home for cleaning. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps a record of issues to enlisted men. The records of the company are in a deplorable condition, and no record books are properly kept. The files of orders are not complete. There is no summary court, although there is necessity for the organization of one. The store rooms are secure. The officers of this command appear to be deficient in their knowledge of administration and paper work, and exhibited lack of familiarity with their positions, etc., to the inspection ceremony.

Company H:

General appearance, excellent; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment, very good; discipline, very good; care of public property, very good; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, excellent; enforcement of squad system, fair; manual of arms, very good; close order drill, very good; extended order drill, very good; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held once a week. Every man in the company has been taught to take his rifle to pieces and put it together again, and has also been given general instructions as to care of equipment. Drills are held once a week, but the progressive system prescribed from Brigade Headquarters has not been fully followed. Some sighting and aiming drills were held during the winter. There is a gallery range, and irregular practice and outdoor firing has been held during the winter. There is an outdoor range up to 600 yards; all of the men of the company have not been required to fire the prescribed course, however. Monthly inspections are held. Thorough verifications of property have only been made at the time of the annual inspection and at the close of the property year. There are lockers in the armory, but men are permitted to take uniforms home. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant does not keep

property accounts; issues to enlisted men made by Captain, with card system of receipts. All record books are correctly kept, except the morning record book, in which the last entry was October, 1907. There is a summary court properly organized and conducted. The officers of this company are regarded as particularly efficient, and the Lieutenants will be competent to exercise command in the absence of the Captain. The only weak point in the instruction of this company was in guard duty.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN S. MAXWELL,
ACTING AS INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Company I:

General appearance, excellent; condition of uniforms, arms and equipments, excellent; discipline, excellent; care of public property, excellent; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, very good; enforcement of squad system, very good; manual of arms, good; close order drill, good; extended order drill, good; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held once a month. Men have been instructed in care of arms and equipment. Drills are held once a week, and the progressive course of instruction is followed as closely as possible. Sighting and aiming drills have been held. There is a gallery range, and indoor practice is frequently held. There is an improvised outdoor range of 200 or 300 yards, and occasionally 500 yards are available; the cutting of a street across the range makes it impossible to use the 500 firing point at all times. The only stated inspections of the company are at the time of the semi-annual muster. Public property is verified every three months. There are lockers for arms, but none for uniforms; men are permitted to take their uniforms home, but not their arms. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant does not keep the company books; issues are made by the Captain, who takes receipts for all issues in the company clothing book. There is a summary court at the post, properly

organized and conducted. The officers of the company appear to be very efficient, and exhibit great interest in the military work.

Company K:

General appearance, fair; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment, fair; discipline, fair; care of public property, good; condition of quarters, good; condition of records, fair; enforcement of squad system, fair; manual of arms, fair; close order drill, fair; extended order drill, fair; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are not held regularly, but they are informally questioned as to their duties about every two weeks. Men instructed as to care of arms and equipment. Drills held once a week, but the progressive course of instruction not closely followed. No sighting and aiming drills lately. There is a gallery range, and indoor practice held about once a month. There is no outdoor rifle range at this time. Inspections are held once a month. Property is verified about once a month. There are lockers in the armory; men are permitted to keep one uniform at home, and, on occasion, are permitted to take their rifles home. The Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps the property records. Company record books are not properly posted. There is no summary court at the post.

Company L:

General appearance, very good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, good; discipline, good; care of public property, good; condition of quarters, excellent; condition of records, very good; enforcement of squad system, very poor; manual of arms, good; close order drill, good; extended order drill, very good; guard duty, poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held once a week. Instruction is given men as to the care of rifles and equipment. Drills are held once a week, but progressive course of instruction not regularly followed. No sighting and aiming drill during the year. There is no

gallery range at this post, nor is there an outdoor range. Inspections are held once every three months. Public property is verified about once a month. Armory is not equipped with lockers; men are permitted to take one uniform home, but no arms. Issues of clothing made by Company Quartermaster Sergeant; men receipt for same in clothing and descriptive book. Company record books are properly posted. There is a summary court at the post. Store rooms are reasonably secure. Discharge certificates have not been issued all enlisted men when discharged. There are no Lieutenants in this company, and these vacancies should be filled as soon as possible.

BY CAPTAIN BYRON MCG. WEST, FIRST INFANTRY,
ACTING AS INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Company M:

General appearance, good; condition of arms, uniforms and equipment, very good; discipline, poor; care of public property, good; condition of quarters, good; condition of records, poor; enforcement of squad system, poor; manual of arms, less than fair; close order drill, poor; extended order drill, less than fair; guard duty, very poor. Non-commissioned officers' schools usually held once a month, but had not been for about three months. Men receive instruction as to care of arms and equipments. Drills held once a week, progressive course of instruction being adhered to. No sighting and aiming drills since September, 1907. No gallery range installed in armory. Outdoor rifle range facilities inadequate, and no outdoor practice. No regular inspections have been held. Property only verified at annual inspections and before and after encampments. No lockers; men are permitted to take uniforms home, and have been permitted to take arms home. Company Quartermaster Sergeant keeps no property records; issues to men made by Captain, and receipts taken in clothing and descriptive book. Correspondence books not posted since October, 1907. Morning report

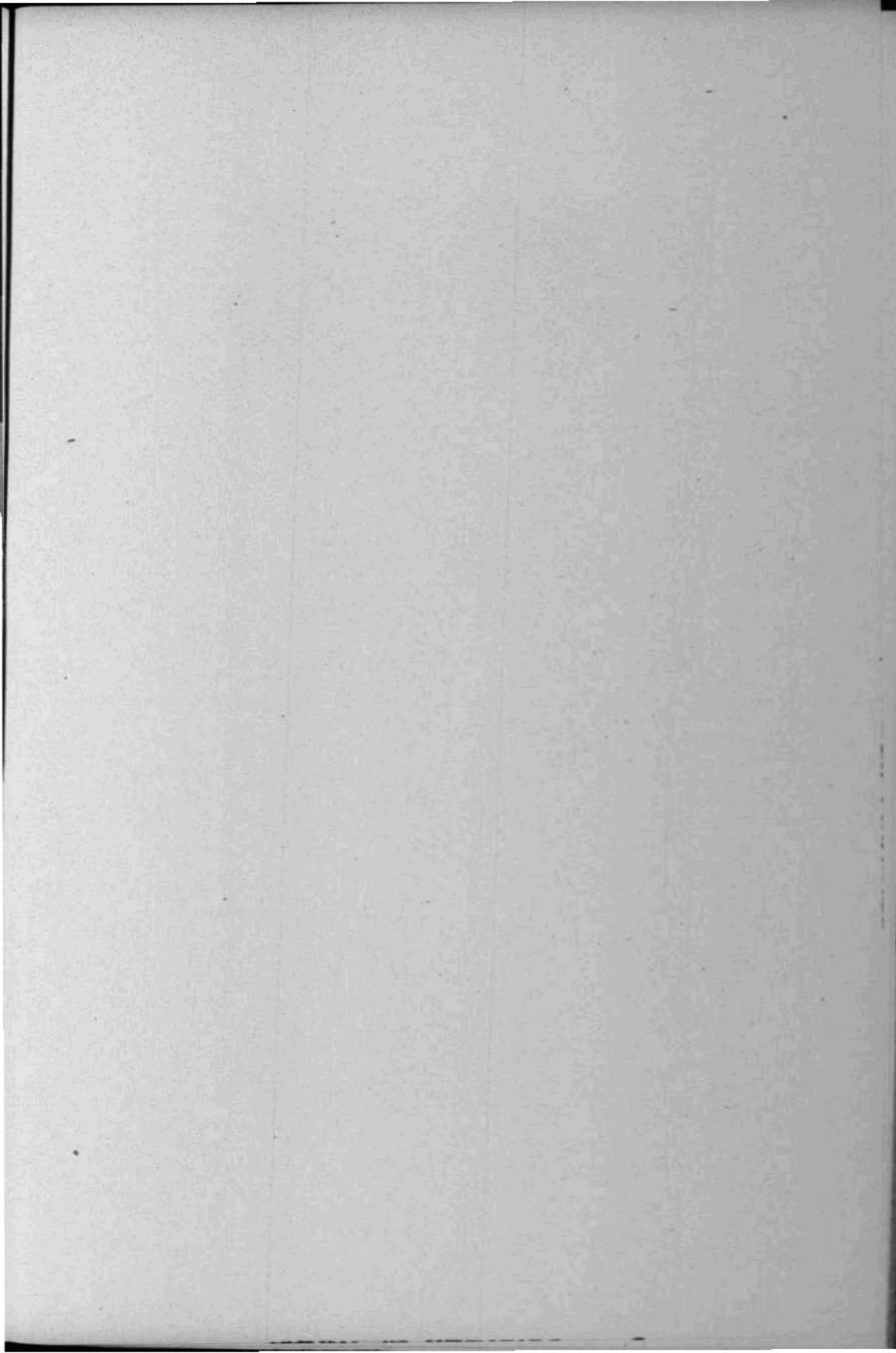
book not used. There is a summary court at the post. The store room is not considered secure. Officers not regarded as particularly efficient. Administrative methods in company very poor. Only one Lieutenant on duty with company, and he not fully informed as to his duties. The ceremony of inspection was not fully understood by the officers.

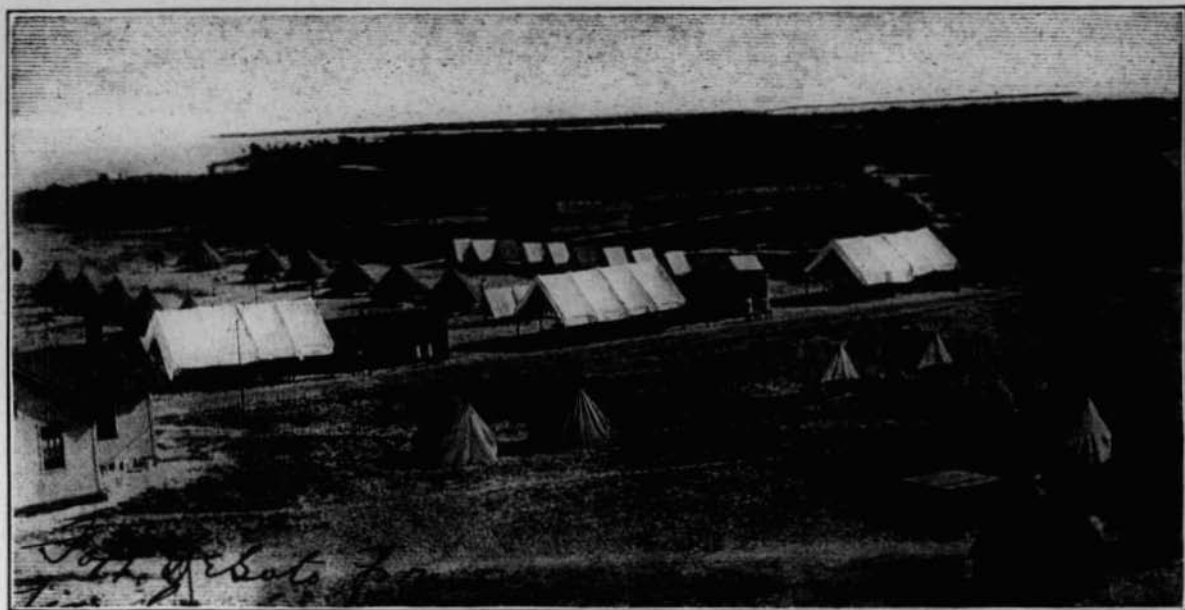
Band:

Entirely inefficient, and its disbandment recommended.

Detachment of Hospital Corps:

The condition of this detachment is very poor. There is evident lack of instruction, and absolutely no proper administrative methods employed. There is much public property missing, though the poor condition of that which remains is attributable, to some extent, to the lack of proper armory facilities. Vigorous remedies must be applied to place this detachment and the Medical Department of this regiment in anything like an efficient condition.





*Florida State Troops in camp at Fort DeSoto, Army and Militia
Coast Defense Exercises of 1908.*

REPORTS ON THE
JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES OF 1908,

**Engaged in by Organizations of the U. S. Coast Artillery Corps
and Florida State Troops.**

Exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa.

REPORTS BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Extracts from the report of the Commanding Officer, Artillery District of Tampa, on the joint army and militia coast defense exercises held in that district from May 21 to 31, 1908, and which were participated in by the organized militia of the State of Florida:

Of the conduct of all concerned, regulars and militia, officers and men, I have no word except of praise. All work was done cheerfully, much interest shown in this and in the various lectures and discussions. The encampment was evidently regarded as a camp of instruction and not as a place of recreation. No liquor was observed, nor had a single breach of discipline been reported.

It should be noted that the reserve company at Fort DeSoto (Co. "D") came here with two officers and twenty enlisted, of which one was a colored cook. This small number of men rendered it impracticable for them to man the range stations and the mortars also, so it was deemed best to teach them thoroughly the work at the mortars and about the emplacements. This was done, and the result is an excellently well drilled mortar detachment. But, the fact remains that the reserve company should be of larger size. Attempt was made, with the approval of the regimental commander, to temporarily assign men



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from the supports to this reserve company. But the objections to this were so many and vehement, alleging dissatisfaction, disruption of organizations, etc., that the attempt was abandoned. The two reserve companies at Battery McIntosh together formed less than one relief for the battery. All companies were far below even a small effective strength. The general reason for many absences (most of which were "without leave") was the holding of the Florida State elections just prior to and at the time of the encampment, and the lateness of the season, causing fear of discomfort from heat and mosquitoes.

The exercises should be held at a cooler season of the year. If there are insuperable objections to having them in October, they should be held not later than April. The mosquitoes form another argument in favor of this change.

There was practically no sickness during the encampment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Companies assigned by the State authorities to duty as reserves should be kept up to at least a proper minimum strength. If it is impracticable to do so, some other and larger company should be designated as a reserve company.

Reserve companies should be supplied with copies of the coast artillery drill regulations.

Suitable shoes, canvas clothing, and at least two suits of khaki, should be supplied each militiaman.

The exercises in this district should be held not earlier than October nor later than April.

Kitchens, as well as pantries, should be screened against flies. This was done at Fort DeSoto, with admirable results, but it was omitted at Fort Dade.

Extracts from the review of reports on the joint army and militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa, May 21-31, 1908.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Captain Frank E. Harris, C. A. C.—I believe the exercises this year have fully confirmed their value in forming a trained reserve for the coast artillery, but in order to get the maximum benefits from the system every effort should be made to keep the reserve companies recruited to their maximum strength, and where a reserve company by reason of its location is incapable of maintaining its full strength, such company should be assigned to the supports.

Captain Harry L. Steele, C. A. C.—The general idea of all seems to have been that a marked improvement was shown by all those who engaged in the exercises last October, and this marked improvement, I believe, will give new spirit for another year and the results will be correspondingly satisfactory.

Captain Francis W. Ralston, C. A. C.—The lieutenant present with the reserve company acted as pit officer, and showed intelligent interest in the work and in his particular duties. No copies of Coast Artillery Drill Regulations having been furnished this company until their arrival in camp, this officer was, necessarily, at first, ignorant of the details of the drill.

In spite of the satisfactory work done by this depleted company, it is recommended that hereafter no company with an enlisted strength present for duty of less than forty men be assigned to batteries as reserve.

First Lieutenant G. P. Hawes, C. A. C.—It is recommended that the mosquito bar known as the "bobbinet" be issued all troops in the field in this section. The present mosquito bar issued by the Quartermaster's Department is of large mesh and the mosquitoes get through it in numbers.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Bunn, C. A. C.—It is believed that it would be worth while to continue these exercises even if the reserve company should continue to report with no greater number of men. It at least keeps the militia in touch with the coast artillery, and a nucleus is formed.

First Lieutenant James M. Burroughs, U. S. A.—The instruction of the supports in field duties was rendered difficult by reason of a lack of knowledge by both officers and men in the elementary principles of drill regulations and the manual of guard duty. It is recommended that officers and noncommissioned officers be provided with drill regulations, field service regulations, manual of guard duty, military map-making, officers' manual and military field engineering, and that they prepare themselves theoretically in these subjects before leaving their home stations.

NOTE.—The field return rendered at the conclusion of these exercises by the Commanding Officer of the State Troops, shows the actual strength of all organizations participating as 33 commissioned officers and 439 enlisted men, while those present for duty were 26 officers and 375 enlisted men, one officer being reported as absent without leave.

Extracts from reports of officers in the Florida State Troops:

Colonel Schuller.—It is recommended that a more suitable time be selected for these exercises, preferably the latter part of September, when large companies would be had; that an infantry officer be detailed as instructor of the supports. (A cavalry officer was so detailed.)

Major Morris.—The sanitary problem appears to be solved; the effect on discipline of having the State militia camped with the regulars has a marked effect for the

better; the arrangements for cleanliness were something they never enjoyed before.

Major Oppenheimer (Surgeon). — The health of the troops has been excellent, no serious illness having occurred at any time. Constipation was the only prominent complaint calling for aid. The cause was in the changed manner of living.

The men have improved conspicuously since last year in their knowledge and appreciation of sanitary regulations; very few violations were noted, none of importance.

The division of the hospital force into two detachments for the two forts has caused no inconvenience. It is earnestly hoped, however, that, in future, a full corps of surgeons will be in the field.

Captain Noble (Commissary).—G. O. No. 44, War Department, informed the commissary that 100 rations would be ready on reaching encampment, but not any mention of cooked meal on arrival; this was the case, and the meal was gladly partaken of, but it was difficult to instruct the different companies that this meal was deducted off their first issue of rations, and consequently some companies with new cooks and new officers were a little shy of rations before the next issue.

* * * * *

For the first time in my many years' experience as regimental commissary I practically had nothing to do with the issue of rations except to visit the post commissary and do some protesting, and keep in touch with the needs of the different companies. Had this been my first year as commissary I should have come away from the encampment without any benefit as regards issue of rations.

Captain Kellow (Company D).—In my opinion the instructions have been generally beneficial, and many of the men have entered into the spirit of the work with a willingness and have shown great aptitude—while others have appeared careless and indifferent as to the expenditure of time and money in their behalf.

Owing to the limited time for holding these maneuvers

and the fact that most of the men have had the benefit of two of these periods of instructions, I would recommend that more time be allotted for the action period, and deducted from the preparatory period.

This is thought necessary because of the fact that the reserve companies did not have an opportunity to fire the full number of service charges allowed them.

Would also recommend that the hour arranged for recall, during simulated action, be made from one to three hours later—except in the case of hostilities on Saturdays or holidays—the hour of eleven neither being a test of endurance, nor giving the attacking parties of the supports sufficient time to insure any degree of success.

I think that no better time could be selected than that chosen for this year, as there is less interference with business, being between seasons, and the weather upon this occasion particularly has been ideal.

An improvement is noticeable in camp sanitation, due solely, I think, to proper training and instructions.

Captain Williams (Company G).—My company was assigned as Artillery Reserves at Battery McIntosh. Most of my men had worked in the artillery during encampment period, October 18th to 28th, 1907, and of course, picked up the work very rapidly. I would suggest that we have more sub-caliber practice.

* * * * *

The opinion of my company is the same as it was last year, that this company should be made an artillery reserve company.

Captain Jibb (Company K).—The rations issued to us the first few days were insufficient for the men and this matter was promptly remedied and the garrison rations afterwards issued were very much better. I would recommend that in future the ice be issued at morning issue instead of filling the water barrels at night with the ice, as it melts and in the day time when wanted, the ice was gone.

* * * * *

No sickness of any serious nature was reported, and the camp hygiene was ideal.



*Company L, Second Infantry, in camp at Fort DeSoto,
Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises of 1908.*

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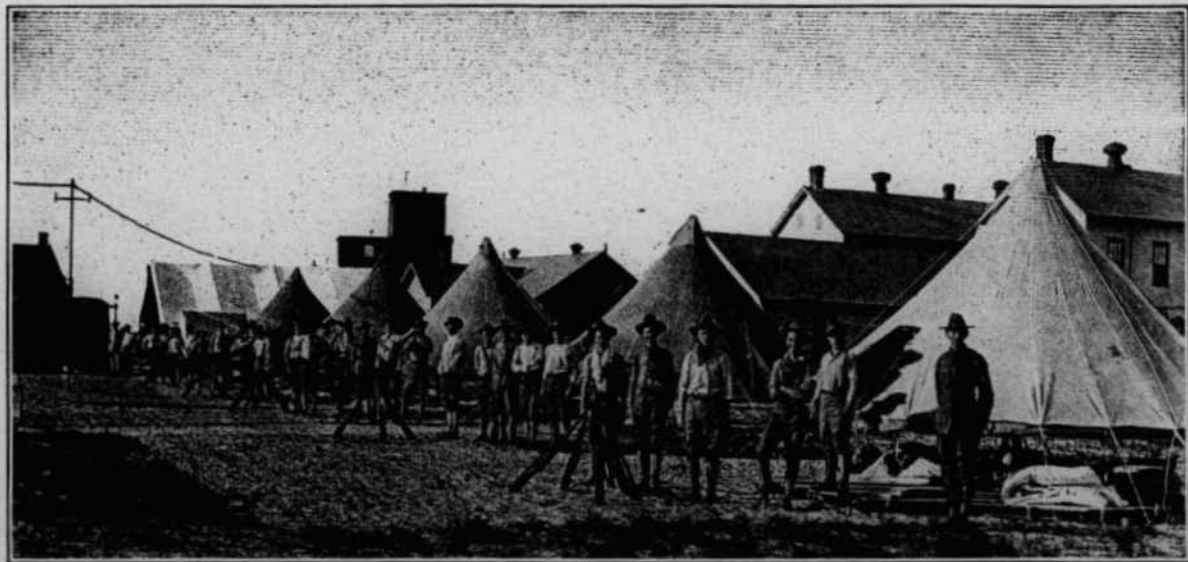
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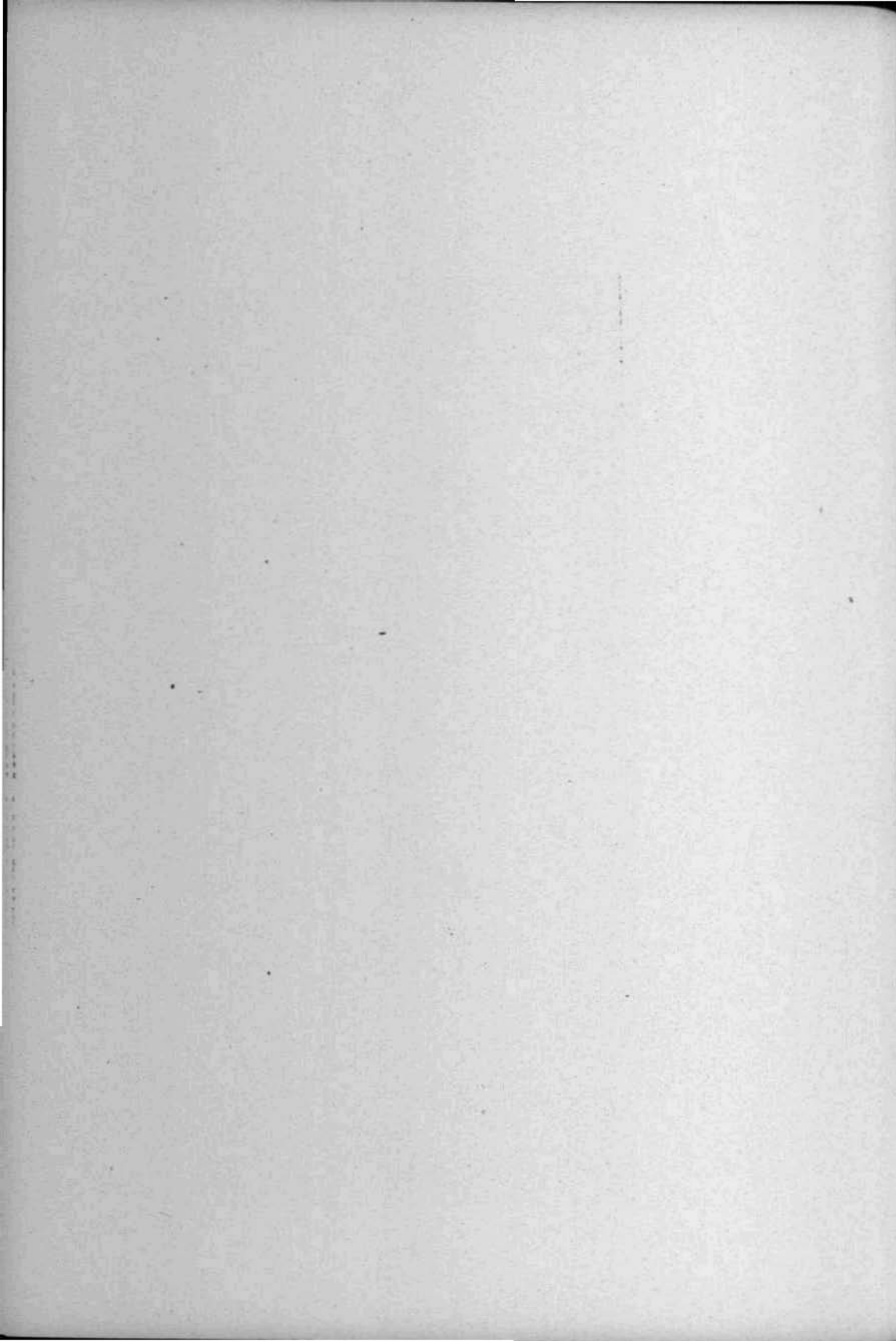
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Captain Moreno (Company M).—I again renew my suggestion that the period of maneuvers is too short. Men and officers just begin to have a working knowledge of their duties and become familiar enough with them so as to perform them properly, promptly and rapidly when they are terminated. The brief period results in crowding events so rapidly that duties are not properly learned, besides keeping the men at almost continuous drill to arrive at definite results even on a limited practical schedule.

I again renew my suggestion that men be supplied with brown canvas working clothes, as uniforms are required by service at the guns, resulting in loss to the State greater than the cost of such canvas clothing; besides the personal chagrin of the men caused by a fault that is not theirs.

Men detailed as gun commanders, chiefs of detachments, readers and observers should be exempt from guard duty, as it works a hardship on them, resulting at times in continuous duty for thirty-six hours, and seriously affects service at stations.

Calibration firing by militia men and officers neither necessary nor desirable. It results in hardly any appreciable benefit to them and none to the State, being only tests by experts of the Regular Service for data and information necessary for their own use. Militia officers and men have not the expert training to do this work, which is a special branch of the Coast Artillery service, and in time of actual hostilities would be done by special officers detailed by the War Department.

* * * * *

Those men of the militia who have made the various grades in small arms firing during the target year should be allowed pay of grade in which they have qualified.

Service practice for the militia should be permitted as soon as they have acquired sufficient proficiency. The greater accuracy of this over sub-caliber encourages them and they should accustom themselves to the guns under actual firing conditions.

* * * * *

All windows and doors of kitchens should be screened,

which could be done by use of removable screen doors and windows, which could be used over again.

Exercises in the Artillery District of Pensacola.

REPORTS BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Artillery District of Pensacola,
Fort Barrancas, Florida,
October 25, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of the Gulf,
Atlanta, Ga.*

Sir: As required by Paragraph 49, General Orders, No. 44, c. s., I have the honor to submit the following report of the joint exercises held in the Artillery District of Pensacola, October 5th to 15th, 1908. * * *

There were no infantry supports ordered here for duty during these exercises, and I am of the opinion that the interests of the government will be well met if infantry supports are required to attend these joint exercises but once in two years, especially at these low sand island stations where infantry exercises and drills are most difficult. If they could alternate, one year in camp with regulars at large encampments like that at Chickamauga Park, and one year as supports in joint coast artillery exercises, I believe the United States would secure the best results from State troops that are to be used as supports. They require and need drills and exercises of these large camps as well as that of the duties on the ground where they will act as supports. Those to be reserves should come every year.

Five companies of Florida State Troops were present. The four companies (C, K, L and M) of the First Florida

Infantry were assigned to the same guns and mortars as they served last year, and the First Company, C. A. C., Florida State Troops, was assigned to Battery Pensacola for duty; all as artillery reserves.

It is most gratifying to report a very marked improvement this year as compared with last year, in interest, enthusiasm and spirit of officers and men.

The conduct of the men was excellent; not a single case of a breach of discipline was reported. A few recommended confining all drills to morning hours, leaving afternoon and evening for recreation and pleasure. I cannot agree with this. The men need all the drill and instruction possible in the brief period of a ten day camp, one day of which is Sunday, one to make camp and one to break camp, leaving seven full days for drills, etc. To crowd each day's work all into the morning hours would tire the men and make them inattentive.

As stated above, the militia did far more satisfactory work this year than last. There is much for them to learn yet, however, in artillery duties, smartness and discipline. A large number of each company were new men, men who were not here last year, varying from 30 to 50 per cent. This is a handicap, and the State should make every possible effort to retain their old men in the organizations. The United States should put a limit upon the period of service, number of drills, etc., that each man of the militia should have, to qualify him to accompany his organization to these joint exercises. There were many men present who apparently had had no military instruction to speak of.

The companies, too, should be approximately up to the required strength when attending these exercises. One company had but thirty-five men, not enough for a manning detail at stations and one gun at the battery. I would recommend that organizations of not less than forty-five men, of at least six months' service and twenty armory drills each, be ordered as reserves to artillery joint exercises.

As last year, the men are generally too small for artillery work, many very young. For truck and breech details such men have not the strength or stamina to endure it long; extra men on the rammer were frequently necessary.

The First Company, C. A. C., Florida State Troops, was better than the other companies in this respect. The men were larger and stronger; as a rule, much more like the regulars.

The standard adopted by the Regular Army should be required and adhered to in the admission of men to coast artillery reserve companies, and they should be examined by a physician conversant with army requirements before being so enlisted.

The assignment to guns this year was the same as last year, and for purposes of drill and instruction I believe this is the best that can be made at present. It is not, however, the assignment that should be made in case of actual hostilities.

* * * * *

There was no medical attendance furnished by the State for the militia. G. O. 44, W. D., c.s., calls for medical officers and hospital detachment to accompany organizations to which they are attached. To the militia coming here no medical department is attached, but I supposed that for this camp such assignment would be made by the State. It seems that a different view was taken by the State officers. No trouble resulted, but in future exercises I would recommend proper medical attendance be furnished by the State for its militia.

The supply of canvas suits in addition to their khaki is pretty generally recommended by State officers as well as regulars, and in this I heartily agree. Khaki once soiled by grease and smut from about the guns, is not easily removed and the suits will always appear soiled. The militia should return home much as they came, looking neat and soldierly, not as though they had rolled in the mire.

* * * * *

The spirit and attitude of the militia this year was

a most gratifying improvement over last year and illustrates very pointedly the statement of the Department Commander in his review of reports on last year's camp, viz: "Men frequently show a lack of interest in a new subject from ignorance and the conviction that it is beyond their comprehension." Last year they seemed staggered by the new work; this year they pitched in from the first with a determination to learn and master all they could.

Nearly 50% were new men, but the nucleus of old ones was sufficient to give a feeling of confidence to all. Range details started in at once, and in a very short time had brushed the cobwebs from their recollections of last year's work, and they were in need of practice principally. This was particularly noticeable with Company L, the company that showed such good work last year. Within twenty-four hours they were working on fifteen-second intervals and doing it cleanly and accurately. This entire company (L, First Infantry, F. S. T.) kept up its good work of last year and added much to their value as artillery reserves.

The First Company, C. A. C., Florida State Troops, deserves special commendation. They were only organized last June, and had had some artillery instruction at their home by Lieutenant Bunn, C. A. C. This was a decided help to them. They entered upon their work with the most delightful enthusiasm, and left here fully abreast of those organizations who had had the benefit of last year's camp. Their men are in general better developed and more suitable for coast artillery work than any of the other companies here. The officers were bright and intelligent, and had very good discipline in the company.

The range tower detail at the mortar battery seems to have found the work beyond them, with the exception of one man. They worked faithfully and probably did their best; they will require much more extended work to make them of much value in this range tower. Instruction with an equipment at home station would improve this.

As a whole, then, the State troops did very good work indeed. There is room for much improvement, of course. More mature and better drilled (armory drills, etc., meant) men should be selected for coast artillery reserves. Many lack smartness, and good military manner, showing a need of drills and instruction at home station. All should have canvas suits for work at emplacements. A uniform russet shoe should be furnished or required by the State. Low cut, pointed toes, patent leather and thin shoes have no place for service wear.

Major Dominick Brown, 1st Florida Infantry, in command of the militia, did his work very satisfactorily; there were no breaches of discipline that came to my notice, and he took a keen interest in the artillery work.

Captain W. D. Barnes, 1st Florida Infantry, commanding Company "M," is commended by Captain J. B. Douglas, C. A. C., for professional zeal and untiring energy; also Private George E. Pierce, Company "K," for efficiency as chief plotter. To these I would add Corporal Marks, Company "L," who showed high efficiency as chief plotter.

I regard the exercises as a decided success and of benefit to both the State troops and regulars.

* * * * *

During each maneuver the command was turned over to the militia, and they did very well. During drills, too, the battery and fire commands were frequently placed in the entire control of the militia, with good results.

* * * * *

The following militia officers, who were present, have submitted no reports:

Captain W. D. Barnes, Company "M," 1st Inf., F. S. T.
Second Lieut. B. I. Solomon, 1st Inf., F. S. T.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

C. P. TOWNSLEY.

Lieut. Col., C. A. C., Commanding.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA.

Fort Barrancas, Florida,

Epitome and comments of the Artillery District Commander on the reports of subordinate officers upon the joint exercises held October 5th to 15th, 1908, in the Artillery District of Pensacola.

Captain W. F. Stewart, Jr., C. A. C.—Mortars, Pit "A."

Epitome.—Some militia came not in complete uniform—derby and soft hats worn—only one khaki suit, which soon became soiled. Odor of burning urine from incinerators noticed—many men undersized for good artillery men—no uniform footgear. Did good work at guns except where lacking in physical strength.

Comments.—Concurred in. I noticed particularly this lack of strength in truck, rammer and elevating details at mortars. The militia should be required to come in complete uniform and should have suitable tan or russet shoes.

Captain J. B. Douglas, C. A. C.—Mortars—Range Officer.

Epitome.—Militia showed improvement in general efficiency and deportment that does not admit of comparison with their condition last year, alert, willing and capable of progress in all but range finding—did not comprehend this—one exception, Private George E. Pierce, Company "K," 1st Regiment, F. S. T., who is mentioned for special efficiency as chief plotter, work thorough and perfect. Think he should be a company officer instead of a private. Canvas clothing needed. Thinks range equipment at armory might bring men to some efficiency as range party.

Commends Captain W. D. Barnes, 1st. Regiment, F. S. T., Commanding Company "M." for professional zeal and untiring energy. Maneuvers highly beneficial, and vast improvement over last year's exercises.

Comments—Concurred in.

Captain L. S. Edwards, C. A. C.—Battery Pensacola—12-inch B. L. B.

Epitome—Exercises of great benefit to 77th Company, C. A. C., 1st. Co., C. A. C., F. S. T., assigned—an excellent company of State troops—appearance very good—not one disorderly act. Interest in artillery drill amounted to enthusiasm. Officers all men of ability, interested in company and artillery work—after one week's instruction work in range tower and at guns, excellent. This company deserves every assistance and encouragement by State and War Department. In service practice both record shots were hits—work in subcaliber practice good. Should be supplied with all available artillery instruction material for use at home. Recommend return of this company to Battery Pensacola for joint exercises.

Comments—Concurred in. For a company organized but a few months before the camp, this State artillery company made an excellent showing in every way. They should be given every possible assistance, encouragement and consideration because of their excellent showing.

Captain C. R. Lawson, C. A. C.—Battery Slemmer—8-inch guns.

Epitome—Company "L," 1st. Inf., F. S. T., assigned—about half of men were present last year; regulars and militia worked in perfect harmony; great part of pro-

iciency of militia due to good will and assistance of the regulars. Militia had full charge during last three days. Work very good—drills smooth and snappy. Range station excellent on second day—worked on 15 second intervals and results all that could be desired. Prompt in falling in for drills, calls to arms, etc. Discipline rather lax, appearance not military. Brown canvas suits recommended. Messing arrangements excellent. Shower baths not completed. Inconvenience and delays from lack of boat transportation. Captain of militia company stated to him that almost without exception men enjoyed this camp better than State camps, and that they intended to ask that they be made an artillery company. They desire vessel tacking outfit at armory, which Captain Lawson believes excellent for this company. Militia company unable to obtain drill regulations and pamphlets although repeatedly asked for. Recommends firing of blank charges at maneuvers be discontinued.

Comments—This is a most intelligent company, and has continued its excellent work of last year. I observed their work in range tower and I never saw a regular detail do much better. Their work was accurate, quick and done with positive confidence in their knowledge of their duties. Corporal Mark, their chief plotter, is fully equal and superior to most regular chief plotters in intelligence and skill at his work. The report of Captain Lawson is concurred in except as to discontinuance of black powder. Firing of blank charges, I think, is a great addition to maneuvers. A powder that would not make such a nasty mess as black powder would be an improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. TOWNSLEY,

Lieut. Colonel, Commanding.

NOTE: The field return rendered at the conclusion of these exercises by the Commanding Officer of the State

Troops, shows the actual strength of the organizations present and participating in the exercises as 15 commissioned officers and 243 enlisted men, with two commissioned officers reported as absent without leave.

REPORT OF MAJOR BROWN, WHO COMMANDED
THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Apalachicola, Fla., October 26th, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
St. Augustine, Florida.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Maneuvers, held in the Artillery District of Pensacola, Oct. 5th to 15th, inclusive.

The Battalion Staff, together with Company "L," 1st. Inf., F. S. T., departed from their home station at Apalachicola, Fla., on Oct. 4th, 1908, at 7:40 A. M., which was reported to the Adjutant General by telegram.

Immediately after the entrainment of Company "L" the following order was issued:

"October 4th, 1908.

"General Order No. 1.

"On entrainment of Company "L," First Inf., F. S. T., at Apalachicola, Fla., a guard is to be placed at each end of the car in which troops are placed so as to prevent men from leaving car.

"By order of Major Brown.

"W. P. DODD,
"First Lieut. and Adjutant."

"General Order No. 2.

October 4th, 1908.

"First Lieut. J. Farley Warren is hereby detailed as train officer.

"By order of Major Brown.

"W. P. DODD,

"First Lieut. and Adjutant,

"Third Bat., 1st Inf., F. S. T."

Our command arrived at River Junction, Fla., at 11:30 A. M., and remained there till 5:05 P. M., at which time we were joined by Company "C," 1st. Inf., F. S. T., and First Company, C. A. C., and on their arrival the following order was issued:

"October 4th, 1908.

"General Order No. 3.

"On arrival of train containing Company 'C,' 1st. Inf., F. S. T., and First Company Coast Artillery, all men of these companies will remain aboard the train while at River Junction.

"By order of Major Brown.

"W. P. DODD,

"First Lieut. and Adjutant,

"First Inf., F. S. T."

General Order No. 3 was issued in pursuance of your communication relative to the conduct of troops while at River Junction.

This order was rigidly adhered to by all troops while at River Junction.

We were joined at Marianna, Fla., by Co. "M," 1st. Inf., and at DeFuniak Springs by Co. "K," 1st. Inf., F. S. T. The last named company was entrained at 8 o'clock P. M., on the evening of Oct. 4th, 1908.

Each company commander was instructed to allow no disorderly conduct in his car while in progress to Pensacola, and am glad to be able to report that these in-

structions were observed and no violations of same occurred while en route to Pensacola.

We arrived in Pensacola at 12:30 A. M., on Oct. 5th, and the troops were kept in the cars until 6:30 A. M., at which time they were marched to the various restaurants, where warm breakfasts had been provided for them. They were then marched back to the train and proceeded to transfer baggage, tents and equipment to the boats and barge provided for their transfer to Forts Pickens and McRee. This was done expeditiously, and we departed for our respective stations about 3:30 A. M., and all commands had tents pitched and in order by noon on that day.

Each command engaged in these exercises had participated in similar exercises last year with the exception of the First Company, C. A. C., which had only recently been organized. The companies that had previously participated in these exercises were assigned to the same batteries to which they had been assigned last year, and the officers and men entered into the duties assigned them with confidence and zeal from the first, and it was apparent that the greater number of them did so with an intelligence which showed clearly that they had remembered the instructions received last year.

I was assigned to the position of Assistant Fire Commander at the Fire Commander's station, at Fort Pickens, and in this station I had ample opportunity to see that the policy of the exercises being held was first to get the militia familiar with their duties and then to largely leave the manning of stations and emplacements to them, entirely supervised by regular Army Officers. The officers and men seemed to soon realize this and worked hard to be able to discharge these duties when the duties of their respective departments were to be placed entirely in their hands. The manning details of the stations, with few exceptions, quickly caught on to their work and performed it quickly and with accuracy that required little correction by those experienced in the

work, and such corrections, I am pleased to say, were as to minor details only, and showed clearly that the vital and important part of their duties were being intelligently performed.

On the days when service practice were held at the different Batteries I was permitted to leave my assigned position and to be at each battery during service practice in order that I might have an opportunity to observe the militia while manning the batteries at service practice. This part of the exercises, so far as applied to the Florida State Troops under my command, was entirely experimental. Every detail of primary and secondary stations, as well as the emplacements, were entirely in charge of the militia, and the duties of the regular Army Officers and men were only to verify the correctness of the manning details and to see that necessary precautions were taken to prevent accidents.

Battery Pensacola was the first to engage in service practice. This Battery was manned by the First Company, Coast Artillery, and this was the first time that had been present at service practice. From the first this company showed an intelligence that was commendable, and handling twelve inch guns this company, with only two record shots fired, the first shot destroyed the target completely and the second shot was placed in the place where the target had been anchored. It is pleasing for me to be able to report that this record cannot be excelled and seldom equaled. Battery Cullum, which is mounted with ten-inch guns, was manned by Company "C," 1st Inf., F. S. T., at service practice. The record shots made by this company were excellent. Too much cannot be said of the officers and men composing this company in the discharge of their duties, and the record shots made by this company had the favorable mention of all who observed them and showed plainly that this company had retained the instructions received by them at this battery last season.

At Battery Slemmer, which is mounted with eight-inch guns and which was manned by Company "L," First Inf., F. S. T., at service practice the target was anchored at a greater distance than the one fired at by other batteries, and it must be remembered that the caliber of guns at this battery was smaller than those at the other batteries; owing to the distance of the target and the caliber of the guns Company "L" failed to make a hit in either of her record shots. It is pleasing to state, however, that the gun details at this battery showed marked intelligence and rapidity in handling the guns at this battery. The officers and men of this company were very energetic in discharging the duties assigned them, and, taken as a whole, the service of this command is to be commended.

Battery Worth, which contains two pits, each pit containing four twelve inch mortar batteries, was manned by Companies "K" and "M." At service practice at each of these pits—each manned by a company—at service practice, had a record of one hit from each pit. Each pit at this battery was manned at last year's maneuvers by these respective companies, and the results of these exercises show plainly that the information and training received by these commands last year were used to marked advantage in the exercises just closed. There was a friendly rivalry between these two commands as to which were the more proficient in handling these guns, and the result was beneficial to both. The officers and men of Companies "M" and "K" showed that they could be depended upon in any emergency that might arise.

In regard to lectures delivered to military officers during the exercises, I am pleased to say that they were faithfully attended by the military officers during the exercises, and they showed a deep interest in the subjects under discussion at all times.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the Regular Army Officers who were associated with the State Troops during these exercises. At all times they were willing to instruct the militia as to their duties. Their

patience in instructing those who had no knowledge of their duties were noticeable. And the success of these maneuvers are largely attributable to them. It is a pleasure for me to report the courageous and considerate treatment of the officers and men of the Florida State Troops participating in these exercises by the regular Army Officers.

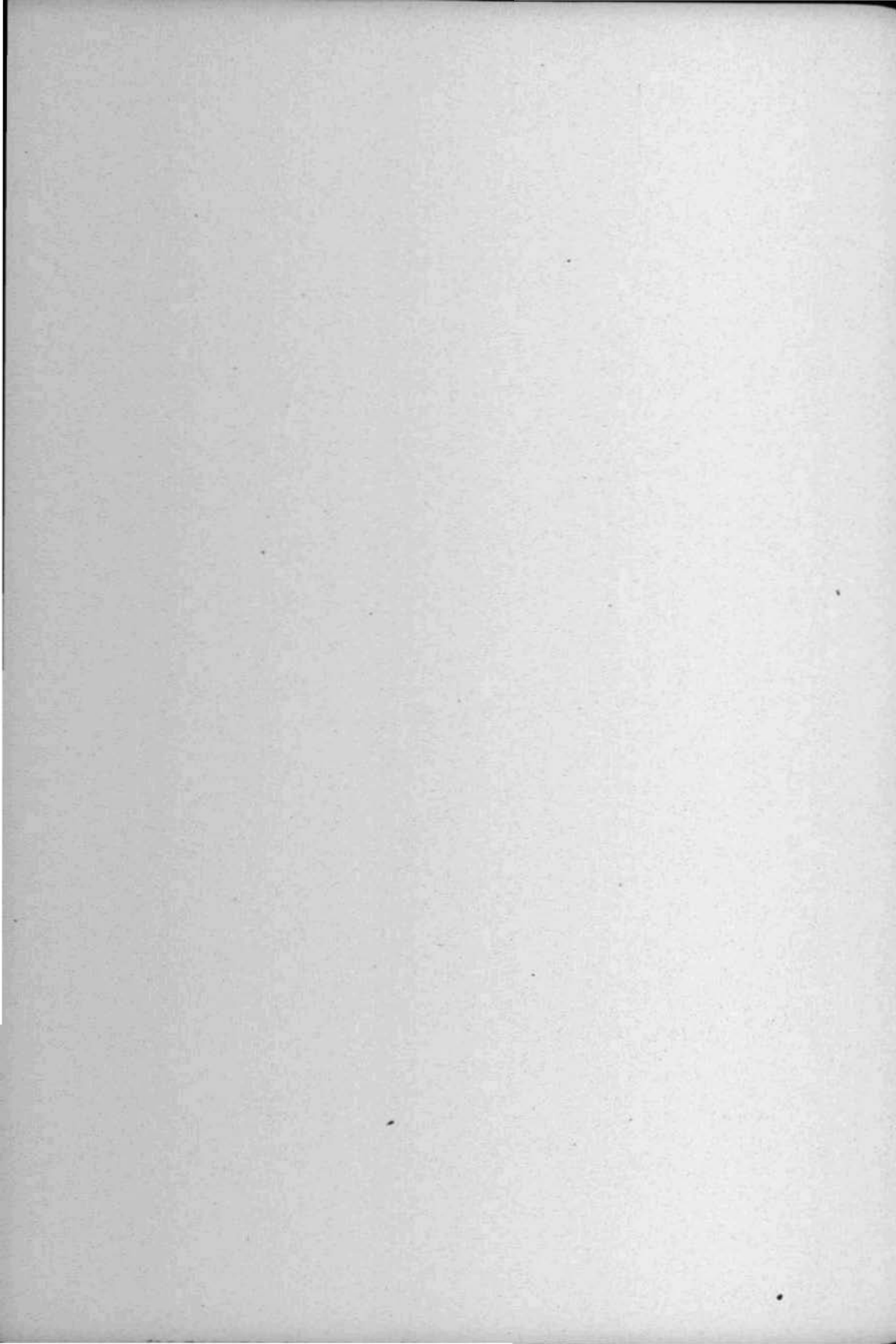
These exercises were, in my opinion, an unquestioned success, and have been greatly beneficial to the militia participating in them. I would respectfully recommend that these exercises be continued, and that each year our militia be required to engage in similar exercises. It would seem that militia are kept in existence to be of aid both to the State and the Government, in time of need. This being true owing to the extensive coast line of the State of Florida, it would seem that this State, more than many others, should enter into a lively interest in such exercises, as the policy outlined by the War Department outlining these exercises are more applicable to our State than many others participating in them.

The department of militia for their respective home stations were expeditiously carried out. While entraining at Pensacola there was an altercation among a few of the men, and which was promptly suppressed, and for which summary courts have been ordered. But for this one incident there has not occurred one thing to mar the entire success of the exercises.

Respectfully submitted,

DOMINICK BROWN,

Major First Infantry, F. S. T., Commanding in Joint Army and Military Coast Defense Exercises in Artillery District of Pensacola.



Appendix E.

Report of Secretary State Armory Board.

Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1908.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida, State Arsenal,
St. Augustine, Florida.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of Section IV, Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida (Acts of 1907), I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the State Armory Board for the year 1908:

The Board has devoted almost the entire year to the work of preparing for use the State Camp Grounds and National Rifle Range at Black Point on the St. Johns River. Such funds as have been applied to this purpose have been made available to the Board under Section III., Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida, through an unexpended balance in the appropriation which was made for an encampment of the Florida State Troops in 1907; the major portion of that appropriation having been saved through the acceptance by the State of an invitation from the War Department for the Florida troops to participate in exercises conducted in that year at the expense of the Federal Government.

The Board has held meetings about once a month, and has kept closely in touch with the progress of the work at these Camp Grounds, and by frequent inspections has endeavored to see that all contracts made were faithfully executed. The first work which was undertaken, necessarily, had to be a contour survey of the entire tract in order that the rifle range proper and the regimental camp grounds might be located to best advantage, taking into

account the natural conditions, etc. The land, for the main part, was thickly covered with underbrush, a portion of which had to be removed in order to make as thorough a survey as contemplated and necessary, and this proved both slow and expensive. The sites finally settled upon for the two regimental camp and parade grounds that it was thought necessary to prepare, have been cleared of all underbrush and small trees, while in addition, they have been grubbed, harrowed, rolled, and planted in Bermuda grass. These parade grounds are mostly admirably located, and it is believed that they are ideal in every respect.

The work of clearing and preparing the Camp Grounds was undertaken by the Board through the employment of a supervising engineer and of a gang of laborers who worked under his supervision. Some difficulty was at first experienced in getting competent labor on account of the distance from the nearest city and the lack of means of communication. A sufficient number of men were finally secured, however, from nearby farms, and the work progressed in this way throughout the summer. The discharge of this gang and the cessation of this work was necessitated in September by the refusal of the Comptroller to pay the requisitions which were sent in in the form of payrolls, etc., this decision having been made under the contention that the appropriation which was being used could be applied to supply deficiencies in another fund.

A reversal of this decision was afterwards obtained, and the work on the grounds has recently been resumed.

In addition to the work referred to above, the wharf at Black Point is being repaired and placed in condition to serve as a landing place for troops.

A contract was entered into through Hadlow & Co., of Jacksonville, for the driving of a ten-inch artesian well, which well has just been finished, and at a depth of 700 feet, and a flow of approximately 25,000,000 gallons of water per day has been obtained, and the contractors are of the opinion that this well is the best which they have seen in East Florida. The water is palatable, and there will be such an abundance of it as to supply all purposes in connection with the Camp Grounds and Rifle Range.

It is believed, also, that the power at the well will be sufficient to distribute the water all over the grounds.

Negotiations have been opened with the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company to install a switch running from their main line to a point near the regimental camps, and it is believed that this arrangement can be effected prior to the encampment season of 1909. The Camp Grounds are only about a mile east of Youkon, which is a station on the main line of this railway between Jacksonville and Green Cove Springs. The Board is also in correspondence with the officials of the Jacksonville Street Railway Company with a view to securing a further extension of their suburban line, which has already been constructed to a point within two and one-half miles of the Camp Grounds proper.

Much other work remains to be done on the Camp Grounds, including the installation of a system of sewerage, and the building of Quartermaster store houses, shower baths, kitchen and mess sheds, etc., and it is doubtful if the funds still available to the Board will be sufficient to cover all of these expenses and to place the Camp Grounds in good condition prior to the next encampment season.

Practically nothing has been done as yet in the matter of preparing the rifle range, except that a few acres of ground have been cleared. The Board has found that the expense of clearing and grubbing this land is very considerable, and for that reason it is planned to clear only a certain portion of the rifle range this year, but in such way as to permit of carrying it on upon the scale originally planned, as soon as additional funds are available. It is greatly to be regretted that the work on the rifle range has been delayed, as this may make it impossible to prepare the range in time for the encampment of next year, which must necessarily be held during the first six months. This delay is chargeable, for the most part, to the action of the Comptroller in refusing to draw warrants to cover the expense of the work which was in progress in August. In view of his action at that time, the Board was compelled to suspend all operations, and was deterred from making further plans until some under-

standing had been reached. It is extremely unfortunate that this condition of affairs existed, because it served to undo a great deal of the work which had already been completed. It was necessary to suspend all operations on a day's notice, leaving the work in various stages of incompleteness, and to discharge all workmen and employees, leaving the place practically unprotected. As a result of this the hogs rooted up the ground on the parade grounds, and left them so full of hills and holes as to place them in almost as bad condition as before the work was commenced. In many places the underbrush has sprung up again because of the workmen having been stopped before the roots were all removed. Much timber has also been removed from the land because the Board was unable to employ anyone to protect it.

Since the work has been resumed within the past few weeks, a contract has been let for building a wire fence across the west boundary of the land from water on one side to water on the other, which it is hoped will be the means of keeping out hogs and cattle.

In concluding this report, which is only general in its character, I wish to say that the State of Florida has a tract of land in this camp ground and rifle range which, by reason of its location and natural advantages, is second to none in the country, and when properly equipped and prepared, these grounds will be such as the State may well be proud of. In view of the fact that the land has been acquired without expense by the State, it is trusted that the Legislature will make such liberal appropriations for the purpose of developing them as will enable this Board to carry out the plans which have been prepared.

There is appended hereto a list of Comptroller's warrants showing all expenditures which have been made on account of the work which has been done at the State Camp Grounds and Rifle Range.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED G. YERKES,

*Major Signal Corps, F. S. T.,
Secretary State Armory Board.*

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON ACCOUNT
OF FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF AN ENCAMPMENT OF
THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS IN 1907, SUCH WARRANTS
BEING DRAWN UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION
3 OF CHAPTER 5672, LAWS OF FLORIDA (ACTS OF 1907),
PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND EQUIPMENT
OF A PERMANENT CAMP SITE.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
		Balance on hand at the close of year 1907...	\$10,786.75
160	Jan. 4—	Roland Woodward.....	355.97
218	Jan. 7—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
686	Jan. 27—	Roland Woodward.....	438.99
1177	Feb. 13—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
1178	Feb. 13—	Roland Woodward.....	256.24
1250	Feb. 21—	Roland Woodward.....	94.25
1258	Feb. 21—	Roland Woodward.....	176.14
1322	Mar. 4—	Roland Woodward.....	127.00
1359	Mar. 6—	Roland Woodward.....	206.10
1360	Mar. 6—	Roland Woodward.....	144.00
1811	Mar. 23—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
1814	Mar. 24—	Roland Woodward.....	295.00
1820	Mar. 26—	Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	7.06
2057	Apr. 6—	J. C. R. Foster, Adjutant General.....	167.80
2070	Apr. 8—	Roland Woodward.....	207.50
2261	Apr. 8—	Brigadier General J. S. Maxwell.....	5.40
2446	Apr. 22—	Roland Woodward.....	113.50
2508	Apr. 22—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
2538	Apr. 28—	Roland Woodward.....	252.00
2860	May 12—	Roland Woodward.....	128.00
2861	May 12—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
2980	May 29—	Roland Woodward.....	319.75
3519	June 30—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
3919	July 11—	Roland Woodward.....	131.00
3970	July 17—	Roland Woodward.....	96.00
3971	July 17—	Roland Woodward.....	175.25
3932	July 11—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
4327	July 27—	Roland Woodward.....	221.25
4701	Aug. 14—	J. C. R. Foster, Adjutant General.....	8.05
4759	Aug. 15—	Roland Woodward.....	106.50
4760	Aug. 15—	J. W. Sackett.....	1.00
4761	Aug. 15—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
4797	Aug. 20—	Roland Woodward.....	362.75
4883	Sep. 3—	Roland Woodward.....	386.75
5104	Sep. 12—	Roland Woodward.....	412.38
5105	Sep. 12—	W. W. Helvenston.....	5.00
4876	Sep. 2—	J. C. R. Foster.....	4.15
6970	Dec. 21—	J. C. R. Foster (laborers' pay roll).....	540.77
6971	Dec. 21—	W. W. Helvenston.....	2.50

Appendix F.

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS IN 1908.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
7	Capital Publishing Company.....	\$ 72.00
97	Captain Joseph P. Hickey	25.00
98	Captain A. E. Leslie.....	25.00
99	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
100	Major Theodore A. Blinn	25.00
102	Captain Samuel J. Wolf.....	25.00
103	Captain Duke M. Hopson	25.00
104	Captain John W. Blanding	25.00
105	Captain Preston Ayers.....	25.00
106	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr.....	25.00
107	Captain George J. Garcia.....	25.00
101	First Lieutenant Mellen C. Greeley.....	25.00
108	Sergeant M. Kane.....	5.00
109	Mrs. J. D. Streety	75.00
110	Harry Goldstein	75.00
111	T. J. Ivey, Agent.....	52.50
112	J. G. Alvarez	60.00
113	E. Baird	90.00
115	Hendry & Knight Company.....	75.00
116	Blount Real Estate Company	75.00
117	Jerry S. Smith, Jr.	66.00
118	Curtis & O'Neal	75.00
119	Lewis M. Lively	75.00
120	Board of County Commissioners, Duval County....	300.00
121	Volusia County, Florida.....	120.00
122	Board of County Commissioners, Franklin County.	75.00
161	Southern Express Company	6.64
162	J. W. Watson	105.00
163	Carter & Milton	75.00
164	City of St. Petersburg	75.00
165	Chief Musician H. H. Newsum	25.00
166	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	10.36
189	Capital Publishing Company	24.00
209	George D. Barnard & Company	47.90
210	Smith & Matheson	25.00
211	Mrs. Henry T. Felkel	60.00
212	County of Marion, Florida	60.00
213	Captain Edward J. Johnson	25.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
495	Second Lieutenant Bennett I. Solomon	20.00
496	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2.53
497	Julia C. Herring	60.00
498	Captain Max P. Moritz	25.00
499	First Lieutenant William L. Wall.....	25.00
500	Captain William F. Jibb	25.00
629	Major Louis S. Oppenheimer	25.00
630	Captain George A. Nash	25.00
631	Captain James F. Jaudon	50.00
678	Captain William D. Barnes.....	50.00
679	Brigadier General John S. Maxwell	146.70
680	Colonel Walter P. Corbett.....	25.85
681	Walker, Evans, Cogswell & Company	100.85
682	Arms & The Man Publishing Company	5.00
683	George D. Barnard & Company	13.75
684	General J. Clifford R. Foster	178.85
690	William E. Mickle	1.00
689	H. B. Hollifield	6.00
715	William W. Flournoy	60.00
736	John McDougall, Postmaster	10.40
754	Sergeant M. Kane	5.00
755	Western Union Telegraph Company	4.22
756	Roy W. Corbett	5.80
757	Lucien C. Algee	170.96
816	Captain Estevan A. Moreno	25.00
817	Board of County Commissioners, Franklin County.	135.00
818	Capital Publishing Company	1.25
1159	Southern Express Company	2.97
1160	F. C. Marshall	24.00
1189	Julia C. Herring	60.00
1190	The H. & W. B. Drew Company	3.35
1257	H. N. Sweeting	1.25
1262	The Capital Publishing Company.....	46.00
1269	The Capital Publishing Company.....	12.00
1285	The Capital Publishing Company	4.00
1286	Chief Musician F. Mazzairelli.....	50.00
1316	S. A. L. Railway Company	9.80
1317	General J. Clifford R. Foster.....	12.80
1318	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	35.91
1319	D. R. Cox Furniture Company	8.00
1321	Second Lieutenant Oscar J. Keep.....	20.00
1369	Southern Express Company	5.50
1370	Canfield Company	2.68
1371	Sergeant M. Kane	5.00
1322	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	10.40
1626	Capital Publishing Company	2.00
1688	Ignacio Italiene	50.00
1689	Blount Real Estate Company	50.00
1690	Henry & Knight Company	50.00
1691	Captain James A. Moss.....	10.00
1707	G. F. Floyd.....	12.00
1708	Julia C. Herring	60.00
1725	Capital Publishing Company.....	45.00
1802	Capital Publishing Company.....	6.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
1803	Raleigh C. Dowling	3.87
1804	The Snead Manufacturing Company.....	6.00
1805	General J. Clifford R. Foster	56.35
1817	Capital Publishing Company	3.50
.....	Capital Publishing Company	17.00
1956	Captain Duke M. Hopson	25.00
1957	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
1958	Sergeant M. Kane	5.00
1959	J. G. Alvarez	60.00
1960	E. W. Clark	2.50
1961	J. R. Lovett	10.80
1962	Gilmore & Davis Company.....	.45
1963	Florida Chair Factory	36.70
1964	Cypress Lumber Company	5.85
1972	Capital Publishing Company	3.00
1986	Captain Max P. Moritz	25.00
1987	Captain Samuel J. Wolf	25.00
1988	E. D. Hobbs	100.00
1989	S. A. L. Railway Company	9.90
1990	General J. Clifford R. Foster	116.70
2022	Captain John W. Blanding	25.00
2023	John McDougall, Postmaster	12.00
2024	A. F. Burns	60.00
2025	Arms and The Man Publishing Company.....	2.00
2026	Mrs. Henry T. Felkel.....	60.00
2027	J. W. McIntosh	2.50
2028	D. R. Cox Furniture Company	1.15
2029	Captain Duke M. Hopson	5.40
2030	Western Union Telegraph Company	10.64
2062	E. A. Armstrong Manufacturing Company	19.12
2063	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr.....	25.00
2064	Captain George J. Garcia	25.00
2065	Major Theodore A. Blinn	25.00
2066	T. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
2067	County Treasurer, Marion County, Florida	60.00
2360	A. C. L. Railway Company	10.83
2123	Capital Publishing Company	415.25
2443	Captain Horace Williams	25.00
2444	Captain William F. Jibb	25.00
2445	City of St. Petersburg, Florida	75.00
2447	D. R. Cox Furniture Company	18.75
2448	Julia C. Herring	60.00
2449	A. Donaldson	2.12
2498	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	1.49
2499	Lewis M. Lively	75.00
2500	Captain G. Duncan Brossier	25.00
2501	Captain Frank Kellow	25.00
2502	Captain George A. Nash	25.00
2503	E. Baird	30.00
2504	J. L. Kelly, Secretary	60.00
2505	Smith & Matheson	25.00
2506	J. W. Watson	105.00
2507	Southern Express Company	35.45
2515	Captain Preston Ayers.....	25.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
2529	A. C. L. Railway Company.....	8.40
2530	Captain Jas T. Wills, Jr.	25.00
2531	Curtis & O'Neal	75.00
2532	The S. B. Hubbard Company	3.00
2533	Colonel William LeFils	26.85
2534	Captain Mellen C. Greeley	25.00
2535	Brigadier General John S. Maxwell	56.38
2536	The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.....	.53
2537	S. A. L. Railway Company	19.80
2557	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.....	100.00
2558	The Record Company.....	10.75
2559	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	14.62
2560	Southern Express Company	26.60
2580	General J. Clifford R. Foster	27.93
2581	Western Union Telegraph Company	53.51
2667	Board of Conuty Commissioners, Duval County ...	300.00
2668	Jere S. Smith, Jr.	66.00
2669	A. Donaldson	18.38
2842	Barrett Lodge F. & A. M., No. 43	37.50
2843	Captain William H. Lyle	25.00
2854	Captain William W. Flournoy	60.00
2855	A. Donaldson	8.88
2856	The H. & W. B. Drew Company	7.25
2857	Brigadier General John W. Sackett.....	.75
2858	Levy Brothers	3.60
2859	Captain Joseph P. Hickey	25.00
2886	Captain Estevan A. Moreno	25.00
2924	Sergeant M. Kane	5.00
2825	Julia C. Herring	60.00
2926	Chief Musician H. H. Newsum	25.00
2927	A. Donaldson .....	.90
2934	Eli Clark	2.00
2978	General J. Clifford R. Foster.....	131.50
2979	F. E. C. Railway Company	6.20
2992	George W. Harrison.....	1.10
3243	Gilmore & Davis Company	6.65
3244	Southern Express Company	19.90
3245	National Rifle Association.....	3.00
3246	George D. Barnard & Company	15.98
3247	Mrs. J. D. Streety	75.00
3248	John McDougall, Postmaster	22.04
3321	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
3322	First Lieutenant A. G. Withee.....	25.00
3353	C. E. Sauls	67.95
3354	Army & Navy Journal	6.00
3355	D. R. Cox Furniture Company.....	13.20
3356	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	9.84
3357	Southern Telephone Company.....	1.50
3358	S. A. L. Railway Company	46.11
3372	Western Union Telegraph Company	34.85
3519	Roland Woodward	506.00
3643	J. Clifford R. Foster	246.90
3672	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
....	Julia C. Herring.....	60.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
.....	Mrs. Henry T. Felkel	60.00
.....	General J. C. R. Foster	54.63
.....	National Guard Association of the U. S.	10.00
.....	James & Paxon	20.00
.....	E. W. Clark	40
.....	Snow's Express	48.46
.....	John McDougall, Postmaster	9.52
.....	Western Union Telegraph Company	6.74
3920	F. J. Ivey, Agent	52.50
3921	E. D. Hobbs	300.00
3922	Jere Smith, Jr.	66.00
3923	Board of Commissioners Duval County	300.00
3924	J. G. Alvarez	60.00
3925	J. W. Watson	105.00
3926	Carter & Milton	150.00
3927	Canfield & Sons	9.85
3928	George Alba, Postmaster	29.24
3929	J. C. R. Foster	496.76
3930	Thomas Larkins	25.00
3931	C. E. Sauls	60.00
3972	Beardslee Chandellier Company	35.53
3973	American Diagraph Company	90.00
3974	Captain Blanding	25.00
3975	Captain Duke M. Hopson	25.00
3976	Captain Samuel J. Wolf	25.00
3977	Marion County, Florida	60.00
3978	Lewis M. Lively	90.00
3979	J. L. Kelley	90.00
3981	Western Union Telegraph Company	4.25
3982	Snow's Express	27.62
3983	Pay-Roll, Witnesses Tampa Court-Martial	150.80
3980	E. D. Hobbs	15.00
4045	Julia C. Herring	60.00
4325	Smith & Matheson	25.00
4326	City of St. Petersburg, Florida	75.00
4327	Childs Brothers	8.25
4328	J. C. R. Foster	4.40
4329	Southern Bell Telephone Company	10.50
4330	Captain Frank Kellow	25.00
4331	M. C. Greeley	25.00
4332	S. C. Harrison, Jr.	25.00
4333	Captain George A. Nash	25.00
4334	Captain W. H. Lyle	25.00
4335	Major Theodore A. Blinn	25.00
4336	Lieutenant J. T. Jenner	25.00
4394	Alfred Donaldson	20.00
4422	Capital Publishing Company	26.00
4611	Western Union Telegraph Company	6.20
4612	Southern Express Company	21.33
4613	S. A. L. Railway Company	21.35
4616	Snow's Express	1.65
4617	St. Augustine Post Office	7.00
4618	Canfield Company	100.20
....	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
....	St. Augustine Ice Works .....	.60
4654	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
4655	Chief Musician H. H. Newsum	25.00
4656	First Lieutenant A. G. Withee	25.00
4657	Captain George J. Garcia	25.00
4658	Hotel Supply Company	1.00
4659	John McDougall, Postmaster	1.50
4685	General J. C. R. Foster	4.00
4686	Thomas Larkins	25.00
4687	Curtis & O'Neal	75.00
4688	William Jenner	6.00
4689	Tallahassee Hardware Company	2.20
4690	St. Johns Light & Power Company	2.00
4691	Southern Bell Telephone Company .....	.50
....	Gilmore & Davis	15.50
4693	Alford Brothers	12.50
4694	Belle Keep	60.00
4695	C. E. Sauls	60.00
4696	H. & W. B. Drew Company	3.42
4697	Captain Preston Ayers	25.00
4758	St. Johns Light & Power Company	11.40
4791	Capital City Livery Stable	27.25
4792	The H. & W. B. Drew Company	57.20
4793	McKenney & Waterbury Company	178.11
4794	A. C. L. Railway Company	5.80
4795	E. D. Hobbs	30.20
4796	The Philip Carey Company .....	.75
4800	J. C. R. Foster	1,245.85
4821	The New Stable, Tallahassee	24.00
4822	Julia C. Herring	60.00
4823	J. C. R. Foster	10.75
4824	J. D. Streety	75.00
4825	The Record Company	1.20
4826	Snow's Express	24.83
4831	Captain W. W. Flournoy	75.00
4856	Captain Harry E. Waters	50.00
4857	Captain George R. Seavey	50.00
4858	Florida Hardware Company	3.45
4859	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
4860	The H. & W. B. Drew Company .....	.25
4875	Henry Bilton	31.50
4877	James N. Pomar	86.40
....	Belle Keep	60.00
48.84	J. C. Libbey	1.15
4885	C. F. Hamblen	56.38
4886	St. Johns Light & Power Company	2.00
4887	Western Union Telegraph Company	6.64
4888	S. Masters	1.00
4889	Canfield Company	53.00
4890	George Alba, Postmaster	39.34
4891	Southern Express Company	11.15
4913	J. C. Rutisbaur	21.50
4914	R. H. Jones & Company	1.30
5722	The H. & W. B. Drew Company	1.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
5723	J. Clifford R. Foster	14.05
5724	Divine Water Motor Company	5.00
5725	Globe-Wernicke Company	17.10
5726	Thomas Larkin	25.00
5727	C. E. Sauls	60.00
5122	The H. & W. B. Drew Company	1.00
5123	General J. Clifford R. Foster	14.05
5124	Divine Water Motor Company.....	5.00
5125	The Globe-Wernicke Company	17.10
5126	Thomas Larkins	25.00
5127	C. E. Sauls	60.00
5323	Snow's Express	17.73
5322	Florida Hardware Company	2.20
5324	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
5325	Belle Keep	60.00
5605	Southern Bell Telephone Company.....	.85
5618	Southern Bell Telephone Company	11.55
5619	Thomas Larkins.....	25.00
5620	C. E. Sauls	60.00
5621	Hotel Supply Company	1.25
5622	Southern Express Company	13.42
5623	The Record Company	2.25
5624	St. Johns Light & Power Company	2.10
5626	Western Union Telegraph Company	6.44
5626	George Alba, Postmaster	8.00
5627	Canfield Company	13.14
5628	C. F. Hamblen	11.78
5629	A. C. L. Railway Company .....	.68
5630	Charles McCleary	4.00
5631	F. E. C. Railway Company	7.69

Appendix G.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Statement of Clothing and Quartermaster's Supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Blankets, Woolen, Heavy.	Breast Cords, Infantry.	Blankets, Woolen.	Blouses, Unlined, Made.	Brassards.	Buttons, Bronze, Large.	Buttons, Bronze, Small.	Caps, Dress.	Caps, Forage.	Cap Ornaments, Gilt.	Cap Ornaments, Bronze.	Chevrons.				Coats, Canvas.
												Cloth, N. C. S.	Khaki, All Grades.	Canvas, All Grades.	White Duck, All Grades.	
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1st, 1908.....	.....	.....	3	2472	.....	.....	.....	1387	842	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during the year 1908.	1000	1	.....	.....	2	200	200	.....	.....	.....	60	1	537	84	57	400
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644	.....	1	537	84	57	.....
Total charged against the State of Florida, December 31st, 1908.....	1000	1	3	2436	2	200	200	1387	842	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	400

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

4278	8	3587	Coats, Khaki.
60	699	.....	Coats, White Duck.
255	60	.....	Coats, Olive Drab.
1	255	.....	Coats, Dress.
640	1	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, Coast Artillery.
144	640	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze Lyres.
60	144	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, Hospital Corps.
20	60	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, N. C. S.
2800	20	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, "FLA."
1560	2800	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, First Infantry.
1560	1560	.....	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, Second Infantry.
6	1560	.....	Gloves, Berlin, Pairs.
2227	6	.....	Hats, Campaign.
1098	18	.....	Hats, Service.
230	685	.....	Hat Cords, Artillery.
50	300	.....	Hat Cords, Infantry.
.....	390	.....	Hat Letters, Bronze.
.....	400	.....	Hat Numbers, Bronze.
.....	100	.....	Leggings, pairs.
3160	100	.....	Ponchos.
2140	12	.....	Shirts, Olive Drab.
6	2	.....	Shoes, Blucher, Black.
1	.....	.....	Shoes, Marching.
5	5	.....	Shoes, Russet.
1	1	.....

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

			Slickers, Pommel.	
			Trousers, Canvas.	
		2106	Breeches, Khaki.	
		1467	Trousers, Khaki.	
		2390	Trousers, Blue.	
			Trousers, Dress.	
		1	Trousers, White Duck.	
		60	Trousers Stripes, Infantry.	
		1	Axes.	
		18	Ax Helves.	
		18	Bands, Silver, for Color Staffs.	
		6	Bed Sacks.	
		50	Letters Received.	Books, Company.
		4	Index Received.	
		6	Letters Sent.	
		6	Index Sent.	
		6	Orders.	
		10	Bugles, Light Artillery.	
		5	Barrels, Ash, Large.	
		6	Barrels, Ash, Small	
		6	Cots.	
		225	Desks, Field.	
		52	Drums, Snare.	
		6	Cases, Snare Drum.	
		4		
		4		
10	400	274		
		1452		
		2355		
		15		
		35		
		1		
		60		
		1		
		18		
		18		
		6		
		1594		
		6		
		6		
		6		
		6		
		10		
		5		
		6		
		6		
		6		
		225		
		52		
		6		
		4		
		4		

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

Colors.		Flags, ETC.	
Colors.			
Cart, Hand.	2	4	2
Slings, Drum.	4	4	4
Sticks, Drum, pairs.	4	4	4
Stick Carriages, Drum.	4	4	4
Fifes.	4	4	4
Belt and Sling.	3	3	3
Camp.	3	3	3
Cases.	2	2	2
National, Silk.	4	4	4
National Service.	4	4	4
Garrison.	1	1	1
Field Hospital.	1	1	1
General Hospital.	1	1	1
Post.	2	2	2
Storm and Recruiting.	23	23	23
Halyards, G. and P.	2	2	2
Slings, Color, O. D.	4	4	4
Guidons, Ambulance.	2	2	2
Guidons, Artillery.	2	2	2
Cords and Tassels, for Colors, Silk	2	2	2
Staffs.	13	13	13
Pennants, Post Commander.	1	1	1
Hand Litters.	4	4	4
Hatchets.	18	18	18

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

3	.....	Hatchet Helves.
4	4	Hand Litter Slings.
225	225	Mosquito Bars, Single.
52	52	Music Pouches.
10	10	Music Pouches, Olive Drab, Large.
40	40	Music Pouches, Olive Drab, Small.
18	18	Pickaxes.
3	3	Pickax Helves.
.....	1	Ovens, "K. K. K."
.....	25	Ranges, Field.
12	12	Shovels, Long Handles.
12	12	Shovels, Short Handles.
18	18	Spades.
1	1	Stencil Numbers, sets.
2	2	Stencil Plates, sets, complete.
32	32	Stoves, Tent.
160	160	Stovepipe Joints.
213	213	Common.
601	601	Poles, Common, Ridge.
1206	1206	Poles, Common, Upright.
92	60	Conical Wall.
96	64	Poles and Straps, Conical Wall.
96	64	Tripods, Conical Wall.
11	9	Hospital.
	2	

Tents.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

Tents.		
		Flies, Hospital.
		Poles, Hospital, Ridge.
		Poles, Hospital, Upright.
		Shelter Halves.
		Poles, Shelter.
		Wall.
		Flies, Wall.
		Poles, Wall, Ridge.
		Poles, Wall, Upright.
		Pins, Large.
		Pins, Small.
		Storage.
		Flies, Storage.
		Pins, Shelter.
		Trumpets, with E. M. P.
		Trumpet Cords and Tassels.
		Ambulance Wagons.
		Paulins, Wagon.
		Bars, Head.
		Wrenches, Wagon.
		Harness, Wheel, Ambulance, Sets.
		Poles, Storage, Sets.
		Ticklers, Adjutants.
		Batons, Drum Major.
13	17	34
2	2	4
250	250	2
1803	1893	114
123	127	123
127	253	180
124	180	3520
3008	124	3008
2	2	1250
4002	4002	12
57	90	8
98	2	3
2	3	2
2	2	2
2	2	4
4	2	2
1	1	1
1	1	1

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—(Continued.)

Musical Instruments.

Altos.	6	6	6
Baritones.	3	3	3
Bassos.	2	2	2
Clarinets.	5	5	5
Cornets.	5	5	5
Cymbals, pairs.	1	1	1
Drums, Bass, and Beaters.	2	2	2
Drums, Snare.	2	2	2
Tubas, Eb.	1	1	1
Tenors.	1	1	1
Trombones.	8	8	8
Bass.	3	3	3
Cases.	32	32	32
Mouthpieces, Slide Trombone.	1	1	1
Saxaphones, Alto.	1	1	1
Saxaphones, Baritone.	1	1	1
Drum Sticks, pairs.	1	1	1

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

4	4	Handspikes, Trail.
2	2	Lanyards.
2	2	Priming Wire.
2	2	Tube Pouches.
4	4	Sponges and Rammers.
2	2	Sponge Buckets.
6	6	Thumbstalls.
2	2	Tompions.
2	2	Vent Covers.
2	2	Worms and Staves.
2	2	Artillery Paulins.
4	4	Harness, for two head Horses, Black Leather, Sets.
4	4	Harness for two Wheel Horses, Black Leather. Sets.
100	100	U. S. Magazine Rifles, Model of 1903.
6	6	Butt Plates, complete.
6	6	Butt Plate Screws, Large.
6	6	Butt Plate Screws, Small.
6	6	Butt Swivels.
6	6	Butt Swivel Plates.
12	12	Butt Swivel Plate Screws.
12	12	Cutl-Offs.
6	6	Ejectors.
6	6	Ejector Pins.
12	12	Front Sights.

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

12	12	Front Sight Pins.
6	6	Guard Screws, Front.
6	6	Guard Screws, Rear.
6	6	Guard Screw Bushings.
6	6	Hand Guards.
12	12	Lower Band Swivels.
12	12	Lower Band Swivel Screws.
6	6	Magazine Springs.
6	6	Mainsprings.
6	6	Rear Sight Base Springs, Model 1905.
20	20	Drift Slides, with Pins, .04 inch Peep Hole.
20	20	Drift Slides, with Pins, .05 inch Peep Hole.
6	6	Rear Sight Joint Pins, Model 1905.
6	6	Rear Sight Leaves, Complete. Model 1905.
3	3	Rear Sight Movable Bases, Model 1905.
3	3	Rear Sight Slides, Complete. Model 1905.
6	6	Rear Sight Slide Binding Screws, Model 1905.
6	6	Rear Sight Slide Binding Screw Pins, Model 1905.
3	3	Rear Sight Slide Caps, Model 1905.
6	6	Rear Sight Slide Cap Screws, Model 1905.
6	6	Rear Sight Windage Screws, Assembled. Model 1905.
6	6	Safety Locks, Assembled.
6	6	Sears.
6	6	Sear-Joint Pins.

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

6	.....	Sear Springs.
12	.....	Stacking Swivels.
12	.....	Stacking Swivel Screws.
6	.....	Stocks.
12	.....	Strikers.
12	.....	Upper Band Screws.
100	.....	Cleaning Rods.
200	.....	Front Sight Covers.
32	.....	Screw Drivers.
125	.....	Oilers and Thong Cases.
200	.....	Thongs and Brushes.
25	.....	Oiler Caps and Droppers.
1352	.....	U. S. Magazine Rifles, Cal. 30. Model 1898.
3	.....	Bolts.
3	.....	Carriers.
12	.....	Cut-Offs, Complete.
6	.....	Movable Front Sights. Gallery Practice.
4	.....	Gates.
4	.....	Hinge Bars, Complete.
2	.....	Lower Bands, Complete.
9	.....	Rear Sights, Complete, Model 1901.
6	.....	Rear Sights, Complete, Model 1902.
10	.....	Stocks.
3	.....	Triggers.

22	22	Gallery Practice Rifles, Cal. 22. Model 1898.
22	22	Cleaning Rods, Cal. 22. Model 1898.
48	48	Barrack Cleaning Rods, Rifle.
1457	1457	Cleaning Rods, 1st Section.
2872	2872	Cleaning Rods, 2nd and 3rd Sections.
1708	1708	Front Sight and Muzzle Covers.
289	289	Screw Drivers.
1489	1489	Small Arms Oilers.
20	20	Covers, for Breech Mechanism.
2	2	Springfield Carbines, Cal. 45.
20	20	Gallery Practice Rifles. Model 1903.
20	20	Cleaning Rods, Cal. 22.
125	125	Cartridge Holders.
20	20	Ramrods.
40	40	Cleaning Brushes, Wire.
154	136	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 38. Model 1901.
10	10	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 38. Model 1894-1896.
162	162	Screw Drivers, Revolvers.
115	116	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 45. 5½ inch Barrel.
47	47	Artillery Sabers.
58	58	N. C. O. Swords.
38	28	Hospital Corps Knives.
47	47	Scabbards, for Artillery Sabers.
58	58	Scabbards, for N. C. O. Swords.

45	35	2	Scabbards, for Hospital Corps Knives.
2	10	2	Officers' Sabers.
2	2	2	Scabbards, for Officers' Sabers.
2	2	2	Scabbard Cases, for Officers' Sabers.
100	100	100	Knife Bayonets, Model 1905.
100	100	100	Bayonet Scabbards, Model 1905.
12	12	12	Bayonet Catches.
12	12	12	Bayonet Guard Rivets.
12	12	12	Bayonet Scabbard Catches.
12	12	12	Bayonet Springs.
12	12	12	Bayonet Grips, Right.
12	12	12	Bayonet Grips, Left.
12	12	12	Bayonet Grip Screw Washers.
12	12	12	Bayonet Grip Screws.
1417	1417	1417	Bayonets, Model 1898.
1889	1889	1889	Bayonet Scabbards, Model 1899.
90000	95200	185200	Ball Cartridges, Cal. 30, Model 1906.
15000	15000	15000	Blank Cartridges, Cal. 30, Model 1903.
500	500	500	Cartridge Clips.
5000	5000	5000	Cartridge Primers, Cal. 30.
2000	2000	2000	Service Bullets, Cal. 30.
1000	1000	1000	Service Cartridge Cases, Cal. 30, Model 1906.
18000	18000	18000	Ball Cartridges, Cal. 30, Model 1898.
5000	5000	5000	Blank Cartridges, Cal. 30, Model 1898.

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

23000	1100	1000	.....	5000	.....	864	298	1122	46	114	56	32	65	1508	200	451	100	1023	335	421	72	33	1771	2020			
.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10000	1100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	600	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13000	5000	500	20	.....	.....	864	298	1122	44	113	56	31	65	2108	350	551	100	1023	335	421	72	33	1771	2320			
				Multiball Cartridges, Cal. 30, Model 1898.				Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 38.				Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45.				Smokeless Powder, Pounds.				Blanket Roll Straps.				Canteen Straps, old style.			
				Canteen Haversack Straps, Black.				Haversack straps, old style.				Revolver Holsters, Cal. 38. Black.				Revolver Holsters, Cal. 45. Black.				Sliding Frogs, for N. C. O. Waist Belts.				Waist Belts, N. C. O.			
				Blanket Roll Straps, sets.				Canteens.				Canteen Haversack Straps.				Canteen Straps, Web.				Cartridge Belts, woven, Cal. 38 Revolver. Model 1903.				Cartridge Belts, woven, Cal. 30. Infantry, with loops.			
				Cartridge Belts, woven, Cal. 30. Infantry, Model 1903.				Cartridge Belt Suspenders.				Cartridge Belts, woven, Cal. 30. Model 1903, without Fasteners.				Cartridge Boxes, Revolver, Cal. 38.				Cups, Tin.				Forks.			

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

1174	1174	Gun Slings, Model 1898.
100	100	Gun Slings, Model 1907.
1988	1488	Haversacks, Complete.
2397	2097	Knives.
1743	1743	Meat Cans, Tin.
118	98	Revolver Holsters, Cal. 38.
22	16	Sliding Frogs.
3003	2703	Spoons.
147	117	Waist Belts.
400	100	Canteen Covers.
1	660	Haversack Hooks.
107	2	Waist Belt Plates, N. C. O.
31	107	Cartridge Belt Plates, Cal. 45.
8	31	Canteen Staps.
32	8	Canteen Straps, Black.
32	32	Carbine Slings, Black.
32	32	Carbine Sling Swivels.
54	54	Saber Belt Plates.
8	8	Bridles, Curb, complete.
9	9	Lariats.
9	9	Lariat straps.
15	15	Noisebags, Leather Bottoms.
9	9	Picket Fins.
73	73	Saddle Blankets.

7	7	Saddle Blankets, Artillery.
3	3	Surcingles, Artillery.
56	57	Surcingles, Cavalry.
77	77	Curb Bridles, Complete, Black.
1	1	Bridle Headstalls, Complete, Black.
50	50	Halter Headstalls, Complete, Black.
51	51	Halter Straps, Black.
82	82	Saddles, Complete, Black.
37	38	Saddlebags, Black.
2	2	Stirrups, Hooded, with Guidon Sockets, Black.
8	8	Breast Straps, Hunting Design.
1	1	Housing, with Insignia of Major General.
7	7	Saddle Cloths, Dress, Artillery.
52	52	Saddle Cloths, Dress, Infantry.
54	41	Saddle Cloths, Service.
1	1	Puttee Leggings, Pigskin, Pairs.
2	2	Metal Insignia for Saddle Cloths, Service, Adj't. Gen'l's Dept.
2	2	Metal Insignia for Saddle Cloths, Service, Quartermaster's Dept.
29	29	Breast Straps, Hunting Design, Black.
25	25	Spurs, Pairs.
25	25	Spur Straps, Pairs.
71	1	Arm Chests, Model 1898, Gallery Practice Rifle, Cal. 22.
71	71	Arm Chests, Model 1898, Cal. 30.
10	10	Arm Chests, Model 1903, Cal. 30.

.....	.....	Arm Chests, Gallery Practice, Rifle, Model 1903.
5.....	3.....	Arm Chests, Revolver, Cal. 38.
.....	.....	Iron Barrels, Powder.
1.....	1.....	Cloth Bags, Powder.
1.....	1.....	Hand Axes, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Hand-Ax Carriers, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Pick-Mattock, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Pick-Mattock Carriers, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Rules 2-Foot, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Shovels, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Shovel Carriers, Intrenching.
1.....	1.....	Wire Cutters, Intrenching.
50.....	50.....	Marksman's Buttons.
.....	44.....	Marksman's Pins.
74.....	74.....	Sharpshooter's Badges.
.....	5.....	Expert Rifleman's Badges.
.....	7.....	Seal Stamps.
1.....	1.....	Stamps, Band.
1.....	1.....	Stamps, N. C. S.
1.....	1.....	Stencil Outfits, Complete.
5.....	5.....	Boxes of Black Marking Paint.
1.....	1.....	Stencil Brushes.
10.....	10.....	Stencil Figures.
33.....	33.....	Stencil Plates, Canteen.

33	.....	Stencil Plates, Haversack.
1	.....	Chests, for Stencil Outfits.
1	.....	Stencil Outfit, without Plates.
1	.....	Weldon Range Finders.
1	.....	Steel Tape, 60 Feet.
2	.....	Laidley Revolving Targets, Vertical Axis, 6x12 Feet.
11	.....	Texas Revolving Targets, 6x6 Feet.
4	.....	Sliding Targets, 6x12 Feet.
6	.....	Target Frames, 6x6 Feet.
6	.....	Target Frames, 6x12 Feet.
100	.....	Paper Targets, "A."
100	.....	Paper Targets, "B."
500	.....	Paper Targets, "Y."
500	.....	Paper Targets, "Z."
20	.....	Pasters, Black, Tin Boxes (2,000.)
8	.....	Pasters, Buff, Pasteboard Boxes (1000)
29	.....	Skirmish Target Frames, "D."
30	.....	Skirmish Target Frames, "E."
50	.....	Cloth Silhouettes, "D."
50	.....	Cloth Silhouettes, "E."
500	.....	Paper Silhouettes, "D."
500	.....	Paper Silhouettes, "E."
32	.....	Targets, Gallery Practice, Iron.
13	.....	Danger Flags.

14	50	50	8	Ricochet Flags.
14	50	50	8	Cloth, Cotton, Yards.
13	12	12	1	Marking Disks and Staves, Long Range.
31	12	12	19	Marking Disks and Staves, Middle Range.
12	12	12	19	Marking Disks and Staves, Short Range.
49	12	12	37	Marking Disks and Brushes, for Gal- lery Practice, Sets of Four.
1	1	1	1	Primer-Ejecting Tools.
1	1	1	1	Primer-Inserting Presses.
1	1	1	1	Powder Chargers.
1	1	1	1	Resizing Presses.
1	1	1	1	Bullet-Inserting Tools.
1	1	1	1	Decapping and Cleaning Tools, for Cal. 30 and 38 Cartridges.
1	1	1	1	Tool Chests.
1	1	1	1	Bicycle Oilers.
1	1	1	1	Screw Drivers, No. 2, B. and S.
1	1	1	1	Screw drivers, No. 4, B. and S.
1	1	1	1	Brushes.
1	1	1	1	Wiping Rods.
1	1	1	1	Monkey Wrenches.
1	1	1	1	Pin Wrenches.
1	1	1	1	Chests, Tool, Armorer's.
1	1	1	1	Anvils and Blocks.
1	10	10	10	Drifts.
1	1	1	1	Hammers, Steel.

1	1	Pliers.
3	3	Screw Drivers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
2	2	Sets.
1	1	Tools, Assembling.
1	1	Blocks, Wooden.
1	1	Hammers, Brass.
1	1	Bullet Jacket Extractors.
1	1	Pegging Awls.
12	12	Awl Blades, Harness, Asst.
1	1	Awls, Seat, Handled.
1	1	Pricking Carriages, Three Wheels.
1	1	Needle Cases, Leather.
1	1	Stitching Clamps.
1	1	Compasses, 6 Inches.
1	1	Creasers, Double, Lignum-Vitae.
1	1	Edge Tools, No. 1.
1	1	Edge Tools, No. 2.
1	1	Draw Gauges, Brass.
2	2	Blades, with Followers, for Draw Gauges, Extra.
1	1	Riveting Hammers, No. 2.
1	1	Peg-Awl Handles.
6	6	Awl Handles, Flat, Imitation Ebony, Assorted, 6 Sizes.
1	1	Stitching Horses.
1	1	Round Knives, 5 Inches.

1	1	Knives, Shoe, No. 76.
1	1	Knives, Shoe, No. 78.
1	1	Splitting Knives.
1	1	Glovers Needles, No. 3, Papers.
2	2	Harness Needles, No. 4, Papers.
2	2	Harness Needles, No. 5, Papers.
2	2	Harness Needles, No. 6, Papers.
1	1	Cutting Nippers, 10-Inch.
1	1	Sewing Palms, Leather.
1	1	Oilstones, Unmounted, 11-8x2x8.
1	1	Pliers, 6-Inch.
4	4	Hand Punches, Round.
1	1	Revolving Punches, 4 Tubes.
1	1	Rivet Sets.
1	1	Rules, Boxwood, 2-Foot, Brass Bound.
1	1	Screw Drivers, 3-Inch Blade.
1	1	Shears, 10 Inches, Bent Trimmers.
1	1	Slickers, Steel.
2	2	Thimbles, Silver Lined, Steel.
1	1	Claw Tools.
1	1	Saddlers' Tool Bags.
33	10	Boxes of Cleaning Materials, Complete.
6	6	Boxes of Russet Leather Dressing.
5	5	Boxes of Scouring Material.

ORDNANCE STORES—(Continued.)

5	5	Boxes of Whiting.
3	3	Chamois Skins.
6	6	Blacking, Leather Ingredients for, Boxes.
5	5	Borax, Pounds.
10	10	Cotton Waste, Pounds.
160	160	Lavaline, Ounces.
10	10	Emery Cloth, Quires.
10	10	Lye, Concentrated, Pounds.
10	10	Putz Pomade, Pounds.
5	5	Pumice Stone, Pounds.
4	4	Sandpaper, Quires.
12	12	Soap, Castile, Pounds.
2	2	Saddle Soap, Properts, Pounds.
12	12	Soap, Harness, Pounds.
2	2	Sponge, Pounds.
12	12	Tripoli, Papers.
100	100	Sash Cord, Feet.
1	1	Thread, Linen, Feet.
1	1	Beeswax, Pounds.
1	1	Black Wax, Pounds.
1	1	Brown Wax, Pounds.
1	1	White Wax, Pounds.
1	1	Brushes, Paint, No. 3-0.
1	1	Brushes, Paint, No. 6-0.

2	2	Rivets and Burrs, Brass, Pounds.
3	3	Screws, Brass, Gross.
2	2	Alcohol, Wood, Gallons.
5	5	Benzine, Gallons.
10	10	Typewriter Oil, Ounces.
1	1	Cosmoline Oil, Gallons.
20	20	Vaseline, Pounds.
1	1	Valve Oil, Gallons.
1	1	Lebrick's Leather Oil, Gallons.
2	2	Linseed Oil, Boiled, Gallons.
10	10	Linseed Oil, Raw, Gallons.
2	2	Neats-Foot Oil, Gallons.
2	2	Sperm Oil, Gallons.
5	5	Synovial Oil, Gallons.
2	2	Turpentine, Gallons.
1	1	Japan Dryer, Gallons.
20	20	Paint, Black, Pounds.
100	100	Paint, White, Pounds.
1	1	Asphalt Varnish, Gallons.
1	1	Painters Dusters, No. 2.
10	10	Asphaltum, Pounds.
2	2	Stove Pipe Enamel, Gallons.
1	1	Spar Varnish, Gallons.
5	5	Slushing Oil, Light, Gallons.
4	4	Ordnance Manuals, 1904.

Appendix I.

MEDICAL STORES.

Statement of the U. S. Medical Property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Manuals for the Medical Dept.	Hand Book for H. C. (Smart's.)	Hand Book for H. C. (Mason.)	Bedding and Clothing, Tent, Units of, in Canvas Case.	Cases for Bedding and Clothing, Units, Reserve.	Chests, Commode.	Chests, Food, Without Supplies.	Chests, Medical, Regimental.	Chests, Mess, Small.	Chests, Sterilizer, Regimental.	Desks, Field.	Buckets, Agate Ware, Nests of 3.	Cases, Emergency.	Cases, General Operating.	Fouches, Hospital Corps.
Total charged against the State of Florida January 1st, 1908.....	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	23
Total received from U. S. Medical Department during the year 1908.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total charged against the State of Florida, December 31st, 1908.....	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	23

9	9	Pouches, Orderly.
2	2	Surgical Dressings, Reserve, in Box.
6	6	Basins, Wash, Hand, Agate Ware, in Nests.
2	2	Cups, Spit, Paper, Dozens.
1	1	Hatchets.
3	3	Lanterns.
2	2	Lantern Wicks, Extra, Dozens.
2	2	Blankets, Rubber.
24	24	Pillow Cases, Cotton.
48	48	Sheets, Cotton.
24	24	Suits, Convalescent.
12	12	Towels, Bath.
36	36	Towels, Hand.
2	2	Folding Field Furniture Chest, with Contents.
2	2	Chests, Combined Medical and Surgical, for Detached Service.
24	24	Litter Slings and Rings.
8	8	Cases, Field Operating.

MEDICAL STORES—(Continued.)

Appendix J.

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Statement of U. S. Subsistence Property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(This property was obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Desks, Field.	Auger Bits.	Axes.	Box Openers.	Box Scrapers.	Counter Brushes.	Marking Brushes.	Stencil Brushes.	Bung Starters.	Butcher Knives.	Butchers' Steels.	Candle Sticks.	Can Openers.	Carpenter's Braces.	Cleavers.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1st, 1908.....	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4
Total received from U. S. Commissary Department during the year 1908...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31st, 1908.....	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	14	8	12	12	2	10

SUBSISTENCE STORES—Continued.

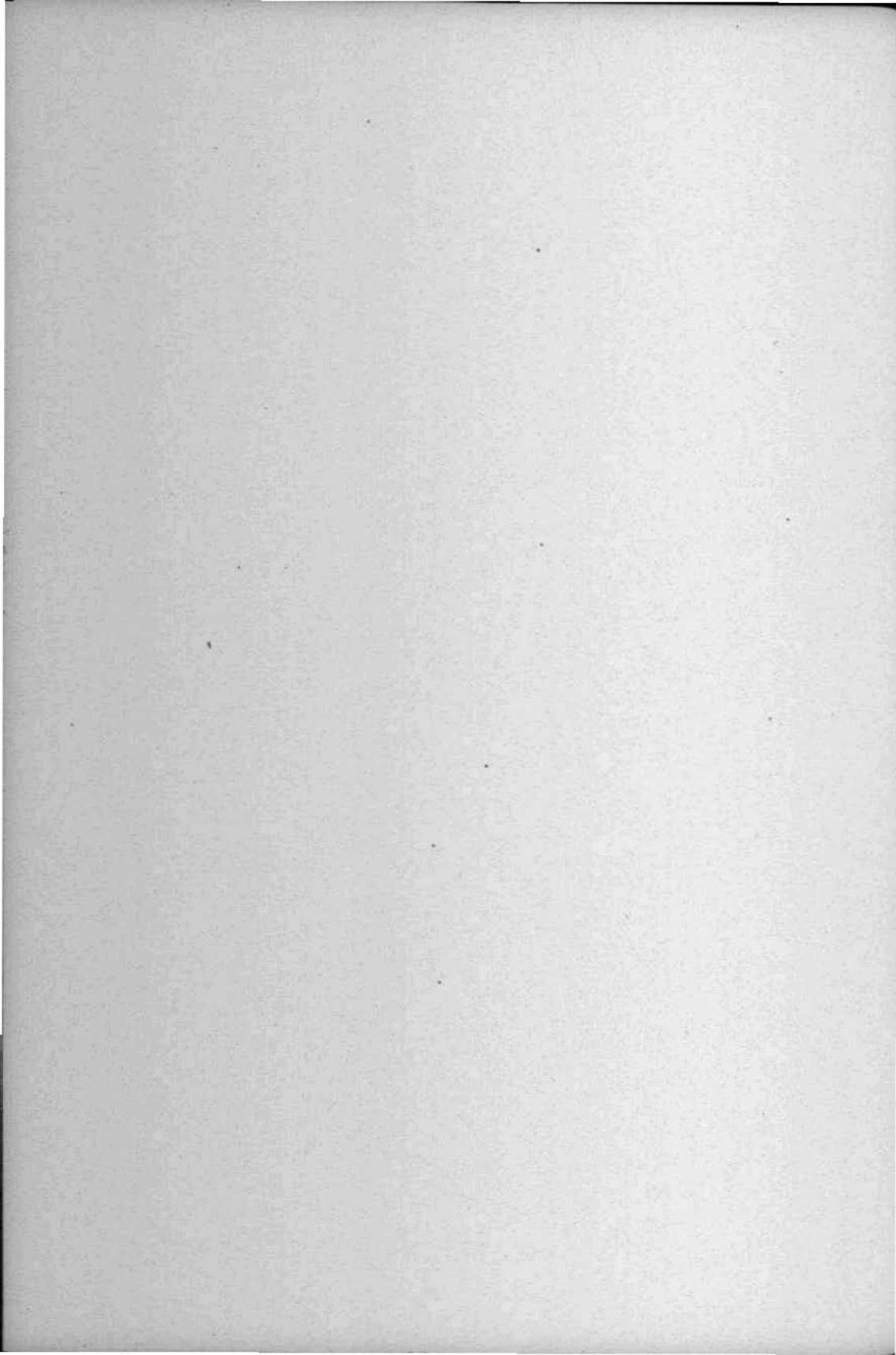
4	4	Commissary Chests.
2	2	Cooper's Drivers.
6	6	Faucets, Wood.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Pint.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Quart.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Gallon.
2	2	Hammers, Claw.
2	2	Ax Handles.
2	2	Hammer Handles.
2	2	Hatchets, Claw.
2	2	Marking Pots.
2	2	Measures, Tin, Pint.
2	2	Measures, Tin, Quart.
2	2	Measures, Tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.
2	2	Measures, Tin, Gallon.
2	2	Meat Hooks.
16	16	Meat Saws.
8	2	Meat Saw Blades.
4	4	Nail Pullers.
2	2	Needles, Packing.
12	12	Saws, Crosscut.
2	2	Saws, Rip.
2	2	Scales, Counter.

SUBSISTENCE STORES—Continued.

2	2	Scoops, Large.
4	4	Scoops, Medium.
2	2	Scoops, Small.
2	2	Screw Drivers.
2	2	Stencil Plates, Brass.
2	2	Steelyards.
2	2	Tap Borers.
2	2	Whetstones.
31	25	Ranges, Field.
1	1	Ovens, K.K.K.
24	24	Boilers.
6	6	Choppers, Meat.
6	6	Cleavers.
6	6	Dippers.
6	6	Forks, Large.
12	12	Lanterns, Folding.
6	6	Ladles, Pierced.
6	6	Ladles, Plain.
12	12	Pans, Bake.
12	12	Pipe, Smoke, Elbows.
24	24	Pipe, Smoke, Joints.
6	6	Shovels, Fire.
6	6	Sieves, Flour.
6	6	Skimmers.

SUBSISTENCE STORES—Continued.

6	.....	.....	6	Spoons, Large.
6	.....	.....	6	Turners, Cake.
6	.....	.....	6	Cleaners, Pot, Wire.
6	.....	.....	6	Dredges, Flour.
6	.....	.....	6	Dredges, Pepper.
6	.....	.....	6	Dredges, Salt.
6	.....	.....	6	Guards, Tent.



Appendix K.

General Orders and Circulars.

Last order of Series of 1907 was No. 23.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 1. Tallahassee, January 31, 1908.

I. Announcement is hereby made as to the relative efficiency of organizations and individuals in the Florida State Troops during 1907, based upon the conditions set out in General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906.

As it was declared impracticable to grade the several companies as to their efficiency during the joint coast defense exercises, which took the place of the encampment last year, the rating herein shown is based upon the result of the annual inspection at home stations, except that in determining their relative standing as to discipline the attendance at drill: throughout the entire year has been taken into account, and the number of drills held, percentage of attendance, punctuality with which reports were forwarded, and target practice, has been compiled from the reports on file in this office.

MOST EFFICIENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Highest general efficiency: Company "I," Second Infantry.

The State Penant for Highest General Efficiency has been won by this company for the second consecutive year, and will be formally presented on the night of Thursday, April 2.

Best appearing: Both Companies "H" and "I," Second Infantry were marked 100 by the inspecting officers.

Best disciplined: Company "I," Second Infantry.

Best arms and equipment: Company "I," Second Infantry.

Best administration: Company "D," First Infantry.

Best drilled: Companies "D," First Infantry, and "F," Second Infantry, were both marked 90 by the inspecting officers.

INDIVIDUAL EFFICIENCY.

Based upon the reports made to this office by commanding officers, the gold and silver medals annually presented by the State for individual efficiency have been awarded as follows:

Gold medal for highest individual efficiency:

To Corporal *William J. Holly*, Company "H," 2nd Infantry.
whose general average of efficiency was 94 per cent.

Silver medal for general efficiency:

Private *John A. Crenshaw*, Company "B," 2nd Infantry, whose general average of efficiency was 91 per cent.

The four next highest competitors were:

First Sergeant *Lucius B. Parrish*, Company "H," 2nd Infantry; general average of 89 per cent.

Sergeant *John R. Delaney*, Company "I," 2nd Infantry; general average of 85 per cent.

Corporal *George V. Perpall*, Company "I," 2nd Infantry; general average of 81 per cent.

Corporal *F. E. Leslie*, Company "E," 1st Infantry; general average of 76 per cent.

(NOTE: For relative weight of subjects upon which competitors were marked, see paragraph VI of General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906.)

Relative Efficiency of Organizations During 1907.

COMPANIES.	Relative Efficiency of Organizations During 1907.																			
	Average strength.	Average attendance at drills.	Number of drills held.	Percentage of attendance at encampment.	Attendance at drills and ceremonies.	General Appearance.	Condition of arms, uniforms, etc.	Discipline.	Administration, including records.	Punctuality in making reports.	Recruitment.	Enforcement of squad system.	Care of public property.	Condition of quarters.	Proficiency in manual of arms.	Proficiency in close order drill.	Proficiency in extended order drill.	Guard duty.	Small arms practice.	General average.
"L," 2nd Infantry...	60	49	58	87	82	100	100	95	90	95	88	80	90	90	90	70	75	66	12	73
"D," 1st Infantry...	64	43	60	90	67	90	90	85	95	95	89	100	97	100	90	90	75	66	4	72
"E," 2nd Infantry...	56	41	76	88	73	90	90	85	85	85	78	90	90	90	90	90	75	66	4	70
"H," 2nd Infantry...	56	31	55	82	55	100	90	75	90	95	82	80	90	90	80	80	75	66	4	70
"A," 2nd Infantry...	61	42	61	73	69	90	80	80	85	90	92	90	80	90	80	80	75	66	4	69
"L," 1st Infantry...	58	39	55	75	67	98	90	80	80	80	87	95	80	100	80	80	75	66	0	68
"M," 2nd Infantry...	52	38	70	90	73	76	90	80	80	75	76	80	90	80	70	65	75	66	5	65
"F," 1st Infantry...	59	44	61	80	75	90	92	70	80	80	82	96	70	90	80	90	75	66	4	64
"L," 2nd Infantry...	56	34	60	74	63	90	80	75	80	70	82	96	70	70	80	90	75	66	0	63
"A," 1st Infantry...	49	28	57	71	57	80	70	65	80	95	68	0	65	90	90	80	75	66	0	62
"B," 2nd Infantry...	48	35	62	75	73	60	80	75	50	70	71	0	63	70	60	70	75	66	6	58
"C," 2nd Infantry...	51	30	40	83	59	70	90	60	60	60	73	30	50	70	90	80	75	66	0	56
"G," 2nd Infantry...	51	37	35	83	76	40	75	70	60	80	75	0	40	60	70	75	75	66	0	57
"B," 1st Infantry...	50	37	52	67	74	80	80	75	50	80	74	0	40	100	70	70	75	66	0	57
"D," 2nd Infantry...	53	29	58	90	55	40	80	50	50	80	78	70	50	90	60	60	75	66	3	55
"B," 2nd Infantry...	57	28	57	72	49	60	75	50	50	75	84	20	60	90	65	70	75	66	7	54
"H," 1st Infantry...	39	21	55	81	54	80	80	50	40	50	57	0	80	80	80	80	75	66	0	52
"E," 1st Infantry...	39	24	48	67	62	40	40	60	50	50	61	20	70	40	80	80	75	66	1	50
"K," 1st Infantry...	63	44	34	77	70	75	65	75	40	20	93	0	60	80	60	60	75	66	0	49

NOTES.—Companies "B" and "C," 1st Infantry, and Company "K," 2nd Infantry, were not graded.

a No report of small arms firing.

b Drill reports not all in.

For relative weight of subjects, see paragraph III, General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906.

The bronze medal annually awarded by the State to the best drilled soldier in the Florida State Troops, has, as a result of the competitive drill held in the Artillery District of Pensacola during the joint coast defense exercises of 1907, been awarded to—

Sergeant *Luther Holloway*, Company "C," 1st Infantry.

(NOTE: The directions for conducting a similar competitive drill in the Artillery District of Tampa were not carried out.)

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

II. The results of the several matches which were held during the State Rifle Competition of 1907 were published in General Order No. 22, series of 1907, from this office.

The following are the State, regimental and company figures of merit for 1907:

State	15.89		
First Infantry.....	5.89		
Second Infantry.....	22.76		
First Infantry.		Second Infantry.	
Company "A".....	0	Company "A".....	15.70
Company "B".....	0	Company "B".....	26.50
Company "C".....	9.67	Company "C".....	20.77
Company "D".....	13.19	Company "D".....	9.06
Company "E".....	8.86	Company "E".....	0
Company "F".....	16.12	Company "F".....	2.44
Company "H".....	0	Company "G".....	36.41
Company "K".....	0	Company "H".....	28.22
Company "L".....	0	Company "I".....	44.54
Company "M".....	0	Company "K".....	0
		Company "L".....	0
		Company "M".....	18.58

(NOTE: The above percentages are based upon a possible of 200.)

Individual Classification.

EXPERT RIFLEMEN.	Slow Fire.							Timed fire, 200 Yards.	Skirmish fire.	Aggregate.	Per cent of Possible.	Organization
	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	800 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.					
1. Private <i>H. M. Snow</i>	49	46	50	50	50	50	295	40	93	428	95.11	Gen. Service Corps.
2. Private <i>H. K. Jackson</i>	50	47	50	50	50	50	297	40	78	415	92.22	Gen. Service Corps.
3. Private <i>J. H. Lynn</i>	49	44	50	50	50	50	293	38	80	411	91.33	Gen. Service Corps.
4. Color Sergt. <i>H. P. Davies</i>	45	43	50	50	50	48	286	39	80	405	90.00	First Infantry.
5. Captain <i>J. W. Blanding</i>	47	48	49	45	47	42	278	44	72	394	87.55	Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.
6. Private <i>J. A. Orenshaw</i>	46	42	47	49	45	41	270	35	82	390	86.66	Co. "B," 2nd Infantry.
7. Private <i>H. O. Hinch</i>	45	44	50	49	50	46	284	41	59	384	85.33	Gen. Service Corps.
8. Captain <i>Horace Williams</i>	44	42	46	43	40	40	255	44	79	378	84.00	Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.
1st. Lieut. <i>Cramer B. Potter</i>	46	44	44	42	46	35	257	49	72	378	84.00	Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.
9. 2nd. Lieut. <i>F. A. Taylor</i>	41	40	45	41	47	39	253	39	58	350	77.77	Co. "B," 2nd Infantry.
10. Co. Q. M. Sergt. <i>Wm. A. Simms</i> ..	46	45	44	41	43	36	255	35	50	344	76.44	Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.
11. 2nd. Lieut. <i>Emmett T. Riley</i>	44	43	41	40	43	35	246	46	43	335	73.44	Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.
12. Co. Q. M. Sergt. <i>Chas. Pinkoson</i> .	41	40	47	43	42	36	256	38	47	334	74.22	Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.

SHARPSHOOTERS.	Slow fire.					Timed fire, 200 Yards.	Skirmish fire.	Aggregate.	Per cent of Possible.	Organization.
	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.					
1. 1st. Sergt. <i>A. F. Freeman</i>	42	44	43	41	170	48	35	253	72.28	Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.
2. Private <i>E. N. Kelsey</i>	46	41	44	40	171	42	34	248	70.84	Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.
3. Private <i>W. T. Dow</i>	41	42	45	40	168	45	28	241	68.85	Co. "D," 1st Infantry.
4. Corp'l <i>W. J. Holly</i>	41	45	43	40	129	38	31	238	68.00	Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.
5. Private <i>T. W. Saxon</i>	46	40	46	40	172	30	34	236	67.42	Co. "B," 2nd Infantry.

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION—(Continued.)

MARKSMEN.	Slow fire.			Aggregate.	Per cent of Possible.	Organization.
	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	500 Yards.			
1. Priv. F. E. Saxon, jr.....	44	44	48	136	90.67	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
2. 2nd. Lieut. Wm. D. Wheeler....	44	42	46	132	88.00	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
3. Capt. Preston Ayers.....	41	44	43	128	85.33	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. John D. Harris.....	42	42	44	128	85.33	Co. "G," 2nd Inf.
4. Priv. H. J. Babers.....	42	45	40	127	84.67	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
Corp'l S. B. Kitchen.....	42	42	43	127	84.67	Co. "F," 1st Inf.
5. Priv. Harry Fortson.....	41	42	42	125	83.33	Co. "G," 2nd Inf.
6. 1st. Lieut. A. F. Burns.....	40	36	48	124	82.67	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
Priv. W. W. Gibbs.....	41	40	43	124	82.67	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
Priv. R. B. Hester.....	40	41	43	124	82.67	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
7. 1st. Sergt. L. B. Parrish.....	56	41	46	123	82.00	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
8. Sergt. W. A. Cunningham.....	40	41	41	122	81.33	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
Priv. J. L. Moon.....	41	40	41	122	81.33	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
9. Sergt. A. W. Tyler.....	41	40	40	121	80.67	Co. "G," 2nd Inf.
10. Color Sergt. Roy Canfield.....	44	42	34	120	80.00	Second Infantry.
Sergt. Wm. O. Kah.....	38	46	46	120	80.00	Co. "M," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. A. E. Raymond.....	43	39	38	120	80.00	Co. "D," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. A. Steudman.....	40	41	39	120	80.00	Co. "I," 1st Inf.
2nd. Lieut. Jos. R. Stirrup....	44	40	36	120	80.00	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
11. Sergt. O. B. Boyd.....	39	37	43	119	79.33	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
1st. Lieut. Louis Louts.....	42	42	35	119	79.33	Co. "D," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. W. E. Roberson.....	39	40	40	119	79.33	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
1st. Sergt. G. B. Spivey.....	38	41	40	119	79.33	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
Mus. H. W. Tucker.....	39	39	41	119	79.33	Co. "A," 2nd Inf.
12. Sergt. Geo. Elliott.....	38	43	37	118	78.67	Co. "F," 1st Inf.
Batt. Sergt. Maj. A. H. Shepperd	44	40	34	118	78.67	Second Infantry.
13. 1st. Lieut. R. F. Metcalf.....	37	39	41	117	78.00	Co. "D," 1st Inf.
Capt. Sam'l J. Wolf.....	42	42	33	117	78.00	Co. "D," 2nd Inf.
14. Sergt. H. M. Hull.....	40	38	38	116	77.33	Co. "E," 1st Inf.
15. Priv. Peter Diaz.....	40	40	35	115	76.67	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Corp'l C. W. Joseph.....	36	41	38	115	76.67	Co. "D," 1st Inf.
16. Sergt. John R. Delaney.....	42	38	34	114	76.00	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
17. Sergt. H. W. Ravenel.....	41	39	33	113	75.33	Co. "D," 1st Inf.
18. Priv. A. N. Dow.....	38	41	33	112	74.67	Co. "D," 1st Inf.
Sergt. Roy Fulford.....	36	38	38	112	74.67	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Co. Q. M. Sergt. J. W. Pinder..	40	36	36	112	74.67	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. J. H. Whitney.....	39	40	42	112	74.67	Co. "F," 1st Inf.
19. Sergt. Clifford G. Hicks.....	38	36	37	111	74.00	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Corp'l John B. Long.....	35	38	38	111	74.00	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
20. Corp'l D. R. Trevor.....	38	36	36	110	73.33	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Corp'l W. W. Saxon.....	36	34	40	110	73.33	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
21. Priv. Silvan Henry.....	39	34	36	109	72.67	Co. "G," 2nd Inf.
Corp'l Geo. V. Perrell.....	38	37	34	109	72.67	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. C. L. Roberson.....	35	35	39	109	72.67	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
22. Priv. T. F. Kirk.....	40	38	30	108	72.00	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
1st. Lieut. Shields Warren.....	38	43	27	108	72.00	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. W. P. Welsh.....	39	34	35	108	72.00	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
23. Mus. R. E. Edgerton.....	36	36	34	106	70.69	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
24. Com. Sergt. Leonard Baker.....	40	34	30	104	69.33	Second Infantry.
Sergt. G. N. Schade.....	34	37	33	104	69.33	Co. "F," 1st Inf.
25. Priv. R. L. Murray.....	30	32	41	103	68.67	Co. "F," 1st Inf.
26. Priv. J. L. Garrett.....	34	37	30	101	67.33	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
27. Sergt. Marcus D. Mayo.....	43	42	15	100	66.67	Co. "M," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. John W. Roberts.....	36	34	30	100	66.67	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Priv. Peeler Mizelle.....	38	37	25	100	66.67	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
28. Priv. B. R. Davis.....	32	37	30	99	66.00	Co. "B," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. Jas. Phillips.....	36	44	19	99	66.00	Co. "M," 2nd Inf.
Corp'l J. E. Smith.....	34	35	30	99	66.00	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
1st. Sergt. R. T. Hammond.....	35	34	30	99	66.00	Co. "C," 2nd Inf.
29. Art'l. H. H. Arnold.....	29	34	35	98	65.33	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.
Priv. J. V. Lewis.....	31	33	34	98	65.33	Co. "D," 2nd Inf.
Sergt. Wm. Manuel.....	34	32	32	98	65.33	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Priv. Robert Mitchell.....	35	33	30	98	65.33	Co. "G," 2nd Inf.
1st. Lieut. Chas. A. Phillips.....	38	30	21	98	65.33	Co. "M," 2nd Inf.
Priv. Atwood Sands.....	34	32	32	98	65.33	Co. "I," 2nd Inf.
Priv. Norman Winn.....	36	36	26	98	65.33	Co. "G," 2nd Inf.

THE FLORIDA TEAM IN THE NATIONAL MATCH OF 1907.

NAME, RANK AND ORGANIZATION OF MEMBERS	Slow fire.					200 Yards, rapid fire.	Total, slow fire and rapid fire.	Skirmish fire.				Aggregate.
	200 Yards.	600 Yards.	800 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.			Number of hits.		Deducted; penalties.	Score.	
								Lying.	Kneeling.			
Col. R. P. Carleton, Ins. S. A. Prac.....	44	43	46	17	150	43	193	7	1	....	39	232
Capt. H. Williams, Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.....	42	38	37	30	156	27	183	3	12	....	63	246
Priv. J. H. Lynn, Gen. Service Corps.....	41	36	46	38	161	40	201	5	6	....	49	250
Priv. H. O. Hinch, Gen. Service Corps.....	42	41	47	40	170	37	207	6	5	....	50	257
Capt. J. W. Blanding, Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.....	42	38	35	25	140	45	185	6	4	....	46	231
1st Lt. O. W. Potter, Co. "G," 2nd Infantry.....	37	38	40	21	136	45	181	7	6	5	54	235
Priv. H. M. Snow, Jr., Gen. Service Corps.....	42	46	43	36	167	44	211	8	....	....	40	251
Priv. J. A. Orenshaw, Co. "B," 2nd Infantry.....	41	43	41	32	157	44	201	9	5	....	65	266
Corp'l S. B. Kitchen, Co. "F," 1st Infantry.....	41	42	47	14	144	38	182	8	5	....	60	242
Color Sergt. H. P. Davies, 1st Infantry.....	41	46	45	34	166	37	203	8	3	....	52	255
Major F. G. Yerkes, Signal Corps.....	42	46	39	31	158	28	186	8	8	....	72	258
Priv. H. K. Jackson, Gen. Service Corps.....	46	42	42	32	162	39	201	8	8	....	72	273
												2,996

THE NATIONAL MATCH OF 1907.

The following list shows the relative standing of the teams which participated in the National Match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio:

1. U. S. Navy.....	3,421	25. Montana	3,018
2. Massachusetts	3,418	26. Maine	3,003
3. Ohio	3,366	27. Florida	2,996
4. U. S. Army, Cavalry....	3,366	28. Kansas	2,920
5. Washington	3,361	29. Indiana	2,849
6. U. S. Naval Academy...	3,347	30. Texas	2,835
7. Pennsylvania	3,346	31. Missouri	2,824
8. U. S. Army, Infantry...	3,339	32. Oklahoma	2,770
9. New York	3,322	33. Kentucky	2,699
10. New Jersey	3,317	34. Hawaii	2,686
11. Minnesota	3,249	35. Wyoming	2,684
12. Illinois	3,242	36. West Virginia	2,679
13. Wisconsin	3,218	37. New Mexico	2,574
14. U. S. Marine Corps....	3,184	38. Arizona	2,500
15. District of Columbia...	3,180	39. Mississippi	2,401
16. Michigan	3,161	40. South Carolina	2,394
17. Oregon	3,117	41. Nebraska	2,306
18. Maryland	3,102	42. Alabama	2,301
19. Georgia	3,101	43. Tennessee	2,296
20. New Hampshire	3,088	44. North Dakota	2,253
21. Iowa	3,082	45. Louisiana	2,183
22. Connecticut	3,068	46. Vermont	2,098
23. Colorado	3,060	47. North Carolina	2,025
24. California	3,034	48. Virginia	1,909

SERVICE MEDALS.

III. Bronze "Fifteen Year Service Medals" have been awarded the following named officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops, upon their application, during the year 1907:

Colonel *Henry Bacon*, Surgeon General.

Colonel *John N. Bradshaw*, retired.

Colonel *Felix C. Brossier*, A. D. C., Personal Staff of the Governor.

Captain *Charles S. Noble*, Commissary, 2nd Infantry.

Sergeant *W. A. Roberts*, Company "L," 1st Infantry.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, February 1, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

The following is published for the information of the Florida State Troops:

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 14.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 17, 1908.

EXTRACT.

23. Major *John A. Dapray*, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty with the organized militia of Florida, and with his consent is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. He will repair to this city and report in

person to the Chief of Staff for duty accordingly. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, the assignment of Major John A. Dapray as "General Instructor and Inspector," as announced in paragraph 1 of General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1905, is hereby revoked.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, February 10, 1908.

I. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Caleb Rodney Layton, December 30, 1907.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain Cromwell Gibbons, to be Major of the First Battalion, with rank from January 21, 1908, promoted; vice Payne, relieved.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frank Kellow, to be Captain of Company "D," with rank from December 6, 1907, promoted; vice Johnson, relieved.

First Lieutenant G. Duncan Brossier, to be Captain of Company "L," with rank from January 14, 1907, promoted; vice Jaudon, relieved.

Second Lieutenant James T. Wills, to be Captain of Company "E," with rank from February 8, 1907, promoted; vice Long, transferred.

III. First Lieutenant J. Farley Warren is hereby relieved as Adjutant of the Third Battalion, First Infantry, and is assigned to duty with Company "L," First Infantry.

IV. Second Lieutenant Lyman Helvenston is hereby assigned to duty with Company "H," First Infantry, but will con-

tinue to perform the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, First Infantry, until relieved in that capacity.

V. Paragraph 28 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 18, A. G. O., series of 1905, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

28. No election of a major or captain shall be held until authorized by order from the office of The Adjutant General, except that whenever necessary to provide for filling any vacancy in the grade of captain to be occasioned through expiration of commission, commanding officers may order an election without the special authority which would otherwise be required, and that such election may be held thirty days prior to the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent. Elections may be ordered at any time by company or battery commanders for the purpose of filling vacancies in the grade of first or second lieutenant.

VI. With a view to minimizing the "paper work" of commanding officers it is prescribed that hereafter only two copies of the Quarterly Return and Drill Report will be prepared by company and detachment commanders, by surgeons for the detachments of the Hospital Corps and by the chief musicians of bands; one copy to be forwarded to the headquarters of the regiment and the other to be retained and filed with the records of the command. These reports will be consolidated at regimental headquarters, where three copies of the Consolidated Quarterly Return and Drill Report will be prepared, one to be forwarded to this office, one to Brigade Headquarters, and one to be retained and filed with the records of the regiment. Regimental commanders will require that returns be sent in to them immediately upon the close of the quarterly period, in order that their consolidated returns may be forwarded to this office and to Brigade Headquarters not later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month, and will employ such disciplinary measures as may be necessary to insure that this is done.

VII. Before any action is taken or order issued by any commanding officer of the troops, which action or order will involve expense to the State not expressly provided for under existing regulations or orders, it is required that authority for the expenditure be first obtained by application to this office; such application will set forth facts to indicate the necessity for the action contemplated, giving an estimate of the probable expense involved, and, when the exigencies of the case will permit, will be made in the form of a letter and forwarded through prescribed channels.

IX. The following executive order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, February 10, 1908.

It appearing from a report of the Commanding Officer of Company "L," Second Infantry, that Second Lieutenant

Napoleon D. Coates, of that company, has been absent continuously from duty with the organization, from the post and from the State, without leave, for a period longer than thirty days, now therefore, by the authority granted under Section 686 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, I do declare the commission of the said *Napoleon D. Coates* as Second Lieutenant of Infantry vacated.

N. B. BROWARD,

Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing order Second Lieutenant *Napoleon D. Coates* ceases to be an officer from this date, and is dropped from the rolls of the Florida State Troops.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, February 17, 1908.

I. The annual inspection of the Florida State Troops at their home stations, as provided for under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, and under Section 729 of the Florida Military Code, will be made this year at the respective armories of the several organizations upon the following dates:

POSTS.	ORGANIZATIONS.	DATE.
St. Petersburg.....	Company G, 2nd Infantry.....	Mon. Mch. 16
Tampa.....	Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band, Companies F and M, and detachment of the Hospital Corps, 2nd Infantry.....	Tues., Mch. 17
Fort Myers.....	Company D, 2nd Infantry.....	Thurs., Mch. 19
Brooksville.....	2nd Platoon of Company B, 2nd infantry	Fri., Mch. 20
Leesburg.....	1st Platoon of Company B, 2nd infantry	Sat., Mch. 21
Ocala.....	Company A, 2nd Infantry.....	Mon., Mch. 23
Gainesville.....	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company H, 2nd Infantry....	Tues., Mch. 24
Starke.....	Company E, 2nd Infantry.....	Wed., Mch. 25
Jacksonville.....	Headquarters 1st Brigade; Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band, Companies A, F, D, and detachment of the Hospital Corps, 1st Infantry.....	Thurs., Mch. 26

Key West.....Company I, 2nd Infantry.....Thurs., April 2
 Miami.....Company L, 2nd Infantry.....Fri., April 3
 Daytona.....Headquarters 2nd Battalion and
 Company K, 2nd Infantry.....Sat., April 4
 Orlando.....Headquarters and Company C,
 2nd Infantry.....Mon., April 6
 Lake City.....Headquarters 2nd Battalion and
 Company H, 1st Infantry.....Tues., April 7
 Live Oak.....Company E, 1st Infantry.....Wed., April 8
 Tallahassee.....General Headquarters, Florida
 State Troops; Company C, 1st
 InfantrySat., April 11
 Apalachicola.....Headquarters 3rd Battalion and
 Company L, 1st Infantry.....Mon., April 13
 Marianna.....Company M, 1st Infantry.....Tues., April 14
 DeFuniak Spngs...Company K, 1st Infantry.....Wed., April 15

The ceremony of inspection will commence promptly at each post at 8:00 o'clock p. m., with the following exceptions: Orlando, Tallahassee and DeFuniak Springs at 8:30 p. m., and Lake City at 9:15 p. m.

All officers of the General Staff and of the several staff corps and departments, officers on the Supernumerary List, and all officers and non-commissioned officers not residing at the headquarters of their respective organizations, will be present in uniform and under arms at the time and place fixed for the inspection of the troops at the post nearest their place of residence, and will report in person to the inspecting officers.

The inspection for the United States will be made by Captain *Lawrence S. Miller*, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

The inspection for the State will be made by The Adjutant General, or such other officer as may hereafter be designated.

Immediately after the ceremony of inspection the troops will be mustered by the State Inspector.

At each post the troops will be paraded in the service uniform, in heavy marching order, fully equipped for active service in the field.

An informal inspection of quarters will precede (or follow, as may be specially directed in each case) the ceremonies of inspection and muster, at which time all public military property of every character whatsoever, will be conveniently arranged, each class to itself, for examination by the inspecting officers. The records and papers of each command will also be submitted for examination at this time.

The inspection of companies to ascertain their proficiency in drill will include the "school of the squad," "school of the company," in both close and extended order, as far as may be practicable, and "the firings." The organizations will be rated as to attendance, general appearance, condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, discipline, interior economy, drill and guard duty, with the view of determining their relative degree of efficiency in

accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 8, A. G. O., series of 1906.

II. The State Inspector having been duly appointed a surveying officer under order of the Governor, company commanders and all other officers who may be either accountable or responsible for public military property will submit to him upon the occasion of the inspection provided for under Paragraph I of this order, and at such hour as he may specially direct in each instance, all articles which are considered to be unserviceable—by reason of wear and tear or damage, together with such testimony (in the form of affidavits in triplicate) as may be relied upon by them to relieve the responsible officer or soldier in all cases involving damage to or loss of public military property.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 5. Tallahassee, February 18, 1908.

The Florida National Guard Association in its convention held at St. Augustine in 1906, made appropriation for the purchase of suitable trophies to be offered in annual competition for the purpose of promoting interest in rifle practice throughout the Florida State Troops. The details of securing suitable trophies, prescribing terms of competition, etc., were left to the State Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Under resolution of the latter board, a handsome bronze trophy has been obtained and will be known as The Florida National Guard Association Trophy for Highest Company Figure of Merit, which trophy will be annually awarded to the company attaining the highest figure of merit in small arms firing during the record practice year. This trophy is in the form of a bronze shield, suitably inscribed and mounted upon an oak panel; the panel bearing bronze plates upon which will be engraved each year the official designation of the company which holds it.

The official reports of small arms practice for the year 1907 having now been received and compiled, it is announced that this trophy will be held during 1908 by—

Company I, Second Infantry (at Key West),

This company having attained the highest figure of merit in rifle practice during 1907 of any organization in the Florida State Troops.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
 GENERAL ORDERS, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 6. Tallahassee, February 20, 1908.

Pursuant to Section 669, as amended, and Section 672 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, and with a view to conforming as nearly as possible under existing State law to the organization prescribed for the militia under War Department General Order No. 222, dated November 2, 1907, it is prescribed, hereby, that on and after March 1, 1908, the organization of the Florida State Troops shall be as follows:

The personal staff of the Governor, to consist of—

The Adjutant General as chief of staff.

10 aids-de-camp, with rank of colonel.

1 military secretary, with rank of major.

The General Staff, to consist of the following staff corps and departments:

The Adjutant General's Department, consisting of—

The Adjutant General, with rank of major general (ex-officio chief of staff).

1 assistant adjutant general, with rank of colonel.

1 assistant adjutant general, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Inspector General's Department, to consist of—

1 inspector general, with rank of colonel.

1 inspector general, with rank of major.

The Judge-Advocate General's Department, consisting of—

1 judge-advocate general, with rank of colonel.

1 judge-advocate, with rank of major.

The Quartermaster's Department, consisting of—

1 quartermaster general, with rank of colonel, who shall also be chief of ordnance.

1 quartermaster, with rank of major.

3 post quartermaster sergeants.

The Subsistence Department, consisting of—

1 commissary general, with rank of colonel.

1 commissary, with rank of major.

2 post commissary sergeants.

The Medical Department, consisting of—

1 surgeon general, with rank of colonel.

1 surgeon, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

3 surgeons, with rank of major.

8 assistant surgeons with rank of captain or first lieutenants; and—

The Hospital Corps, to consist of—

2 sergeants first class.

5 sergeants.

13 privates first class.

7 privates.

The Pay Department, consisting of—

1 paymaster, with rank of major.

1 paymaster, with rank of captain.

The Corps of Engineers—

1 major.

The Ordnance Department, consisting of—

1 chief of ordnance, with rank of colonel, who shall also be quartermaster general.

1 major.

3 ordnance sergeants.

Attached:

1 inspector general of small arms practice, with rank of colonel.

The Signal Corps—

1 major.

1 Brigade, to be composed of—

1 brigadier general,

Staff, to be organized as follows—

By detail from the several staff corps and departments:

1 assistant adjutant general, lieutenant colonel.

1 quartermaster, major.

1 commissary, major.

1 surgeon, lieutenant colonel.

1 inspector general, major.

1 engineer, major.

1 ordnance officer, major.

1 judge-advocate, major.

1 signal officer, major.

Detachment of the Hospital Corps, consisting of—

1 sergeant.

1 private first class.

1 private.

By detail from the line—

2 aids, lieutenants.

Such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as may be required for service as clerks, orderlies, etc.

2 Regiments of Infantry, each to consist of—

1 colonel.

1 lieutenant colonel.

3 majors.

1 adjutant (captain).

1 quartermaster (captain).

1 commissary (captain).

1 chaplain.

3 battalion adjutants (first lieutenants).

3 battalion quartermaster and commissaries (second lieutenants).

1 sergeant major.

1 quartermaster sergeant.

1 commissary sergeant.

3 sergeants-major (battalion).

2 color sergeants.

1 chief musician,

1 principal musician,

1 drum major,

4 sergeants,

8 corporals,

1 cook,

12 privates,

} Band, 28 enlisted.

12 Companies, each to consist of—

- 1 captain.
- 1 first lieutenant.
- 1 second lieutenant.
- 1 first sergeant.
- 1 quartermaster sergeant.
- 4 sergeants.
- 6 corporals.
- 2 cooks.
- 1 artificer.
- 2 musicians.
- 48 privates.

—
65 total enlisted.

The minimum strength for an infantry company will be 58 enlisted.

By detail from the Medical Department:

- 1 surgeon, major.
- 2 assistant surgeons, captains or first lieutenants.

Detachment of the Hospital Corps, consisting of—

- 1 sergeant first class.
- 2 sergeants.
- 3 privates first class, orderlies.
- 1 private first class, cook.
- 2 privates first class, nurses.
- 2 privates, nurses.
- 1 private, driver.

There will be formed in the First Battalion of the First Infantry a Machine Gun Platoon, to consist of—

- 1 lieutenant (by detail from company or staff.)
- 1 sergeant,
- 2 corporals, and

18 privates (The organization of this platoon to be effected in the manner prescribed under G. O. No. 26, A. G. O., series of 1906; the additional enlisted strength for Companies A, D and F being hereby authorized

A Coast Artillery Corps, to be composed of—

- 4 companies, each to consist of—
- 1 captain.
- 1 first lieutenant.
- 1 second lieutenant.
- 1 first sergeant.
- 1 quartermaster sergeant.
- 4 sergeants.
- 6 corporals.
- 2 cooks.
- 2 mechanics.
- 2 musicians.
- 81 privates.

—
109, total enlisted.

The minimum strength for a company of coast artillery being 63 enlisted.

It is hoped to accomplish the organization of a corps of Coast Artillery by the formation of companies at the following points:

- 1 company in the U. S. Coast Artillery District of Key West
- 1 company in the U. S. Artillery District of Tampa.
- 2 companies in the U. S. Artillery District of Pensacola.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL ORDERS, OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
No. 7. Tallahassee, March 10, 1908.

I. The following changes in the schedule for the annual inspection of the Florida State Troops, as published in paragraph I of General Order No. 4, current series from this office, are announced:

POSTS.	ORGANIZATIONS.	DATE.
Orlando,.....	Headquarters and Company C, 2nd Infantry (Inspection at 8:00 p. m.).....	Friday, March 20.
Leesburg,.....	Company B, 2nd Infantry (Inspection at 8:00 p. m.).....	Saturday, March 21.
Lake City,.....	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company H, 1st Infantry (Inspection at 8:00 p. m.) ..	Tuesday, April 7.
Tallahassee,.....	General Headquarters, Florida State Troops; Company C, 1st Infantry (Inspection at 9:00 p. m.)	Saturday, April 11.

(Note: The inspection at Brooksville is omitted.)

II. Captain *Byron McG. West*, 1st Infantry, is hereby detailed as Acting Inspector General, and will conduct the inspections for the State occurring between March 15 and March 25, as announced in paragraph I of General Order No 4, current series from this office, and amended by the first paragraph of this order.

III. The following executive order is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Tallahassee, February 29, 1908.

It appears from the report of the Commanding Officer of the Second Platoon of Company B, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., located at Brooksville, and from the reports of inspecting officers, that the platoon has fallen below the required standard of efficiency. Its disbandment will, therefore, be provided for, and arrangements be made for turning in all public military property which has been issued to it.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing executive order, the Brooksville platoon of Company B, 2nd Infantry, is hereby disbanded. The Commanding Officer of the platoon will comply with the instructions given him from this office as to the disposition of public funds and property. The Commanding Officer of the company will discharge all enlisted men of the Brooksville platoon, issuing them discharge certificates.

IV. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Charles A. Phillips*, Company M; February 25, 1908.

V. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Henry M. Snow, Jr., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, from January 14, 1908. Assigned as Quartermaster of the First Brigade.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Cromwell Gibbons*, to be Major of the First Battalion, with rank from January 21, 1908, promoted; vice *Payne* relieved.

Captain *William H. Lyle*, Retired List, to be Captain of Company E, with rank from February 12, 1907; vice *Leslie* relieved.

First Lieutenant *Mellen C. Greeley*, to be Captain of Company A, with rank from February 15, 1908, promoted; vice *Gibbons* promoted.

Second Lieutenant *Cornelius D. Taylor*, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from February 15, 1907, promoted; vice *Greeley* promoted.

Second Lieutenant *William Perry Dodd*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, with rank from February 15, 1908, promoted; vice *Warren* transferred.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Max Paul Moritz*, to be Captain of Company F, with rank from August 14, 1907; reappointed.

Rev. *George Allen Spencer*, to be Chaplain, with rank of Captain from February 27, 1908; vice *DeHart*, commission expired.

First Lieutenant *Alvie E. McGrew*, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from September 2, 1907; reappointed.

Sergeant *August Herman Schmidt*, to be Second Lieutenant Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, with rank from October 15, 1907; vice *Yarborough* resigned.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major-General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, March 28, 1908.

I. The following executive order is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, March 27, 1908.

Acting upon the reports of The Adjutant General and of the inspecting officers who recently inspected the Band of the Second Infantry, at Tampa, which reports indicate that this organization is deficient both as to instruction and discipline, it is ordered that said organization be disbanded.

Arrangements will be made for the care and safekeeping of all public military property now held by the Band.

N. B. BROWARD, Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, the Band of the Second Infantry is hereby disbanded. The Commanding Officer at Tampa will take such steps as may be necessary to secure all public military property which may have been issued to the Band, and will be guided by instructions to be given him direct as the disposition of the same. The members of the Band will be honorably discharged as soon as they have turned in all property with which they may be charged, and certificates will be issued them.

II. Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade, is hereby detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General and will conduct the inspections for the State occurring between March 31 and April 6, as announced in paragraph 1 of General Order No. 4, and amended by paragraph 1 of General Order No. 7, current series from this office.

III. Colonel *William LeFils*, First Infantry, is hereby detailed as Acting Inspector General, and will conduct the inspections for the State occurring between April 6 and April 15, as announced in paragraph 1 of General Order No. 4, and amended by paragraph 1 of General Order No. 7, current series from this office.

IV. Commission has been issued the following named officer and he is assigned to duty as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *George John Garcia*, to be Captain of Company F, with rank from June 7, 1907; reappointed.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major-General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, March 29, 1908.

It becomes the sad duty of the Commander-in-Chief to announce to the Florida State Troops the death of Lieutenant-Colonel *John B. Parkinson*, which occurred yesterday at his home in Daytona, after an illness of several weeks.

This officer entered the military service of the State in 1886, when he enlisted in the "Metropolitan Light Infantry," at Jacksonville, serving one term as a private. In 1891, having removed to Daytona, he enlisted in Company "D," Fifth (separate) Battalion, and served as private and corporal until December 4, 1896, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant; serving one term. March 18, 1902, he was appointed Captain and assigned to command Company "K," Second Infantry, continuing in that capacity until March 6, 1905, when he was promoted to be Major of the Second Battalion, Second Infantry. On February 27, 1907, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

John B. Parkinson was born in Charlestown, Portage County, Ohio, June 10, 1865. He came to this State over twenty years ago, and was for three years a member of the faculty of the Florida State College at Lake City. Later, upon locating at Daytona, he took up the practice of law, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He had been honored by the people of Volusia County by election to many important civil positions, having served as Mayor of Daytona, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and as a member of the lower house of the Legislature.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel *Parkinson* will be greatly lamented by all who knew him. As an officer he was considerate of his subordinates, courteous and kind to all with whom he came in contact, and possessed many qualities which won for him the respect and regard of his associates in the military service.

The funeral will take place at Daytona on Monday, March 30th, and the Commanding Officer at that post will provide a military escort. The flags on all armories will be displayed at half-staff on that day, and officers of the Second Infantry will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 10.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, April 25, 1908.

I. The annual tour of field duty of the Florida State Troops will this year be performed at the United States' fortifications on the coast of Florida, where the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, will participate jointly with organizations of the United States Coast Artillery Corps, in coast defense exercises.

Full information and instruction covering all details of these exercises is published in War Department General Order No. 44, dated March 31, 1908. Every field, staff and company officer in the First and Second Regiments of Infantry will read carefully and study the provisions of this order. It is required that they shall thoroughly familiarize themselves with every detail of the information and instructions contained therein, which is prescribed for the guidance of those who are to participate in these exercises, and officers will be held rigidly responsible for any failures or neglects resulting from indifference to or disregard of the directions therein given.

The following distribution of troops is announced:

TO THE ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF TAMPA.

The field, staff and noncommissioned staff of the Second Infantry (except the field and staff officers and the battalion sergeant major of the Third Battalion).

For duty at Fort Dade:

As reserves—

Companies G and M, Second Infantry.

As supports—

Companies B, C, F and I, Second Infantry.

Detachment of Hospital Corps attached to Second Infantry.

For duty at Fort De Soto:

As reserves—

Company D, Second Infantry.

As supports—

Companies K and L, Second Infantry.

Band of the First Infantry.

TO THE ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA.

The field, staff and noncommissioned staff of the First Infantry, and the field and staff officers and battalion sergeant major of the Third Battalion of the Second Infantry.

For duty at Fort Pickens:

As reserves—

Companies C, H, K and M, First Infantry.

As supports—

Companies A, D and F, First Infantry, and Companies A, E and H, Second Infantry.

Detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to the First Infantry.

For duty at Fort McRee:

As reserves—

Company L, First Infantry.

As supports—

Company E, First Infantry.

The exercises in each district will cover a period of ten days. Those in the Artillery District of Tampa will commence May 21st and conclude on May 31st, 1908. In view of the fact that all of the troops assigned to the Artillery District of Pensacola have recently been called out in aid of the civil authorities, and have remained on duty for about a week, the exercises in this district will be postponed until a date later in the year, which date will hereafter be announced.

II. The following additional instructions are published for the guidance of the troops assigned to the Artillery District of Tampa:

The field, staff and noncommissioned staff (with the exception of the field and staff officers and Battalion sergeant major of the Third Battalion), and Companies B, C, D, I, K and L, of the Second Infantry, and the Band of the First Infantry will proceed to Tampa, from which point, with Companies F and M, Second Infantry, and the detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to that regiment, they will be transported by boat to the respective forts to which they have been assigned. The movement by boat from Tampa to be under the direction of the U. S. Quartermaster of the Artillery District of Tampa.

The departure of the above named organizations from their home stations will be so timed as to enable them to reach Tampa early on the morning of May 21st.

Regimental and post commanders are charged with the execution of these movements and will issue the necessary orders and give the necessary directions to provide for the same. At the time of their departure from home stations, post commanders will report to The Adjutant General promptly, by telegram, the exact hour of their departure and number of officers and enlisted men with them.

The senior line officer with the troops on each train, and at the designated rendezvous (Tampa), will assume command, and will be responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline.

Either enroute to, or immediately upon their arrival at Tampa, the field, staff and noncommissioned staff officers assigned to the Artillery District of Tampa will report to the Commanding officer of the Second Infantry.

Immediately upon his arrival within the Artillery District of Tampa the Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry will report to the District Commander for directions as to the assignment and duties of the field, staff and noncommissioned officers accompanying him.

Upon the arrival of the troops at the respective forts to which they have been assigned, the commanding officer of each company, surgeon in charge of each detachment of the Hospital Corps and chief musician of the band will report to the United States officer commanding the post or the post adjutant.

Additional directions covering in detail matters relating to administration, and the pay, subsistence and transportation of the troops will be made the subject of later orders or will otherwise be communicated to the officers concerned.

It is essential to the success of these exercises and to the

accomplishment of the purpose for which they are to be held that each organization shall have present for duty its full commissioned and enlisted strength, and to this end the attendance of every officer and enlisted man not regularly excused is enjoined. Leaves of absence and furloughs covering the period of the exercises will only be granted for most urgent reasons. Applications for leaves of absence covering this period will require the consideration of the Governor, while furloughs will only be granted by regimental commanders.

It is made the duty of the regimental commander to investigate any case of absence without leave which may occur within their commands, and they will cause the arrest and trial of such delinquents immediately upon the conclusion of the exercises and the return of the troops to their home stations.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 11.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, April 27, 1908.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the officers and enlisted men who compose the organizations recently ordered to Pensacola his appreciation of the value of the service which they performed, and of the soldierly manner in which they discharged their duties.

While the necessity for using troops to enforce the law and maintain the public peace is always to be regretted, still it should be a matter of pride and satisfaction to the people of Florida to know the effectiveness of the military arm of the State Government, and with what promptness it is prepared to act when emergency arises.

The habit of discipline and obedience which is being constantly taught throughout the year, and the methods of administration and management which are applied during the annual encampments, are all preparatory to and in anticipation of a call for actual duty. That these lessons have been well learned has in this instance been demonstrated by the alacrity with which the troops responded to orders, the cheerfulness with which they performed exacting duty, and the excellence of the methods which they employed to accomplish those purposes for which they were called out.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 12.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,*Tallahassee, May 2, 1908.*

In connection with the Joint Regular Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Tampa this month and in the Artillery District of Pensacola at a date later to be announced, all officers are again cautioned to read carefully and study the provisions of War Department General Order No. 44 of the current series.

The following references are of especial importance:

- For regimental commanders: paragraphs 5, 9, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 48, 55, 59, 76, 77, 82, 116 and 119.
- For field officers: paragraphs 26 and 76.
- For officers assigned to command artillery reserves: paragraphs 54, 61, 62 and 66.
- For officers assigned to command infantry supports: paragraphs 7, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 36, 43 and 44.
- For Adjutants: paragraphs 27, 116 and 119.
- For Quartermasters: paragraphs 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 85, 116, and 119.
- For Commissaries: paragraphs 27, 81, 87 to 101.
- For medical officers: paragraphs 60, 90, 102 to 114, 116.
- For company commanders: paragraphs 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 19, 21, 25, 52, 53, 55, 59, 60, 63, 72, 73, 76, 77, 81, 82, 87, 90, 92, 108, 109, 110, 111, 116, 119 and 124.

ADMINISTRATION.

The attention of company commanders is particularly directed to the provisions of paragraphs 72 and 73, War Department General Order No. 44, c. s.

EQUIPMENT.

The troops will take with them into the field their camp equipage, including tentage, field desks—with all the necessary books and blank forms, tools, field ranges and cooking outfits.

Each soldier will be supplied with a service hat, two suits of the cotton khaki service uniform, one pair of leggins, one shelter tent half—with pole and five pins, one bed sack, one poncho, his appropriate arms and accoutrements, canteen and haversack—with mess kit. In addition to the foregoing articles, which are furnished by the State, he should be supplied with a woolen blanket, two shirts (olive-drab or blue chambray), two suits of underclothing, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes (should be russet leather) and necessary toilet articles. It is important that each soldier shall have two pairs of shoes and that they be comfortable and suitable for marching. With two field uniforms the men should be required to keep one laundered and clean, ready for use whenever required. No article of the blue uniform will be taken into the field.

REPORTS.

The Commanding Officer of the State Troops in each artillery district will render a field return of troops to this office imme-

diately upon the close of the exercises. He will also require each officer under him to submit a brief report on the exercises, such reports to be forwarded with his service report to this office covering the tour of duty. Copies of all reports submitted will be furnished the regimental and brigade commanders.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following special instructions relative to transportation matters in connection with the coast defense exercises are given and will be carefully studied and observed by all officers having supervision over or charge of such matters:

a. At posts where there is no quartermaster, the commanding officer will designate some experienced officer to supervise and have charge of all matters relating to the transportation of the command, its baggage and equipment.

WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

b. In the matter of hauling of the baggage and impedimenta of each organization to and from the depot at its home station, the officer designated to look after transportation matters should supervise the work. He should make a verbal agreement for the service prior to the movement, at the lowest obtainable rate *per 100 pounds* for the actual weight of the property hauled. Bills for this service should be secured by the officer who makes the arrangements and should be certified to by him by writing across the same in ink: "I certify that this account is correct and just and that the service was engaged at the lowest obtainable rate." To this certificate the officer will affix his signature and then mail the bill or bills to The Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Georgia.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

c. Government transportation requests covering the round trip will be furnished the commanding officer at each post. These requests will be entirely filled out—with the exception of spaces left to insert the number of officers and enlisted men for whom transportation is required, and for the signature of the officer who presents the requests. These spaces will be filled in by the officer to whom the request is sent. The entries will be written in ink, and will not be made until the entire command is assembled, ready to be entrained, and when it is certain that no changes will have to be made. *This is imperative.*

d. Tickets will not be asked for or obtained for either officers or enlisted men who are not actually present with the command at its home station when it is ready to be entrained.

e. No tickets will be obtained for men expected to follow on the next train. All members of each organization must travel together and in one party.

f. Transportation will not be furnished to officers or enlisted men from another post, even though they are known to be bona fide members of organizations which are to participate in the exercises.

g. No person will be furnished transportation at the expense of the Government in connection with these exercises who is not

a regularly commissioned or enlisted member of the Florida State Troops.

i. No alterations will be made in transportation requests as filled out and furnished.

h. Any divergence from the above rules will involve financial responsibility for the officer using the transportation request.

The commanding officer at each post will notify The Adjutant General by telegram of the exact hour of departure from his home station, and the exact number of officers and enlisted men, *stated separately*, who compose his party. This information will be confirmed by mail, using the typewritten forms which will be supplied from this office.

At the close of the exercises, and immediately upon the return of the troops, the commanding officer at each post will accomplish and forward by mail to this office the printed form of certificate showing the number of officers and enlisted men who used Government transportation on the return trip. Great care will be exercised to insure the correctness of the information given in these certificates, as they will form the basis of settlement with railroads.

Where party tickets are used, and the number of persons returning to home stations is not as great as on the going journey, officers will request the train conductor taking up the ticket to give a signed memorandum as to the number of men traveling on the ticket, which memorandum will be forwarded to this office with the certificate mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. If individual tickets are used, however, the unused portion of tickets will be sent in with the certificate.

Where it is practicable to furnish Pullman accommodations for officers, special forms of transportation requests will be supplied for each journey, and directions for their use will be communicated by letter.

The standard baggage allowance of 150 pounds for each person should be enough to cover all baggage and camp equipage which it is necessary to carry into the field for a ten days' tour of duty.

Horses will not be required by field or staff officers for this tour of duty.

No ambulances or wagon transportation will be carried.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The commanding officer at each post will contract for cooked meals for the enlisted men of his command for the going journey. The purchase of such meals will be made in open market after the manner prescribed by paragraph 549, U. S. Army Regulations, as amended by General Order No. 144, War Department, series of 1907. The rate to be paid will not under any circumstances exceed twenty-five cents per meal. Vouchers for this service will be prepared on Form No. 7 (from the office of the Commissary General, U. S. A.), specimen prepared copies of which will be furnished. These vouchers must show places between which and dates when travel was performed. They must be certified to (as shown in the specimen form) by the officer who contracts for the meals, and will be turned over by him to the Post Commissary of the fort to which his command is assigned, who will, in turn, forward them

to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, at Atlanta, Georgia, for settlement.

Under paragraph 14 of War Department General Order No. 44, it is provided that 100 rations will be delivered at each company's camp ground promptly at the hour of its arrival. Company commanders should take into consideration the strength of their commands and caution their cooks, or the person who is to apportion the subsistence stores for each meal, as to the length of time which these first hundred rations should last; computing how many additional rations are due for the first five days of the tour of duty. This plan of delivering the first 100 rations, irrespective of the strength of each organization, is followed as a matter of convenience and to enable the militia organizations to prepare their first meal in camp with as little delay as possible. Company commanders will, however, as soon as practicable after their arrival at the fort to which assigned, prepare a ration return upon which to draw five days' rations for their command, which return will cover the 100 rations delivered to them in advance.

The utmost care and economy must be exercised in administering the ration; this is to avoid waste and the dissatisfaction and inconvenience which will naturally result if the full five days' rations are cooked and used up in the first three days. The subsistence arrangements should be given personal supervision by company commanders, and the experience of last year under almost the same conditions ought to be of value to them.

For the return journey, travel rations will be drawn from the Post Commissary; for which a ration return should be prepared and submitted well in advance of the time of departure. If it is practicable to prepare coffee on the train, coffee and sugar may be drawn with the travel ration. If not, the purchase of prepared coffee at a rate not to exceed seven cents per meal for each soldier is authorized. This purchase of coffee should be made in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the purchase of cooked meals, and vouchers will be prepared in the same way and upon the same form.

It is an important part of the course of instruction to accustom the troops to the use of the prescribed field ration while in camp, for which reason it is considered advisable to limit the food served to the component parts of that ration; but under the provisions of paragraph 98, War Department General Order No. 44, officers and enlisted men of the militia are granted the privilege of purchasing for cash any articles of stores kept for sale by the U. S. Commissaries.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical officers in charge of field hospital equipment will see that the complete hospital equipment is taken into the field, and the various medical and surgical cases are in good and serviceable condition and fully equipped.

Attention of both medical officers and company commanders is particularly invited to the provisions of paragraph 60, War Department General Order No. 44, which must be strictly complied with.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Five blank forms for pay rolls will be supplied each organization direct from this office. Three copies of each roll are required to be prepared, and they should show the names of every officer and enlisted man belonging to the command—present or absent. As a guide to the preparation of these rolls specimen prepared forms will be supplied.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 117, War Department General Order No. 44, only one copy of the pay roll will be prepared for each organization before it leaves its home station. This copy will be submitted by the commanding officer—soon after his arrival at the fort to which assigned—to the paymaster on the staff of the artillery district commander, for inspection and correction. When all corrections have been noted, the commanding officer will cause the additional rolls to be prepared in accordance with the approved copy. This should be done on the day of arrival at camp, or as soon thereafter as possible.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Perfect discipline must be maintained during these exercises, and commanding officers will employ such measures as may be necessary to insure this. Any breaches of discipline will be immediately reported to the senior militia officer present in command of the troops and will be promptly and firmly dealt with. Commanding officers will be held to a rigid accountability for the conduct of the troops while traveling from and to their home stations.

It is especially enjoined that upon the return of the troops to their respective home stations, and before the organizations are dismissed and permitted to leave their armories, all property which may have been issued to the men will be carefully checked in, so as to determine whether or not there are any shortages and against whom they should be charged. In the matter of shortages which are thus disclosed, the provisions of paragraphs 221 to 225, Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 21, A. G. O., series of 1905, should be followed and strictly applied.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL ORDERS

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

NO. 13.

Tallahassee, May 6, 1908.

I. The following named officer has this day, upon his own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Augustine V. Long*, Adjutant.

Augustine V. Long enlisted in Company B (The Bradford County Guards), Fourth (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, March 16, 1894, and was appointed Sergeant in February, 1895. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the same company November 26, 1896, and was promoted First Lieutenant the following year. On May 18, 1898, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of U. S. Volunteers, and assigned to Company E, First Florida Volunteer Infantry, serving with that company until its muster out of the United States' service. He was commissioned Captain, and assigned to command Company E, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, on September 8, 1899; resigned to accept appointment as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, to which position he was appointed July 6, 1901. Reappointed Captain and reassigned to command Company E, Second Infantry, February 23, 1907. Assigned as Adjutant Second Infantry October 8, 1907 (G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., 1907).

Service continuous since date of enlistment.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Lynne F. Beerbower*, Quartermaster and Commissary First Battalion. Effective May 6, 1908.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Joseph E. Yelvington*, Company D. Effective April 2, 1908.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Charles B. McKinnon, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant, from March 5, 1908; assigned as Post Surgeon, DeFuniak Springs. (Appointed March 15, 1908.)

SECOND INFANTRY.

Corporal *DeWitt C. Jones*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E, with rank from March 12, 1908; vice *Wills*, promoted. (Appointed March 21, 1908.)

By COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, May 28, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 14.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet in the Armory of the Florida State Troops at Tampa, Florida, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Monday, June 8, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, 1st Brigade.
Colonel *Harry M. de Montmollin*, General Staff.
Colonel *William A. MacWilliams*, General Staff.
Colonel *William B. Young*, A. D. C., Personal Staff.
Colonel *Alexander R. Merrill*, A. D. C., Personal Staff.
Colonel *Walter P. Corbett*, General Staff.
Lieutenant Colonel *George Heber Weller*, Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade.
Major *Braxton B. McDonell*, Judge-Advocate 1st Brigade;
Judge-Advocate.

A greater number of officers can not be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, May 29, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 15.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Sergeant *James F. Phillips*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "A," with rank from March 11, 1908; vice *Taylor* promoted. (Appointed April 9, 1908).
Company Quartermaster Sergeant *Edwin Harrison Smith*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from May 6, 1908; vice *Dodd* promoted. (Appointed May 18, 1908).

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Neville H. Clark*, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from October 11, 1907; reappointed March 21, 1908.

Sergeant *Robert E. Coates*, to be First Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from February 23, 1908; vice *Coates* dropped. (Appointed May 4, 1908).

Second Lieutenant *Francis A. Taylor*, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from May 5, 1908; promoted; vice *Burns* relieved. (Appointed May 5, 1908).

Second Lieutenant *Benjamin W. Gulley*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion, with rank from October 3, 1907; reappointed May 6, 1908.

Elton M. Rich, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from May 6, 1908; vice *Clark* promoted. (Appointed May 11, 1908).

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Daniel G. Wheeler*, Company D; May 13, 1908.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Guy B. Reynolds*, late of Company D; May 22, 1908.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 16.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, May 30, 1908.

The following Executive Order is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, May 30 1908.

In compliance with the request made under the Act of the Legislature approved June 3, 1907, the Secretary of War has leased to the State for the use of the Organized Militia of Florida, the military property (lands and buildings) at St. Augustine, Florida, known and described as St. Francis Barracks. This property is hereby turned over to the State Armory Board for care and safekeeping, and, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of the Legislature above referred to, there will be established there a State Arsenal and General Headquarters for the Florida State Troops. The Adjutant General will make all necessary arrangements and do such things as may be necessary to comply with this order and carry out the provisions of the aforementioned act of the Legislature.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

In compliance with the foregoing Executive Order the Arsenal and Headquarters will be established at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Florida. The Adjutant General will have an office at

the State Capitol, but all administrative work of the Military Department of Florida will be conducted at the State Arsenal, and, on and after June 10, 1908, all reports and official communications to General Headquarters will be addressed to that point.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, July 28, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

The accompanying table shows the price of military property issued for the use of the Organized Militia of this State—effective July 1, 1908. In all cases of loss or damage, clothing, equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores will be charged at the prices quoted within.

The money value of articles not mentioned in the within tables (including Medical Property and supplies and Subsistence property and supplies), may be ascertained thru inquiry to the office of The Adjutant General.

Articles marked with an asterisk are not issued by the State and can only be obtained thru purchase.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

Statement of the prices at which clothing for the Army of the United States, as prescribed by General Orders, No. 169, War Department, August 14, 1907, will be issued from July 1, 1908, until further orders.

Articles.	Price.
Belts, waist.....each..	\$0.23
Blankets, woolen:	
Heavy weight.....do..	4.84
Light weight.....do..	2.48
Brassards .....each..	.23
Breeches, service:	
Cotton khaki (foot or mounted).....per pair..	1.42
Olive drab woolen (foot or mounted).....do..	3.34
Buttons, collar:	
Bronze, "all arms".....each..	.03
"FLA." .....do..	
Caps:	
Dress, including bands (all arms).....do..	1.12
Khaki, service.....do..	.80
Olive drab, service.....do..	.90
White duck.....do..	.92
Cap bands, extra.....do..	.18
Chevrons:	
Dress (all arms and grades).....per pair..	.18
Khaki (all arms and grades).....do..	.19
Olive drab (all arms and grades).....do..	.21
White .....do..	.43
Service, peace or war.....do..	.09
Coats:	
Canvas fatigue.....each..	1.04
Dress (all arms).....do..	5.46
Service, cotton khaki.....do..	1.74
Service, olive drab, woolen.....do..	5.23
White duck.....do..	.94
Cords:	
Breast (all arms).....do..	.50
Hat (all arms).....do..	.06
*Collars, linen.....do..	.04
*Gloves:	
White cotton.....do..	.18
White wool.....do..	.46
Hats, service.....each..	1.87
Laces:	
Breeches .....per pair..	.02
Leggins .....do..	.01½
Leggins:	
Canvas, old pattern.....per pair..	\$0.43
Canvas, new pattern (puttee).....do..	.66
Leather .....do..	2.25
Letters "FLA" gilt, collar.....each..	
Ornaments:	
Cap, bronze (all arms).....do..	.07
Cap, gilt (all arms).....do..	.07

Clothing and Quartermaster's Supplies—Continued.

Articles.	Price.
Collar, gilt (all arms).....do...	.07
Overcoats.....each..	16.40
Ponchos, for dismounted troops.....each..	4.32
*Shirts:	
Flannel, olive drab.....do...	2.51
Muslin.....do...	.31
*Shoes:	
Black.....do...	2.69
Marching or russet.....do...	3.16
Slickers (for mounted troops).....each..	2.86
Stripes, trouser (all arms and grades).....per pair..	.26
Trousers:	
Dress, 22-ounce.....do...	2.98
Dress, 16-ounce.....do...	2.08
Canvas fatigue.....do...	1.01
Khaki, foot.....do...	1.16
White cotton duck.....do...	.81

Clothing and other articles issued exclusively to drum majors.

Articles.	Price.
*Aiguillettes.....each..	\$3.00
Batons with cord and tassels.....do...	7.50
*Epaulettes.....per pair..	3.75
*Shakos (lynx skin), foot.....each..	38.00

Prices at which articles of equipment will be charged in case of loss, damage, or otherwise.

(Articles in *italics* are expendable.)

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Ax.....	\$0.37½	<i>snare</i>.....	.46
<i>Ax helve</i>.....	.16½	<i>Drum rod</i>.....	.20
Ax sling.....	1.25	Drum sling.....	.72
Bedsack.....	.73	<i>Drum snares</i>.....set..	.18
Color sling (olive drab).....	7.50	<i>Drumsticks</i>....pairs..	.35
Color belt and sling, old style, leather.....	2.40	Drumstick carriages...	.23
Color, camp, with staff.	2.90	Fife.....	.18½
Color, national, service.	17.00	Flag, garrison.....	23.10
Color, national, silk...	43.00	Flag, hospital, field...	2.30
Color, infantry, regimental, silk.....	140.00	Flag, hospital, general..	3.30
Color, staff.....	3.15	Flag, post.....	7.65
Company marking stamp.....	3.50	Flag, storm and recruiting.....	2.09
Cot.....	2.61	<i>Flag halliards, garrison and post</i>	\$2.94
Cot cover.....	1.05	<i>Flag halliards, recruiting</i>.....	.19
Drum, complete.....	4.32	Guidon ambulance, including staff.....	1.90
Drum case.....	.40	Guidon staff.....	2.80
<i>Drum head, batter or</i>			

Prices at which articles of equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage, or otherwise—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Hand litter	3.97	Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, each half without pole and pins	2.18
Hatchet .....	.21	Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, each half with 1 pole and 5 pins.....	2.37
Hatchet helve .....	.05	Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, complete	4.74
Hatchet sling .....	.30	Tent, storage	85.19
Mosquito bar, double..	1.60	Tent, storage, complete.	124.21
Mosquito bar, single...	1.63	Tent, wall, regulation, without asbestos collar	21.45
Mosquito head net....	.31	Tent, wall, regulation, without asbestos collar, complete	30.84
Music pouch, large, olive drab	2.28	Tent, wall, regulation, with asbestos collar..	24.95
Music pouch, small, olive drab	1.92	Tent, wall, regulation, with asbestos collar, complete	34.34
Music stand .....	.57	Tent, wall, regulation, with galvanized iron shield	21.65
Pickax .....	.30	Tent, wall, regulation, with galvanized iron shield, complete	31.04
Pickax helve .....	.08	Tent, wall, tropical....	24.90
Shovel, long handled...	.51	Tent, wall, tropical, complete	36.18
Shovel, short handled..	.51	Tent fly, hospital, regulation	14.29
Spade .....	.55	Tent fly, hospital, tropical	\$21.41
Stencil plates .....	.80	Tent fly, storage.....	23.75
Tent, common with wall	12.20	Tent fly, wall, regulation	6.99
Tent, common, with wall, complete	13.37	Tent fly, wall, tropical.	9.03
Tent, conical, wall, regulation	35.44	Tent pins, common* .....	.36
Tent, conical wall, regulation, complete	\$38.50	Tent pins, conical wall* .....	.72
Tent, conical wall, improved, complete with stove and other appurtenances	38.48	Tent pins, hospital regulation* .....	.78
Tent, hospital, regulation, without asbestos-collars	52.37	Tent pins, hospital, tropical*	1.14
Tent, hospital, regulation, without asbestos collar, complete	72.54	Tent pins, shelter*.do..	.05
Tent, hospital, regulation, with asbestos collar	55.87		
Tent, hospital, regulation, with asbestos collar, complete	76.04		
Tent, hospital, regulation, with galvanized iron shield	52.57		
Tent, hospital, regulation, with galvanized iron shield, complete.	72.74		
Tent, hospital, tropical.	65.46		
Tent, hospital, tropical, complete	99.25		

Prices at which articles of equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage, or otherwise—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Tent pins, storage*..do..	1.45	Tent rings, 7 inch..do..	.05
Tent pins, wall*...do..	.47	Tent rings, 18 inch..do..	.20
Tent pins, large*..each..	.02	Tent slips, metal, all	
Tent pins, small*..do..	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	kinds .....do..	.03
Tent pins, shelter*..do..	.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tent shields, galvanized	
Tent poles, common..set..	.81	iron .....each..	.20
Tent poles, conical wall,		Tent stoves .....each..	.97
each .....	.94	Tent stovepipe..joint..	.07
Tent poles, hospital, reg-		Tent straps .....each..	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
ulation .....set..	5.10	Tent tripods .....do..	1.25
Tent poles, hospital,		Trumpet "G" with "F"	
tropical .....set..	7.21	slide and extra mouth-	
Tent poles, shelter..do..	.33	piece .....each..	2.23
Tent poles, storage..do..	13.82	Trumpet cord and tas-	
Tent poles, wall, regu-		sel, .....each..	.43
lation .....set..	1.93	Trumpet crook..each..	.21
Tent poles, wall, trop-		Trumpet mouthpiece,	
ical .....set..	1.93	each .....	.25
Tent chains.....do..	.41	Desks, field:	
Tent rings, asbestos,		Old pattern.....	7.45
each	1.75	New pattern.....	14.00
Tent pole sockets..each..	.38	Carts, hand	17.00

Hospital tents and flies require 18 large and 28 small pins.

Wall tents and flies require 10 large and 18 small pins.

Conical wall tents require 48 small pins.

*Common tents require 24 small pins.

Shelter tents require 10 pins.

Storage tents and flies require 44 large and 38 small pins.

Allowance of tentage for permanent or maneuver camps.

	Conical wall tents for—		Wall tents for—				Common tents for—		Storage tents	Hospital tents.
	Quarters.	Office.	Quarters	Office.	Mess.	Storage.	Quarters.	Storage.		
A general officer.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field officers and staff officers above rank of captain.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other staff officers or captains.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subalterns of companies, to every 2..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Officers of each troop, battery, or company	1	..	..	..	..	..
To every 2 foot or 2 mounted men or	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To every 8 foot or 8 mounted men..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For each first sergeant for use as troop, battery, or company office in addition to allowance for other men	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For each battery, troop, company, or noncommissioned staff and band...	1	..	..	..
For each squadron or battalion headquarters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
For each regimental headquarters..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
For each regimental commissary (Manual for the Subsistence Department)	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
For each regimental quartermaster..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
For each corps, division, or brigade headquarters	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
For each regimental hospital (Manual for the Medical Department)..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

Field allowance of tentage.

	W all tent s for quar ters.	*1 Com- mon tent s for sinks.
Lieutenant general	*2	.....
Major general	*2	.....
Brigadier general	*2	.....
Field officer	*1	.....
Captain	*1	.....
Below the grade of captain, for each 2 officers....	*1	.....
Veterinarian, contract surgeon, or contract dental surgeon, for each 2.....	*1	.....
Company	2	1
Troop	2	1
Battery	3	1
Band and regimental noncommissioned staff.....	.....	1
Battalion or squadron headquarters.....	2	1
Regimental headquarters	5	1
Brigade headquarters	7	2
Division headquarters	17	2
Corps headquarters	22	2

*Included in organization and headquarters allowance.

*1For use only when regular latrines are not provided.

Field allowance of tents for the sick, their attendants, and hospital supplies.

	Hospital tent s.
For command of 1 company.....	1
For command of 2 companies.....	1
For command of 3 companies.....	1
For command of 4 companies.....	2
For command of 5 companies.....	2
For command of 6 companies.....	2
For command of 7 companies.....	2
For command of 8 companies.....	2
For command of 9 companies.....	2
For command of 10 companies.....	2
For command of 11 companies.....	2
For command of 12 companies.....	2

Allowance of tools and utensils for camp and garrison purposes.

	Axes.	Hatchets.	Spades.	Pickaxes.
A general officer	1	1	..	..
Field and staff officer above the rank of captain....	1	1	..	..
Other staff officers or captains.....	1	1	..	..
Subalterns of troops, batteries, or companies to every 2.	1	1	..	..
To every 15 foot or 13 mounted men.....	2	2	2	2

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

RIFLES AND APPENDAGES.

U. S. Magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1903..... \$15.60
 (The rifle does not include the bayonet or any of its appendages.)

Appendages.

Cleaning rod .....	.24
(Formerly denominated "Barrack Cleaning Rod")	
Front sight cover.....	.02
Screwdriver .....	.14
Oiler and thong case.....	.20
Oiler cap and dropper.....	.05
Brush .....	.05
Thong .....	.10
Brush and thong .....	.15
(The thong includes the tip and weight.)	
Gallery practice rifle, model 1903.....	15.60

Appendages peculiar to gallery practice rifle.

Cleaning rod, caliber .22.....	.24
Cartridge holder,	
Components:	
Cartridge holder body.....	.28
Cartridge holder plunger.....	.05
Cartridge holder nut.....	.01
Cartridge holder spring.....	.01
Total .....	.35
Ramrod .....	.03

REVOLVERS AND APPENDAGES.

Colt's revolver, caliber .38..... 11.60

Appendages.

Screwdriver11
Colt's revolver, caliber .45.....	13.20

Appendages.

Screwdriver11
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SWORDS, HOSPITAL CORPS KNIVES, SCABBARDS, ETC.

Noncommissioned officer's sword.....	\$3.00	
Scabbard for noncommissioned officer's sword.....	1.50	
Noncommissioned officer's sword with scabbard....		4.50
Hospital Corps knife	3.25	
Scabbard for Hospital Corps knife.....	1.40	
Hospital Corps knife with scabbard.....		4.65

KNIFE BAYONET AND BAYONET SCABBARD, MODEL 1905.

Knife bayonet, model 1905.....	1.90	
Bayonet scabbard, model 1905.....	1.25	

OFFICER'S SABER, ITS SCABBARD AND APPENDAGES.

*Officer's saber	8.30	
*Scabbard for officer's saber.....	2.85	
*Officer's saber with scabbard.....		11.15

Appendages.

*Scabbard case, chamols skin.....	.65	
*Scabbard case, imitation skin.....	1.10	

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

Rifle ammunition.

Ball cartridges, model 1906	per M....	31.90
Blank cartridges, model 1906.....	do.....	20.25
Guard cartridges, model 1906.....	do.....	24.00
Gallery practice cartridges, caliber .22.....	do.....	2.05

Revolver ammunition.

Revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38.....	do.....	10.00
Revolver blank cartridges, caliber .38.....	do.....	7.50
Revolver ball cartridges, caliber .45.....	do.....	14.00
Revolver blank cartridges, caliber .45.....	do.....	11.00

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS.

Blanket roll straps, set (4) .....	.50	
Canteen, tin .....	.42	
Canteen, copper	1.65	
Canteen-haversack strap .....	.80	
Canteen strap, web.....	.16	

(Note: The strap includes the snap hook.)

Cartridge belt, woven, infantry, caliber .30, model 1903....	2.25	
Cartridge belt suspenders, pair.....	.55	
Cup, aluminum .....	.32	
Cup, tin .....	.14	
Fork .....	.05	
Gun sling, model 1907.....	.90	
Haversack	1.25	

(Note: The haversack includes 1 bacon bag, 1 salt bag, 1 sugar bag, 1 coffee bag, 1 knife scabbard, and 1 fork scabbard, which are loose articles. This is the haversack now in service.)

Haversack, model of 1908.....	1.40	
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(Note: This haversack contains the same articles as the old haversack except the bacon bag.)

Knife .....	.12
Meat can, aluminum .....	.65
Meat can, tin .....	.23
Pouch for first-aid packet, model 1907.....	.14
Sliding frog for noncommissioned officer's waist belt.....	.44
Spoon .....	.04
Waist belt .....	.90
Waist belt for noncommissioned officer.....	1.35

Components.

Canteen cork and chain.....	.03
Canteen cover, duck.....	.13
Canteen snap hook.....	.09
Cartridge belt fastener.....	.07
Haversack snap hook.....	.09
Bacon bag .....	.15
Coffee bag .....	.05
Fork scabbard .....	.02
Knife Scabbard .....	.03
Salt bag .....	.04
Sugar bag .....	.04
Waist belt buckle.....	.06

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

Canteen straps, cavalry.....	.28
Cartridge belt, woven, with loops, cavalry, caliber .38 revolver, model 1903.....	.81
Cartridge belt, woven, with loops, cavalry, caliber .45 revolver, model 1903.....	.81

(Note: The cavalry woven revolver cartridge belt will be worn with the service uniform by all enlisted men armed with the revolver;—see paragraph 6, War Dept. G. O. No. 23, February 2, 1906.)

Cartridge box, caliber .38, revolver.....	.62
Revolver holster, caliber .38.....	1.30
Revolver holster, caliber .45.....	1.35
Revolver lanyard .....	.32
Spurs, pair .....	.56
(The spur does not include the strap.)	
Spur straps, pairs.....	.30

BAND EQUIPMENTS.

Waist belt, infantry band.....	1.35
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HORSE EQUIPMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS.

Bridle, curb, model 1902,	
Bridle headstall	1.80
Bridle reins	1.17
Curb bit, model 1892.....	1.05
Curb chain, model 1904.....	.23
Total	4.25
Bridle, watering	1.65
Cincha, hair	1.60
Cincha strap .....	.36
Coat strap for saddle, pommel.....	.22

Coat strap for saddle, cantle.....	.28
Crupper	1.35
Curb strap .....	.50
Halter,	
Halter headstall	2.20
Halter strap .....	.80
Total	3.00
Halter chain .....	.70
Lariat .....	.65
Lariat strap .....	.13
Nose bag .....	.67
Picket pin .....	.24
Saddle, cavalry, McClellan.....	24.60
(Note: This is the standard saddle for enlisted men.)	
Saddle bags, pair.....	7.40
Saddle blanket	5.40
Saddle cloth, service.....	3.20
(Note: For enlisted men.)	
Stirrup, hooded, pair.....	2.00
Stirrup, hooded, with guidon socket.....	1.70
Stirrup strap, pair.....	1.50
Surcingle (artillery or cavalry).....	.91

OFFICER'S EQUIPMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS.

Personal Equipments.

Dispatch case, russet leather.....	9.10
Revolver lanyard, officer's.....	1.95
*Saber belt, officer's, russet leather,	
Components,	
Saber belt slide.....	.09
Saber belt slide safe.....	.15
Saber attachment	1.55
Waist belt .....	.90
Total	2.69
*Saber belt, officer's, pig skin,	
Components,	
Saber belt slide.....	.09
Saber belt slide safe.....	.37
Saber attachment	2.34
Waist belt	2.20
Total	5.00
*Saber knot, officer's.....	2.40
*Shoulder belts, russet leather, pair.....	2.00
*Shoulder belts, pig skin.....	2.85
*Spurs, officer's, complete, pair.....	1.50

Horse Equipments.

Breast strap and martingale, hunting design.....	2.90
Bridle, curb, officer's, model 1902,	
Bridle headstall	2.00
Bridle reins	1.17
Curb bit, model 1892.....	1.05
Curb chain, model 1904.....	.23
Total	4.45

Halter bridle, combination, officer's.....	6.85
Saddle, cavalry, McClellan, officer's.....	25.00
Saddle, Whitman	26.70

(Note: Prices of the components of both of above saddles will be furnished on application to the office of The Adjutant General. There is also manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department a saddle designated as the McClellan-Whitman saddle, which has a seat similar to the Whitman, but the under part of the side bars is finished like the McClellan saddle. Price the same as the Whitman saddle.)

Saddlecloths.

	Dress.	Service.
Brigadier General	13.20	6.20
Aid-de-camp	7.50	5.80
Adjutant General's Department.....	8.60	6.05
Inspector General's Department.....	9.25	6.70
Judge-Advocate General's Department.....	9.50	6.95
Quartermaster's Department	10.95	8.40
Subsistence Department	7.90	5.35
Medical Department	8.05	5.50
Pay Department	8.30	5.75
Corps of Engineers	8.20	6.30
Ordnance Department	8.00	5.45
Signal Corps	8.85	6.30
Chaplain	6.40	5.40
Infantry	5.80	4.80

(Note: Prices on saddlecloths without insignia and parts of saddle cloths or insignia will be quoted on application.)

ARM CHESTS.

Arm chest, rifle	5.10
Arm chest, gallery practice rifle, model 1903.....	2.40

INTRENCHING TOOLS AND THEIR CARRIERS.

Hand ax	1.15
Hand ax carrier .....	.86
Pick mattock .....	.33
Pick mattock carrier	1.15
Rule, boxwood, 2 foot, 4 fold.....	.28
Shovel .....	.74
Shovel carrier .....	.94
Wire cutter, 10 inch.....	2.35

(When entrenching tools are transferred, the invoice should be headed "Entrenching Tools" so as to avoid confusing the above with other general tools.)

INSIGNIA.

Marksman's pin .....	.48
Marksman's pin, Special Course A.....	.53
Marksman's pin, pistol.....	.18
Sharpshooter's badge	1.00

Bar for sharpshooter's badge.....	.52
Sharpshooter's badge, pistol.....	.40
Bar for sharpshooter's badge, pistol.....	.44
Expert rifleman's badge.....	1.30
Bar for expert rifleman's badge.....	.61
Pistol expert's badge.....	.65
Bar for pistol expert's badge.....	.46

TARGETS AND TARGET MATERIAL.

Laidley revolving target, vertical axis, 6x6 feet.....	22.22
Laidley revolving target, vertical axis, 6x12 feet.....	29.72
Texas revolving target, 6x6 feet.....	16.90
Aiken standard target.....	60.00
Skirmish target frame "D".....	1.65
Skirmish target frame "E".....	.84
Gallery practice targets, iron.....	3.00
(50, 75 or 100 foot range.)	

(Note: Prices on parts of all targets, paper targets, pasters, etc., will be furnished on application.)

Danger flag .....	.78
Richochet flag .....	.84
Streamer	5.95
Marking disks and staff, long range.....	1.60
Marking disks and staff, middle range.....	1.15
Marking disks and staff, short range.....	.65
Marking disks and staves for pistol practice, sets of 2....	.69
Marking disks and brushes for gallery practice, sets of 4..	.73

CLEANING MATERIALS.

Company chest of cleaning materials,

Components,

1 company chest for cleaning materials..	1.80
49 ounces of scouring material.....	.32
16 ounces of leather dressing in tin bix....	.29
40 ounces of whiting in tin box.....	.10
2 quarts of cosmic, No. 80, soft, in two tin cans at 38c each.....	.76
1 pint of linseed oil in tin can.....	.20
1 pint of sperm oil in tin can.....	.22
4 button brushes at 33c each.....	1.32
4 button sticks at 10c each.....	.40
2 chamois skins, about 2 square feet, at 18 cents each .....	.36
1 cleaning plate .....	.06
1 wire scratch brush.....	.27
Total	6.10

(Note: The various components of the complete chest are all expendable within the authorized allowances, except the chest and the last four items of the contents. The chests should be kept ready for use, and requisitions should be made for the separate items as they become exhausted and require replenishment.)

SUBSISTENCE PROPERTY.

Field range,

Components—

3 boilers, each	1.25
1 chopper, meat	1.30
1 cleaner, pot .....	.04
1 cleaver .....	.57
1 dipper .....	.24
1 dredge, flour .....	.11
1 dredge, pepper .....	.07
1 dredge, salt .....	.10
1 fork, large .....	.25
1 guard, tent .....	.10
3 kettles, camp, each.....	.17
1 knife, butcher .....	.26
1 ladle, pierced .....	.27
1 ladle, plain .....	.24
2 lanterns, folding, each.....	2.00
2 pans, large, each.....	.70
1 pipe, smoke, elbow.....	.30
4 pipe, smoke, joints, each.....	.15
1 saw, meat .....	.64
1 shovel .....	.30
1 sieve, flour .....	.40
1 skimmer .....	.18
1 spoon, large .....	.08
1 steel, butcher's .....	.40
1 turner, cake .....	.18
Total cost of range.....	10.40

The following repair parts are also issued for the U. S. Army
Field Range, large size:

No. 1	End Sections of Top
No. 2	Lug Side Sections of Top
No. 3	Plain Side Sections of Top
No. 4	Center Sections of Top
No. 5	Oval Covers
No. 6	Draft Register Frame
No. 6A.....	Draft Register Slide
No. 7	Pouch Feed Door
No. 8	Pouch Feed Door Frame
No. 9	Lining of Fire Box Backwall
No. 10	Top Support
No. 11	Damper
No. 12	Fire Door Frame
No. 13R.....	Right Section of Oven Door Frame
No. 13L.....	Left Section of Oven Door Frame
No. 13B.....	Bottom Section of Oven Door Frame
No. 13T.....	Top Section of Oven Door Frame
No. 14	Lining Frame
No. 15	Cleanout Frame
No. 16	Lining of Fire Box Front Wall
No. 17	Oven Door Hinge and Lower Pipe Support Loop
No. 18	Grate
No. 19	Fire Door Hinge
No. 20	Small End Lining of Fire Box

No. 21	.....Drop Handle
No. 22	.....Drop Handle Socket
No. 23	.....Large End Lining of Fire Box
No. 25	.....Fire Door Lining
No. 26	.....Name Plate
No. 40	.....Lock Bar Staple
No. 41	.....Lock Bar Loop
No. 42	.....Upper Pipe Support Loop
No. 43	.....Damper Hinge
No. 101	.....7" Collar

(In ordering repairs, always refer to this list and order by number. This will insure no mistakes and no delay in getting your order filled.)

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, July 29, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 18.

A record will be kept in each company and detachment of the sizes of clothing required for each enlisted man thereof, as ascertained by measurements or by actual trial of the various articles of clothing. This record will be amended from time to time, especially in the case of young soldiers, as occasion may require. Requisitions will conform to the record sizes.

The appended table will be consulted by company and detachment commanders in the preparation and maintenance of this record, which may be kept conveniently by entering the name of each man on a separate page of a small indexed blank book, and beneath the name a list of the several articles of clothing issued by the State and the size of each which the soldier requires.

The appended table of measurements supersedes the table published in G. O. No. 16 A. G. O., series of 1906. Copy of this order should be pasted inside the front cover of the Company Clothing and Descriptive Book for ready reference.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

CLOTHING FURNISHED ENLISTED MEN BY THE QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WITH DIMENSIONS TO DETERMINE SIZES.

Breeches—olive drab and khaki service, foot and mounted.

Sizes.	Waist.	Length to garter.	Sizes.	Waist.	Length to garter.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
1	30	26	17	35	25
2	30	28	18	35	27
3	31	25	19	35	29
4	31	27	20	36	26
5	31	29	21	36	28
6	32	26	22	36	30
7	32	28	23	37	27
8	32	30	24	37	29
9	33	25	25	37	31
10	33	27	26	38	26
11	33	29	27	38	28
12	33	31	28	38	30
13	34	26	29	39	27
14	34	28	30	40	28
15	34	30	31	41	27
16	34	32	32	42	28

The measurement length to garter should be taken as follows: From the intersection of the side and waist seam diagonally to the front, over the knee cap, and to a point four inches below same, which point is designated as the garter.

Coats—dress, olive drab and khaki.

Sizes.	Chest.	Waist.	Length.	Sleeve.
1	33	29	25	29½
2	34	30	25½	29¾
3	35	31	25¾	30½
3½	35	30	26½	31½
4	36	32	26½	30¾
4½	36	34	25¾	30
4¾	36	31	27½	32
5	37	33	26¾	31½
5½	37	35	26½	30¾
5¾	37	32	27½	32½
6	38	34	27½	31¾
6½	38	36	26¾	31
6¾	38	33	28½	33
7	40	36	28½	32½
7½	40	38	27½	31½
7¾	40	35	29½	33½
8	42	39	28½	32½
9	44	41	29½	33½

Coats—white (or Summer).

	Sizes.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chest	35	36	38	40	42	44	43
Waist	33	34	36	38	40	42	43
Length of sleeve.....	31	31½	32½	33½	34½	34½	34

Leggings—outside measurements.

	Sizes.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Around calf	13½	14½	15½	16	16½

Mittens, canvas, in three sizes, 9, 9½, and 10, corresponding to widths across hand of 4½, 4½, and 5 inches; mittens, woolen, in three sizes, 10, 11, and 12.

Overcoats—olive drab.

Sizes.	Chest.	Waist.	Length.	Sleeve.
1	34	30	47	31½
1½	34	30	50	33
2	36	32	48	32½
2½	36	32	51	34
3	38	34	49	33½
3½	38	34	52	35
4	40	36	50	34
4½	40	36	53	35½
5	42	40	51	34½
6	44	42	52	35

**Shirts.*

	Sizes (neck.)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chambray	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	...	...	...
Olive drab	15	15½	16½	17	17½	19	...	...	...	...	...
D. B. F.....	15	15½	16½	17	17½	19	...	...	...	...	...
Muslin	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18

*May be purchased through the office of The Adjutant General.

Trousers.

Sizes.	Canvas F.		Dress.		White.	
	Waist.	Inseam.	Waist.	Inseam.	Waist.	Inseam.
1	36	29	29	30	32	32
2	38	30	30	30½	33	33
3	42	31	31	31	34	34
3½ long.....			30	32½		
4	44	32	32	32	35	35
4½ stout.....			34	31		
4½ long.....			31	34		
5			33	33	36	34
5½ stout.....			35	32		
5½ long.....			32	35		
6			34	33	38	32
6½ stout.....			36	32		
6½ long.....			33	36		
7			36	33	40	32½
7½ stout.....			38	32		
7½ long.....			35	34		
8			40	33½	42	33
9			42	34	43	34

Caps, service hats.—Sizes: 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, 7¾.

*Collars, linen.—Sizes: 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18.

*Suspenders.—36, 38, and 40 inches.

Waist belts.—31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 41 inches.

*Shoes.

Widths: C, D, E, EE, F.

Sizes: 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12.

Last "C" is the narrowest width furnished.

*May be purchased through the office of The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, July 30, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 19.

I. The application by petition of *Alfred H. Inman*, and other residents of Plant City, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the military service of the State as a company of coast artillery having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with the law and duly mustered into the service on the night of June 12, 1908, such company is hereby assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps of the Florida State Troops and will be known and designated as the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

II. The application by petition of First Lieutenant *R. Floyd Metcalf* and other residents of Jacksonville, Florida, to be organized, equipped and mustered into the military service of the State as a company of infantry having been granted by the Governor,

and such petitioners having been organized in accordance with the law and duly mustered into the service on the night of July 3, 1908, such company is hereby assigned to the First Battalion of the First Infantry and will be known and designated as Company B.

III. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *William F. Jibb*, Company K, July 20, 1908.

IV. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. *Ralph H. Greene*, to be First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from June 4, 1908; to be Post Surgeon at Apalachicola, Florida (Appointed July 9, 1908).

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *R. Floyd Metcalf*, to be Captain of Company B, with rank from July 9, 1908 (Appointed July 9, 1908).

Regimental Commissary Sergeant (Candidate) *Ernest Louis Vodermark*, to be Captain and Commissary, with rank from July 17, 1908; vice *Croom* promoted (Appointed July 17, 1908).

Sergeant *Francis H. Ball*, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from July 14, 1908; vice *Metcalf* promoted (Appointed July 24, 1908).

Sergeant *Walter H. Colson*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from July 14, 1908; vice *Wheeler* resigned (Appointed July 24, 1908).

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Sergeant *Arthur N. Wintie*, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from April 20, 1908; vice *Kellow* promoted (Appointed April 20, 1908).

Sergeant *William Wetmore Gibbs*, to be Second Lieutenant Quartermaster and Commissary of the Third Battalion, with rank from March 19, 1908; vice *Wall* promoted (Appointed May 22, 1908).

Sergeant *Benjamin Franklin Davis*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from June 29, 1908; vice *Taylor* promoted (Appointed July 24, 1908).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Alfred H. Inman, to be Captain of the First Company, with rank from June 11, 1908 (Appointed June 12, 1908).

Harry H. Root, to be First Lieutenant of the First Company, with rank from June 11, 1908 (Appointed June 12, 1908).

Vivian B. Collins, to be Second Lieutenant of the First Company, with rank from June 12, 1908 (Appointed June 12, 1908).

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, July 31, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 20.

The following course of pistol firing is hereby prescribed for all officers and enlisted men who are armed with the revolver, and will be fired each year during the season for outdoor target practice:

PISTOL COURSE.

The pistol course is divided into three classes, viz: *Marksman, Sharpshooter, Expert.* Target "A" (8-inch bullseye.)

Course for qualification as Marksman and as Sharpshooter:

Distances, 15, 25 and 50 yards—

- 15 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 10 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 25 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 10 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 25 yards: 2 scores, timed fire, 30 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 50 yards: 2 scores, slow fire, 1 minute to each shot, 5 shots to each score.

Necessary for qualification as Marksman: Sixty-five per cent of possible score, or 130 out of 200 points. Necessary for qualification as Sharpshooter: Eighty per cent of possible score, or 160 out of 200 points.

Course of qualification as Expert (open to Sharpshooters only):

Distances, 15, 25, 50 and 75 yards—

- 15 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 25 yards: 2 scores, rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 25 yards: 2 scores, timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 50 yards: 2 scores, timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots.
- 75 yards: 2 scores, slow fire, 20 seconds to each shot, 5 shots to each score.

Necessary for qualification as Expert: Eighty per cent of possible score, or 200 out of 250 points.

Those who qualify in the course will be designated as "Pistol Marksmen," "Pistol Sharpshooters" and "Pistol Experts", and will be entitled to wear insignia indicating the qualification attained, as follows: For a marksman, a pin bearing the inscription "Pistol Marksman"; for a sharpshooter, a badge consisting of a cross pendant from a pin bearing the inscription "Pistol Sharpshooter"; for an expert, a badge consisting of two pistols crossed superimposed upon a laurel wreath, the whole suspended from a pin bearing the inscription "Pistol Expert". For each three years of qualification in any one of the grades of pistol marksmanship a bronze bar will be issued specifying the years of qualification and will be attached to the lower edge of the pin.

These insignia will be of bronze metal, similar in design to
17—ADJ

those prescribed for issue to the Regular Army, and will be issued from the office of The Adjutant General, based upon the Annual Report of Pistol Firing, which will hereafter be made by the Commanding officer of every organization of the Florida State Troops, and by Post Commanders for staff and unattached officers and enlisted men, at the close of the outdoor practice season, viz: September 30th of each year. Forms for this report will be furnished on application to the office of The Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,

Tallahassee, August 3, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 21.

I. The arms and equipments of the Florida State Troops are prescribed as follows:

1. Arms and equipments of first sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants, sergeants, corporals and privates (including cooks and artificers or mechanics) of infantry and coast artillery:

1 U. S. magazine rifle, cal. .30.	1 canteen strap, web.
1 bayonet.	1 set blanket-roll straps.
1 bayonet scabbard.	1 haversack.
1 gun sling.	1 meat can.
1 rifle cartridge belt and fastener.	1 cup.
1 pair rifle cartridge belt suspenders.	1 knife.
1 first-aid packet.	1 fork.
1 pouch for first-aid packet.	1 spoon.
1 canteen.	1 shelter tent, half.
	1 shelter tent pole.
	5 shelter tent pins.

Each company of infantry or other troops serving as infantry will be equipped with intrenching tools, as follows:

1 two-foot rule.	1 pick mattock, with carrier,
3 wire cutters.	for each squad.
4 hand axes, with carriers.	3 shovels, with carriers, for
	each squad.

2. Arms and equipments of sergeants major, regimental quartermaster sergeants, regimental commissary sergeants, color sergeants of all foot troops:

1 noncommissioned officer's sword.	1 set blanket-roll straps.
1 revolver.	1 haversack.
1 revolver holster.	1 meat can.
1 revolver cartridge belt, woven, cavalry.	1 cup.
	1 knife.
	1 fork.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 first-aid packet. | 1 spoon. |
| 1 pouch for first-aid packet. | 1 shelter tent, half. |
| 1 frog. | 1 shelter tent pole. |
| 1 canteen. | 5 shelter tent pins. |
| 2 canteen-haversack straps. | |

Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps will have instead of the noncommissioned officer's sword, and frog:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 light artillery saber and scabbard. | 1 saber attachment and slide. |
| | 1 saber knot. |

3. Arms and equipments of master electricians, master signal electricians, ordnance sergeants, post commissary sergeants, post quartermaster sergeants and electrician sergeants:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 noncommissioned officer's sword. | 1 haversack. |
| 1 frog. | 2 canteen-haversack straps. |
| 1 revolver. | 1 meat can. |
| 1 revolver holster. | 1 cup. |
| 1 revolver cartridge belt, with fastener, web, cavalry. | 1 knife. |
| 1 first-aid packet. | 1 fork. |
| 1 pouch for first-aid packet. | 1 spoon. |
| 1 canteen. | 1 shelter tent, half. |
| 1 set blanket-roll straps. | 1 shelter tent pole. |
| | 5 shelter tent pins. |

4. Arms and equipments of noncommissioned officers and privates of bands and of trumpeters and field musicians:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 revolver. | 2 canteen-haversack straps. |
| 1 revolver holster. | 1 set blanket-roll straps. |
| 1 revolver cartridge belt, with fastener, woven, cavalry. | 1 meat can. |
| 1 first-aid packet. | 1 cup. |
| 1 pouch for first-aid packet. | 1 knife. |
| 1 waist belt. | 1 fork. |
| 1 music pouch. | 1 spoon. |
| 1 canteen. | 1 shelter tent, half. |
| 1 haversack. | 1 shelter tent pole. |
| | 5 shelter tent pins. |

Field musicians will have in addition:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 trumpet. | 1 trumpet cord and tassel. |
|------------|----------------------------|

Waist belts and music pouches will not be issued to field musicians.

Revolvers and revolver equipments (including the revolver cartridge belts, woven), will not be issued to members of bands except in time of war, riot, invasion, etc.

5. Arms and equipments for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 waist belt. | 1 meat can. |
| 1 haversack (if dismounted) | 1 cup. |
| 1 set blanket-roll straps (if dismounted). | 1 knife. |
| 1 first-aid packet. | 1 fork. |
| 1 pouch for first-aid packet. | 1 spoon. |
| | 1 Hospital Corps knife. |

1 canteen.	1 Hospital Corps knife scab-
1 canteen strap, cavalry (if mounted).	bard.
2 spurs (if mounted).	1 shelter tent, half.
2 spur straps (if mounted).	1 shelter tent pole.
2 canteen-haversack straps (if dismounted).	5 shelter tent pins.

In addition to the above each private of the Hospital Corps will have either 1 Hospital Corps pouch or 1 orderly pouch.

6. Horse equipments for each enlisted man individually mounted:

1 curb bridle, complete.	1 nosebag.
1 watering bridle, complete.	1 picket pin.
1 currycomb.	1 saddle, cavalry, complete.
1 horse brush.	1 saddle bag.
1 halter, complete.	1 saddle blanket.
1 lariat.	1 surcingle.
1 lariat strap.	

And, when specially required:

1 stirrup, with socket, for guidon.

II. The following kit is prescribed for infantry, in addition to the clothing worn on the person, for service in the field:

Arms and Equipments.

As prescribed in paragraph I, sections 1 and 2 of this order.

Ammunition.

90 rounds ball cartridges, cal. .30 (for those armed with the rifle.)

20 rounds revolver ball cartridges, cal. .38 or .45 (for those armed with the revolver).

Clothing, Etc.

1 blanket.	1 soap, cake.
1 comb.	1 stockings, pair.
1 housewife.	1 toothbrush.
1 poncho, rubber (if dis-	1 towel.
mounted).	
1 slicker (if mounted.)	

Rations.

2 field rations, reduced (ba- 1 iron ration (emergency ration.)
con, hard bread, coffee,
sugar and salt).

Intrenching Tools.

The intrenching tools mentioned in Paragraph I, section 1 of this order are distributed for carrying in each company as follows:

The two-foot rule—by the First Sergeant.

The wire cutters (3) among the sergeants and musicians.

The hand axes and carriers (4)—among the sergeants and musicians.

The intrenching shovels (3 per squad) and pick mattocks (1 per squad) will be carried alternately by the members of each squad.

The Surplus Kit.

The foregoing field kit, which is carried on the person, is supplemented by the surplus kit, the two together making up the service kit. The surplus kit consists of—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 drawers, pair. | 2 stockings, pairs. |
| 1 shoes, marching, pair. | 1 undershirt. |

For infantry the surplus kit is habitually packed in suitable receptacles, one package for each squad and one for the sergeants and musicians, plainly marked, and carried on the company wagon.

When the infantry is equipped with overcoats, and, in time of war or field training, the weather conditions do not make it necessary that they be worn, they are to be packed in boxes, properly marked, one box for each two squads, and left under charge of the Quartermaster's Department at the nearest convenient station, to be brought up when required.

III. Arms and equipments of commissioned officers:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 revolver. | 1 canteen strap, cavalry (if mounted). |
| 1 revolver holster. | 1 haversack (if dismounted). |
| 1 revolver lanyard (if mounted). | 1 set blanket-roll straps (if dismounted). |
| 1 saber, officer's. | 2 spurs (if mounted). |
| 1 scabbard for officer's saber. | 2 spur straps (if mounted). |
| 1 officer's saber belt. | 1 meat can. |
| 1 revolver cartridge box. | 1 cup. |
| 1 saber knot. | 1 knife. |
| 1 canteen. | 1 fork. |
| 2 canteen-haversack straps (if dismounted). | 1 spoon. |

And 1 shelter tent half, 1 shelter tent pole, and 5 shelter tent pins.

Horse Equipments for Mounted Officers.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 saddle, complete. | 1 saddle-cloth, service. |
| 1 saddle bag. | 1 lariat. |
| 1 saddle blanket. | 1 nosebag. |
| 1 curb bridle, complete. | 1 picket pin. |
| 1 halter, complete. | 1 breast strap and martingales, Hunting design. |
| 1 watering bridle, complete. | 1 currycomb. |
| 1 surcingle. | 1 horse brush. |
| 1 saddle-cloth, dress. | |

Ammunition.

- 20 rounds revolver ball cartridges.

Special Equipment.

Each adjutant and aid-de-camp, or officer acting as such, will carry a dispatch case.

Each medical officer will carry a surgical case.

Personal Equipments.

The personal kit will be the same as is prescribed for enlisted men, and, in addition, the following articles:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 field glass, case and lanyard. | 1 compass. |
| 1 watch. | Note-book and pencils. |

The personal baggage of an officer in the field, constituting his surplus kit, may consist of a small packing case or trunk, which, when packed, will not exceed one hundred pounds in weight, and one canvas bedding roll not to exceed 39 inches in length and 21 inches in diameter.

Chaplains will be equipped as staff officers, but without arms.

IV. Commanding officers will inspect and verify the arms and equipments of the enlisted men as often as may be necessary to assure themselves that all members of their commands are properly uniformed, armed and equipped and ready at any time for field service. Should any deficiencies be noted, such action will immediately be taken as may be necessary to supply them.

V. The following regulations will govern in the preparation and forwarding of requisitions:

1. All requisitions (for the supply of troops of the line) must pass thru the hands of and be approved by the post commander (or the regimental or separate battalion commander when in the field).

2. Articles of the uniform and all necessary arms, equipments and equipage for enlisted men will be furnished by the State upon properly approved requisitions of their respective commanding officers.

3. Articles of clothing issued for use of enlisted men will not be used by commissioned officers.

4. The following articles will be issued by the Quartermaster General upon the properly approved requisitions of commissioned officers:

Quartermaster's Supplies.

Ponchos.	Shelter tent poles.
Shelter tent, halves.	Shelter tent pins.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

Revolvers.	Blanket-roll straps, sets.
Revolver holsters.	Meat cans.
Revolver cartridge boxes.	Cups.
Revolver lanyards.	Knives.
Canteens.	Forks.
Canteen-haversack straps.	Spoons.
Canteen straps, cavalry.	Dispatch cases.
Haversacks.	Ammunition.

And all necessary horse equipment, except currycombs and horse brushes.

VI. The following rules will hereafter apply in accounting for all public military property provided by the State for uniforming, arming and equipping the Florida State Troops:

Every officer to whom public military property is issued (by formal transfer) will annually account for the same by rendering a return to the Quartermaster General. Such returns to be prepared and forwarded within ten days after September 30th of each year.

The returns will cover:

By company commanders—

The uniforms, arms and equipments issued for the use of the officers and enlisted men of their respective companies.

The camp equipage issued for the use of the company (including tentage, field ranges, tools, etc.).

Any articles of public military property in possession of and in use by their companies, other than those enumerated above, whether issued by the State or purchased from public funds.

By medical officers commanding detachments of the Hospital Corps—

The uniforms and equipments, pouches and medical property issued for the use of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

All camp equipage (tentage, etc.), medical property and equipment of every character pertaining to the regimental field hospital.

Their personal equipment.

By regimental Quartermasters—

All camp equipage of the regimental headquarters (except such as pertains to the subsistence and medical departments).

All uniforms, arms and equipments issued for the use of the regimental noncommissioned staff, except battalion sergeants major.

All Quartermaster's supplies or other miscellaneous property pertaining to their department or to the headquarters of the regiment, whether issued by the State or purchased from public funds.

Their personal equipment.

By regimental commissaries—

The tentage and other camp equipage pertaining to their departments.

All subsistence property.

All subsistence stores.

Their personal equipment.

By Battalion Quartermasters and commissaries—

The tentage and other camp equipage of the field, staff and noncommissioned staff officers of their battalions.

The uniforms, arms and equipments issued for the use of the battalion sergeant major.

Their personal equipment.

(A battalion Quartermaster and commissary serving as a commissary will render the same returns as required of a regimental commissary).

By all general, field and staff officers—

Their personal equipment (including Quartermaster's supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores, horse equipments, etc., which may be issued for their use).

The chief musicians of bands—

will also render returns, accounting for the following property—

All musical instruments and pertaining property.

All uniforms, arms and equipments issued for the use of the members of the band.

All tentage, tools and other camp equipage pertaining to the band, and all other public military property of every character in use by the band, whether issued by the State or purchased from public funds.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, August 4, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 22.

I. Hereafter the commanding officer of each company or other organization will keep a record, by number, of every rifle and revolver issued to and in use by his command. A record of every rifle and revolver in the regiment will also be kept by the Regimental Adjutant at the headquarters of the regiment.

Immediately upon receipt of this order each commanding officer will immediately prepare, or cause to be prepared, a list of the revolvers (by number) on hand in his command, giving their caliber and model, and will cause the same to be entered in an appropriate book for record, forwarding one copy of the list, after verifying it, to the regimental adjutant and one copy to the Quartermaster General at the State Arsenal.

In the case of revolvers held by general, field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers, the number and description of the revolver will be preceded in the list by the name of the person holding it.

Immediately upon receipt of the new U. S. magazine rifles, model 1903, the commanding officers of the several companies will prepare similar lists, giving the number of each rifle received by them, forwarding one copy of such list to the Regimental Adjutant and another to the Quartermaster General at the State Arsenal.

II. Attention is invited to the fact that by General Orders, No. 20, current series from these headquarters, it is prescribed that all noncommissioned staff officers and field musicians shall hereafter be equipped with the revolver cartridge belt, woven, cavalry, caliber .38 or .45, instead of the waist belt. Therefore, all waist belts and plates will be carefully packed and shipped in to the Quartermaster General, and, upon their receipt at the State Arsenal, the new woven cartridge belts for wear with the service uniform will be promptly issued in exchange. Invoices and receipts *need not be prepared* to cover this transaction, but accountable officers will be careful to take up the belts which they receive in exchange under the proper heading in their next Return of Public Property.

III. The new conical wall tents recently issued to certain organizations, and other equipage and ordnance stores which has already or may in the near future be issued without first being marked at the State Arsenal with the designation of the organization, *will not be marked in any way by the officers receiving it, nor will they permit it to be marked for identification by enlisted men to whom it may be issued.* Arrangements will be made at these headquarters for having all of such property marked in a uniform way by a designated representative of the Quartermaster's Department at the earliest practicable date.

IV. Attention is invited to the following decision published in War Department Circulars, No. 55, dated June 30, 1908:

"6. BATTALION, COMMAND OF, IN ABSENCE OF THE MAJOR; NOT AN APPROPRIATE COMMAND FOR A LIEUTENANT COLONEL.—The tactical command of a battalion or squadron should, in the absence of the major, devolve on the senior captain present for duty therewith, even though a lieutenant colonel of the same regiment or arm is stationed at the same post. Upon the colonel or lieutenant colonel, if present, should devolve such administrative and other duties of command as properly belong to his rank."

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, August 6, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 23.

I. Hereafter applications for the discharge of a soldier upon the ground of engagement in business such as precludes him from properly performing his military duties, whether originating with the soldier or with his commanding officer, will be in the form of a letter and will state the nature of the business obligations and set out the facts and circumstances which are deemed sufficient grounds for the application. If the letter is not specific and clear in this respect it will be returned for further information, and if the facts set out do not appear sufficient to justify the application, it will be denied. Such applications will be forwarded thru military channels and will bear the recommendation of the immediate commanding officer of the soldier, which recommendation will not be made without careful investigation of the merits of the case.

The above rule is made necessary for the reason that this ground has frequently been set up by commanding officers in applications for the discharge of men who were regarded by them as undesirable soldiers because of neglects of duty and lack of interest in their military work. This is not proper. The oath of enlistment involves certain definite obligations and the term

of enlistment is made by law as short as is consistent with the cost to the government of uniforming and equipping the soldier. To shorten the period of enlistment by the granting of discharges for other than the specially important reasons which are prescribed by law as constituting special grounds, not only involves unwarranted expense to the government, but at the same time operates greatly to the disadvantage of the service.

The law and regulations fix a method for requiring the proper performance of duty by those in the military service, and that method should be followed rather than the seemingly easier one of elimination.

II. Laxity in the manner and method of granting furloughs has, heretofore, operated greatly to the prejudice of discipline throughout the troops. It is found that at many posts commanding officers have simply given verbal permission to enlisted men to be absent from the post and from their military duties, and have then carried such men on their papers as *absent with leave*. To overcome this a form of application for furlough has been adopted by the Military Department, and blanks will be supplied from the office of The Adjutant General from time to time as required. Commanding officers will hereafter require men who wish to absent themselves from the post to make written application for furlough, using this form. Those who absent themselves from their posts without obtaining furlough will be carried on the rolls of the organization as *absent without leave*, and, upon their return, will be promptly subjected to disciplinary action for such absence.

This form *will not be used* where a soldier remains at the post and is simply excused from a drill or some other specific military duty.

The strict enforcement of this rule is enjoined upon all commanding officers.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.

Major General, F. S. T.,

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, August 15, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,

24.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Tampa, Florida, pursuant to General Orders, No. 14, May 28, 1908, from the office of The Adjutant General, and of which Colonel *Harry M. de Montmollin*, General Staff, was president, and Major *Brazton B. MacDonell*, General Staff, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Captain *Estevan A. Moreno*, 2nd Infantry.

CHARGE II.—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.”

Specification 1.—"In that the said Captain *E. A. Moreno*, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., while in command of Company M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., did use profane and abusive language of and concerning the officers of the post of Tampa, Florida, to and in the presence of an officer and enlisted men of Company M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., to-wit: Second Lieutenant *J. T. Jenner*, Sergeants *T. A. Phillips* and *Marcus D. Mays*, Corporal *Joseph Castillo* and Private *Manuel Sarabia*, all of Company M, and Private *H. H. Cannell*, Company F, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., while they were on duty and in uniform, in the following words, to wit: 'Every God damn officer in Tampa is fighting me, but I have The Adjutant General, the Inspector General and General *Maxwell* with me and by God they can't put me out.' This in answer to a question propounded to him by an enlisted man of Company M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T."

"This in the Armory of the post of Tampa, Florida, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1908."

Specification 2.—"In that the said Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Company M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., while in command of the said company did use language to and in the presence of an officer and enlisted men of the said Company M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., to wit: Second Lieutenant *J. T. Jenner*, Sergeants *Marcus D. Mays*, Corporal *Joe Castillo* and Private *Manuel Sarabia*, Company M, and Private *H. H. Cannell*, Company F, all of the 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., to the effect that he had made some money and that he was in a position to fight it out with the officers at the post of Tampa, which was in reference to his giving up the command of his company."

"This in the Armory at the post of Tampa, Florida, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1908."

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the 1st *Specification*, 2nd Charge, "Not guilty."

Of the 2nd *Specification*, 2nd Charge, "Not guilty."

Of the 2nd Charge, "Not guilty."

"And the court does therefore acquit him, Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Co. M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T."

The record of trial having been submitted for the action of the Governor, the following are his orders thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, August 15, 1908.

The findings in the case of Captain *Estevan A. Moreno*, 2nd Infantry, are confirmed.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Captain *Estevan A. Moreno*, 2nd Infantry, is hereby released from arrest and is restored to the command of Company M.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, August 15, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 25.

Before a general court-martial convened at Tampa, Florida, pursuant to General Orders, No. 14, May 28, 1908, from the office of The Adjutant General, and of which Colonel *Harry M. de Montmollin*, General Staff, was president, and Major *Braxton B. MacDonell*, General Staff, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Major *M. Henry Cohen*, 2nd Infantry.

CHARGE I.—“Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War.”

Specification 1.—“In that Major *M. Henry Cohen*, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, having, in his capacity as Post Commander, preferred charges against Captain *Estevan A. Moreno*, Company M, Second Infantry, placed him in arrest and relieved him from command of his company, and having afterward received a lawful order from the Adjutant General of the State, Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, to immediately restore the said Captain *Moreno* to his command, which order was in writing, in words and figures as follows:

‘STATE OF FLORIDA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Office of The Adjutant General,
Tallahassee, May 11, 1908.

‘The Post Commander,
Post Florida State Troops,
Tampa, Florida.

‘Sir:

‘I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, forwarded through military channels, conveying charges and specifications against Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Co. M, 2nd Infantry, and advising that you have placed that officer in arrest and relieved him of command.

‘The contents of your letter, and the character of the charges and specifications submitted, as well as the substance of the orders and directions given by you in the premises, are carefully noted. A court will be appointed for the trial of Captain *Moreno*, as soon as this can be done with the least inconvenience to the service and under such conditions as will best conserve the public interests.

‘In view of the near approach of the Joint Army and Coast Defense Exercises, in which Company M is to participate; the fact that this organization is under probation to determine whether or not it can be built up to such basis of efficiency as will warrant its being continued in the service; that there is evidently lack of sympathy and harmony between the officers, and considering the character of the charges made against Captain *Moreno*, it is considered in the best interests of the service that he should be restored to duty pending action upon these charges.

‘It is therefore directed by the Governor that you immediately issue such orders and give such directions as will restore this officer to his command without delay. You will

understand from this that he should be released from arrest pending action here upon the charges. When his trial is ordered, directions as to his arrest, and the manner of placing him in arrest, will be given.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General.

did wilfully disobey and fail to execute these instructions and orders."

"This at Tampa, Florida, on or about the 12th day of May, 1908."
Specification 3.—"In that Major *M. Henry Cohen*, 2nd Infantry, Florida State Troops, being at the time the Post Commander of the Florida State Troops at Tampa, Florida, and having received from The Adjutant General of the State, Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, a lawful order, by telegram, directing him to issue an order restoring Captain *Moreno* to command of Company M, did wilfully refuse to obey and execute such order by sending the following telegram in reply:

"Tampa, Fla., May 20, 1908.

'Foster, Adj. Gen'l,
Jacksonville, Florida.

'I have order from Governor and Commander-in-Chief to you revoking instructions restoring Captain *Moreno* to command, cannot issue order without authority from Governor. Your telegram not explicit. Captain *Moreno* not in Tampa, and as far as known is on the high seas.

(Signed) COHEN, Major Second Infantry.'

"This at Tampa, Florida, on or about May 20, 1908."

CHARGE III.—"Mutinous conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62nd Article of War."

Specification 1.—"In that Major *M. Henry Cohen*, 2nd Infantry, Florida State Troops, being at the time in command of the Florida State Troops at Tampa, Florida, having preferred charges against Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Company M, 2nd Infantry, and placed that officer in arrest and relieved him of command of the said Company M, and having afterward, on or about the 12th day of May, 1908, received a lawful order from The Adjutant General of the State, Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, directing him to immediately issue such orders and give such directions as would restore Captain *Moreno* to his command without delay, such order being conveyed by letter written to the said Major *M. Henry Cohen* under date of May 11, 1908, and being expressed in the following words:

(Extract from letter.)

'It is therefore directed by the Governor that you immediately issue such orders and give such directions as will restore this officer to his command without delay.'

* * * * *
Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General.

did unlawfully delay the execution of such order with intent to nullify and neutralize it; did unlawfully resist and oppose the execution of such order, and did unlawfully solicit and invite

inferior officers of the Post of Tampa, Florida, to join with him in resisting and opposing the execution of such order."

"This at Tampa, Florida, between May 11, 1908, and May 17, 1908."

Specification 2.—In that Major *M. Henry Cohen*, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, being at the time in command of the Florida State Troops at Tampa, Florida, having preferred charges against Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Company M, Second Infantry, and placed that officer in arrest and relieved him of the command of the said Company M, and having afterward, on or about the 12th day of May, 1908, received a lawful order from the Adjutant General of the State, Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, directing him to immediately issue such orders and give such directions as would restore Captain *Moreno* to his command without delay, such order being conveyed by letter written to the said Major *M. Henry Cohen* under date of May 11, 1908, and being expressed in the following words:

(Extract from letter.)

'It is therefore directed by the Governor that you immediately issue such orders and give such directions as will restore this officer to his command without delay.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General.'

did unlawfully oppose, resist and delay the execution of such order, with intent to nullify and neutralize it, until May 16, 1908, when he caused to be delivered to Captain *E. A. Moreno*, of Company M, Second Infantry, an order in writing and in the following words and figures:

'Office of the Post Commander,
Tampa, Fla., May 15, 1908.

'Post Orders,
No. 8.

'In accordance with the instructions of the Adjutant General and by direction of the Governor, it is hereby ordered that Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Company "M," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., be restored to duty with his command until further orders.

'Lieutenant *J. Thomas Jenner* is hereby commanded to turn over and deliver the command of Company "M," 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., to Captain *E. A. Moreno*, as well as all property, books, papers, moneys, keys, etc., in his possession, as commanding officer under Post Orders, No. 7 c.s., and delivered to him by Captain *E. A. Moreno*. Captain *E. A. Moreno* will return all receipts for all property that was delivered to him by Lieutenant *Jenner* upon taking command under said orders.

'It is further ordered that Lieutenant *B. W. Gulley*, 1st Battalion Quartermaster, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., effect the transfer of the said property, and is hereby appointed for this purpose.

By order of,
(Signed) M. HENRY COHEN,
Major 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.,
Post Commander.'

which order was delivered together with and enclosed in the same envelope with another order in writing and in the following words and figures:

'Office of the Post Commander,
Tampa, Fla., May 16, 1908.

'Post Orders,
No. 9.

'By direction of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Florida State Troops, Post Orders No. 8, current series is hereby revoked and in accordance therewith Captain *E. A. Moreno*, Company M, 2nd Infantry, F. S. T., is not restored to duty with said command.

By Order of,
(Signed) M. HENRY COHEN,
Major 2nd Infantry, F. S. T.,
Post Commander.'

"This at Tampa, Florida, on or about May 17, 1908."

CHARGE.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification 1.—"In that Major *M. Henry Cohen*, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, being at the time in command of the Florida State Troops at Tampa, Florida, and having received on or about May 12th, 1908, a lawful order from the Adjutant General of the State, Major General *J. Clifford R. Foster*, directing him to immediately issue such orders and give such directions as would restore Captain *E. A. Moreno* to the command of Company M, Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, without delay, and having been called upon by telegram under date of May 16, 1908, for report of his action under such order of the Adjutant General, which telegram was in the following words:

'Tallahassee, Fla., May 16, 1908.

'Major M. Henry Cohen,
Commanding Post, F. S. T.,
Tampa, Fla.

'Wire me immediately whether order to restore *Moreno* to command has been complied with.

(Signed) FOSTER, Adjutant General.'

did indite and cause to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State at 2:37 p. m., May 16, 1908, the following reply by telegram:

'Tampa, Florida, May 16, 1908.

'Foster, Adj. General,
Tallahassee, Florida.

'Necessary orders issued, but transfer of command and property not yet effected.

(Signed) COHEN, Major, 2nd Infantry.'

well knowing that at that time no order had been delivered to Captain *Moreno* or direction given him, as had been ordered by the Adjutant General, and that the said telegram was prepared and forwarded to deceive the Adjutant General."

"This at Tampa, Florida, on the 16th day of May, 1908."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the 1st *Specification*, 1st Charge, "Guilty."
 Of the 3rd *Specification*, 1st Charge, "Guilty."
 Of the 1st Charge, "Guilty."
 Of the 1st *Specification*, 3rd Charge, "Guilty."
 Of the 2nd *Specification*, 3rd Charge, "Guilty."
 Of the 3rd Charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in violation of 62nd Article of War."
 Of the *Specification* to 4th Charge, "Guilty."
 Of the 4th Charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

"To dismissal from the service."

The record of trial having been submitted for the action of the Governor, the following are his orders thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, August 15, 1908.

In the case of Major M. Henry Cohen, 2nd Infantry, the sentence is approved and will be carried into execution.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Major M. Henry Cohen, 2nd Infantry, ceases to be an officer in the Florida State Troops from August 20, 1908.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
*Major General, F. S. T.,
 The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
 GENERAL ORDERS, *Tallahassee, September 8, 1908.*
 No. 26.

The attention of all persons in the military service of the State is directed to the provisions of the Law and Regulations which prescribe the channels thru which official correspondence is conducted.

Notice has been received from the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department that officers of the Florida State Troops are mailing communications direct to the chiefs of departments and corps at the War Department, which is prohibited under War Department regulations. All official communications intended for officers of the Regular Army or officials of the War Department must be forwarded thru the office of The Adjutant General of the State. Attention is also invited to the last paragraph of Circular No. 4, current series, from these headquarters.

In the same connection it becomes necessary to direct the attention of officers to the impropriety of their sending communications direct to the Governor. This is prohibited for those in the military service of the State. Attention is invited to Section 733

of the General Statutes of Florida, which prescribes the channels of communication. In future, *all official communications from those in the military service intended for the Governor will be forwarded thru the office of The Adjutant General*, which is the division of the Executive Department charged with the conduct of military affairs.

The marking of a communication with the words "Personal" or "Un-official" is not sufficient to warrant divergence from the above rule if the communication treats of military affairs. When, in important and other than routine matters, it is desired that a communication shall be brought specially to the personal attention of the Governor, the following may be endorsed thereon: "It is requested that this communication be submitted for the personal consideration of the Governor." All official communications for the Governor should be addressed—"The Adjutant General, State of Florida."

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, September 10, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 27.

I. The Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Pensacola, as announced in General Order No. 10, current series from these headquarters, will commence on October 5, 1908, and will cover a period of ten days. Full information and instructions as to the conduct of these exercises is published in War Department General Order No. 44, dated March 31, 1908, to which the attention of all concerned is especially directed.

The following modifications of the provisions of paragraph I, General Order No. 10, current series from these headquarters, are announced:

- a. All field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers who were detailed for this tour of duty, except the field and staff officers of the Third Battalion, First Infantry, are relieved.
- b. Company H, First Infantry, which was assigned to the reserves at Fort Pickens, is hereby relieved.
- c. Companies A, D, E and F, First Infantry, and A, E and H, Second Infantry, which were assigned as supports at Forts Pickens and McRae, are hereby relieved. These companies, with Company H, First Infantry, will not participate in the Coast Defense Exercises this year.

II. The following additional instructions are published for the guidance of the troops assigned to the Artillery District of Pensacola:

The field and staff of the Third Battalion and Companies
18-ADJ

C. K, L and M, First Infantry, and the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Pensacola, from which point they will be transported by boat to the respective forts to which they have been assigned. The movement by boat from Pensacola will be under the direction of the U. S. Quartermaster of the Artillery District of Pensacola.

The departure of the above named organizations from their respective home stations will be so timed as to enable them to reach Pensacola by 7 o'clock A. M. of October 5.

Post commanders are charged with the execution of these movements and will issue the necessary orders and give the necessary directions to provide for the same.

The following general instructions, which were embodied in General Order No. 10, are republished that they may be more strongly impressed upon those concerned:

At the time of their departure from home stations post commanders will report to the Adjutant General, promptly, by telegram, the exact hour of their departure and the exact number of officers and enlisted men (separately) composing their party.

The senior line officer with the troops on each train, and at the designated rendezvous (Pensacola) will assume command, and will be responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline.

Immediately upon his arrival within the Artillery District of Pensacola, the commanding officer will report to the District Commander for directions as to the assignment and duties of the field and staff officers accompanying him. Upon the arrival of the troops at the respective forts to which they have been assigned, the commanding officer of each company will report to the United States officer commanding the fort, or his adjutant.

Additional directions covering in detail matters relating to administration, and the pay, subsistence and transportation of the troops will be made the subject of later orders or will otherwise be communicated to the officers concerned.

It is essential to the success of these exercises and to the accomplishment of the purpose for which they are to be held that each organization shall have present for duty its full commissioned and enlisted strength, and to this end the attendance of every officer and enlisted man not regularly excused is enjoined. Leaves of absence and furloughs covering the period of the exercises will only be granted for most urgent reasons. Applications for leaves of absence covering this period will require the consideration of the Governor; furloughs for the infantry will be granted only by the Regimental Commander, and for the artillery by the Governor.

It is made the duty of company commanders to investigate any case of absence without leave which may occur within their commands, and they will cause the arrest and trial of such delinquents immediately upon the conclusion of the exercises and the return of the troops to their home stations, making report to the office of the Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, October 20, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 28.

I. The following Executive Order is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 12, 1908.

Acting upon the reports of the inspecting officers who last inspected Company D, Second Infantry, and of the Commanding Officer of that Regiment, which reports indicate that this organization is deficient and that it is not practicable to recruit it and restore it to a proper standard of efficiency, its disbandment is hereby ordered.

Arrangements will be made for the care and safekeeping of all public military property now held by this company.

N. B. BROWARD, Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, Company D, Second Infantry, is hereby disbanded. The Commanding Officer will take such steps as may be necessary to secure all public military property which may have been issued for the use of the organization, and will be guided by instructions to be given him direct as to the disposition of the same. The members of the company will be honorably discharged as soon as they have turned in all property with which they are charged, and the regular form of discharge certificate will be issued them.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Joseph P. Hickey*, to be Captain of Company L, with rank from February 6, 1906; reappointed.

First Lieutenant *Abner G. Withee*, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, with rank from October 15, 1907; reappointed (August 31, 1908).

Battalion Sergeant Major *William E. Sweeney*, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from August 11, 1908. (Appointed August 25, 1908).

Joseph Hinely, to be First Lieutenant of Company E, with rank from August 20, 1908; vice *Leslie* promoted (Appointed August 31, 1908).

Audrey J. Bassett, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from August 11, 1908 (Appointed August 25, 1908).

Karl Bardin, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E, with rank from August 20, 1908; vice *Porter*, resigned (Appointed August 31, 1908).

Harley Cawthon, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from September 29, 1908; vice *Oliver*, resigned (Appointed September 29, 1908).

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Samuel J. Wolf*, to be Captain of Company I, with rank from July 27, 1904; reappointed (September 25, 1908).

Captain *Duke M. Hopson, sr.*, to be Captain of Company B, with rank from June 2, 1907; reappointed (August 5, 1908).

First Lieutenant *Neville H. Clarke*, to be Captain of Company K, with rank from September 11, 1908; vice *Jibb*, resigned (Appointed September 11, 1908).

First Lieutenant *John Marsdell Graham*, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from July 2, 1904; reappointed (July 9, 1908).

First Lieutenant *Louis Louis*, to be First Lieutenant of Company I, with rank from January 17, 1907; reappointed (September 25, 1908).

Corporal *John E. Smith*, to be First Lieutenant of Company C, with rank from August 14, 1908; vice *Hammond* (Appointed August 17, 1908).

Second Lieutenant *Joseph R. Sturrupe*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I, with rank from March 4, 1907; reappointed (September 25, 1908).

Second Lieutenant *William C. Dunn*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from August 14, 1907; reappointed (August 13, 1908).

Private *William Wetmore Gibbs*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Third Battalion, with rank from March 19, 1908; vice *Wall*, promoted (Appointed May 22, 1908).

Sergeant *Benjamin Franklin Davis*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from June 29, 1908; vice *Taylor*, promoted (Appointed July 24, 1908).

III. All official communications intended for the office of The Adjutant General will be directed—*The Adjutant General, F. S. T., State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Florida*, and all official communications intended for the Quartermaster General's office will be directed—*The Quartermaster General, F.S.T., State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Florida*. Official letters will not be addressed to these departments thru officers on duty therein, and official business will not be conducted thru the medium of personal letters to such officers. A strict observance of this rule is enjoined.

IV. The Commanding Officer at each post of the Florida State Troops will hereafter, within three days after the close of each quarter of the calendar year, prepare a report of the cases which have been tried by Summary Court at his post; using Form No. 59. Three copies of this report will be prepared, one to be forwarded to The Adjutant General, one to the Regimental Commander and one to be retained and filed with the records of the post.

By COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, October 20, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 29.

I. The following list of blank forms and books that are issued thru the office of The Adjutant General for the use of the Florida State Troops, is published for the information of all concerned:

FORMS.

Abstract of Expenditures.
Abstract of Issues (Subsistence Dept.).
Abstract of Purchases.
Abstract of Sales of Ordnance Stores (U. S.).
Account Current.
Account of Sales at Auction (State Property).
Account of Sales of Articles of Public Military Property,
(U. S.; Quartermaster's Supplies).
Application for Service Medal.
Armory Rent Voucher.
Bond.
Certificate as to Destruction of Condemned Public Military
Property.
Charge Sheet for Summary Court (Summary Court Record).
Consolidated Quarterly Return and Drill Report.
Consolidated Ration Return.
Contract for Lease of Armories.
Descriptive and Enlistment Card, white.
Descriptive and Enlistment Card, buff.
Discharge Certificate, dishonorable.
Discharge Certificate, honorable.
Discharge Certificate, without honor.
Efficiency Report.
Expert Rifleman's Certificate.
Field Return.
Furlough.
Issue Slip (Subsistence).
Invoice (or Receipt; voucher to Return of Public Military
Property).
List of Articles Expended, (voucher to Return of Public
Military Property).
Marksman's Certificate.
Memoranda of Inspection.
Memorandum Receipt.
Muster Roll, company.
Muster Roll, detachment.
Muster Roll, field and staff.
Muster Roll, Hospital Corps detachment.
Notification of Finding and Sentence (Summary Court).
Oath of Office.
Pay Roll (State).
Pay Roll, detachment (State).
Pay Roll, Militia (U. S.).

Proposal for Subsistence Stores.
 Quarterly Return and Drill Report.
 Ration Return.
 Record of Summary Court.
 Receipt (or Invoice; voucher to Return of Public Military Property).
 Report of Pistol Firing.
 Report of a Surveying Officer, (U. S.).
 Report of Target Firing and Classification.
 Report of Transportation Requests Issued.
 Report of Trials by Summary Court.
 Requisition for Annual Allowance.
 Requisition for Clothing.
 Requisition for Quarterly Allowance.
 Return of Medical Property.
 Return of Public Military Property.
 Return of Subsistence Property.
 Return of Subsistence Stores.
 Sharpshooter's Certificate.
 Special Requisition.
 Statement of Collection from Enlisted Men.
 Statement of Gains and Wastage, (Subsistence).
 Transportation Request.
 Warrant, Summary Court.
 Warrant for Noncommissioned Officers, artillery.
 Warrant for Noncommissioned Officers, infantry.
 Warrant for Noncommissioned Officers, staff, corps and departments.

SPECIAL FORMS, OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Address forms for first class mail matter.
 Comment Slip.
 Commissions.
 Covers for examination papers.
 Indorsement Slip.
 Instructions for conducting examinations.
 Labels, book.
 Letter forwarding accounts to Governor.
 Letter heads, (regular).
 Letter heads, mimeograph paper.
 Letter of appointment.
 Letter of transmittal.
 Letter to Governor presenting nominations for appointment.
 Official Copies, blank for.
 Special Orders, blank for.
 Statement of Service.
 Official Post Cards:
 a. Card of acknowledgment.
 b. Blank card.
 c. Acknowledgment of receipt of report.
 d. Notification of nonreceipt of stated report.
 e. Notification of suspension of allowance.
 f. Request for reply.
 g. Request for reply and return of papers.

SPECIAL FORMS, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Letter heads.

Statement of Differences.

Official Post Cards, a to g, and

- h. Notification of shipment of stores and request for return of receipts and duplicate bill of lading.

RECORD BOOKS.

Company:

- Clothing and Descriptive.
- Correspondence Book.
- Duty Roster.
- Index to Correspondence Book.
- Morning Report.
- Orders.

Regimental:

- Consolidated Morning Report.
- Correspondence Book.
- Duty Roster.
- Index to Correspondence Book.
- Morning Report, field, staff and band.
- Regimental Orders.

Post:

- Consolidated Morning Report.
- Correspondence Book.
- Duty Roster.
- Guard Report.
- Index to Correspondence Book.
- Morning Report, field, staff and band.
- Post Orders.

TEXT BOOKS.

Laws and Regulations, Florida State Troops.

Organized Militia Regulations of the War Department, (1908).

U. S. Army Regulations, (1908).

U. S. Field Service Regulations.

U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial.

U. S. Manual of Guard Duty.

U. S. Small Arms Firing Regulations, (1906).

Officer's Manual, (Moss).

U. S. Ration, Issue and Conversion Tables.

U. S. Trumpeter's Handbook.

U. S. Manual for Army Cooks.

Regulations for Saber Exercises, 1907, (Provisional).

U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904.

U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations, abbreviated, (up to and including the "School of the Squad").

Manual of Bayonet Exercises, 1907, (Provisional).

Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle.

Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Gallery Practice rifle, cal. .22.

Gymnastic Exercises, 1904, (Koehler).

Provisional Instructions for Maneuvers, (W. D. 1904).

- U. S. Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery.
Manual for Coast Artillery, (Buckey).
Instructions for Mounting, Using and Caring for Mortar Carriages, model 1896, for 12-inch B.L. Mortars, model 1890, (1905).
Instructions for Mounting, Using and Caring for Disappearing Carriage, L.F. model 1901, for 12-inch Rifles, models of 1895 and 1900, (1907).
Instructions for Mounting, Using and Caring for Disappearing Carriages, L.F. model 1901, for 10-inch Rifles, models of 1895 and 1900 (1907).
Instructions for Mounting, Using and Caring for 8-inch Disappearing Carriages, L.F. model 1896, for 8-inch Rifles, model of 1888 (1906).
Instructions for Mounting, Using and Caring for Disappearing Carriages, L.F. model 1903, for 6-inch R.F. Guns, models of 1900, 1903 and 1905 (1908).
Electrician's Handbook, (Anderson).
Artillery Bulletins (W. D.).
Artillery Circulars (W.D.).
Artillery Memoranda (W.D.).
Artillery Notes (W.D.).
Ballistics, Part 1, (Hamilton).
Fighting Ships, (Jane).
Ordnance and Gunnery, (Lisack).
Manual for Coast Artillery, (Clove).
Revised System of Fire Control and Direction, (1905).
Ordnance Regulations, (1907).
Ordnance Supply Manual.
Ordnance Pamphlets, descriptive of material.
Manual for the Subsistence Department.
Handbook of Subsistence Stores.
Quartermaster's Manual.
U. S. Provisional Drill Regulations for the Signal Corps, (1907).
Handbook of Telephones, (U. S. Signal Corps Manual No. 1).
Electrical Instruments and Telephones, (U. S. Signal Corps Manual No. 3).
Manual of Visual Signaling, 1905, (U. S. Signal Corps Manual No. 6.)
(Other Signal Corps Manuals).
U. S. Engineer Field Manual, (1907).
U. S. Manual for the Pay Department, (1907).
Pay Tables, (1908).
Manual for the Medical Department, (1906).
Hospital Corps Drill Regulations (1908).
Handbook for the Hospital Corps, (Mason).
Post Libraries, extended. (Additional Books.)
General Statutes, State of Florida.
Military Laws of the United States, (1904).
Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocates General of the Army.
Abridgment of Military Law, (Winthrop).
Elements of International Law, (Davis).

Military Government and Martial Law, (Birkheimer).
 Law of Riot Duty, (Bargar).
 Notes on Military Hygiene, (Woodhull).
 Manual of Physical Drill, (Butts).
 First Aid in Injury and Illness, (Pilcher).
 Customs of the Service, (Powell).
 Handbook for Noncommissioned Officers, (Stewart).
 Army and Navy Dictionary, (Wisser and Gauss).
 Suggestions to Military Riflemen, (Whelen).
 Manual of Military Field Engineering, (Beach).
 Military Primer, "An outline of the responsibilities and duties of the Military Profession, (Marshal and Simonds).
 Strategy, (Wagner).
 Organization and Tactics, (Wagner).
 Security and Information, (Wagner).
 Field Service, (Moss).
 Catechism of Outpost Duty, (Wagner).
 Military Map Reading, (Beach).
 Military Topography and Sketching, (Root).
 Practical Field Exercises in Tactics and Strategy, (Wisser).
 Modern Tactics, (Gall).
 Artillery & Explosives, (Noble).
 Notes on Military Explosives, (Weaver).
 Ballistics, Part II, (Hamilton).
 Report of National Defense Board.
 Ordnance and Gunnery, (Bruff).
 Coast Defense War Game, (Jane).
 Fortifications, (Clarke).
 Individual and Combined Sketching, (Cole & Stuart).
 U. S. Regulations for Mine Planters, (1907).
 Questions and Answers for use in the Instruction of Torpedo Companies and Detachments, (1908).
 Power and Power Transmission, (Kerr).
 Handbook for Light Artillery, (Dyer).
 U. S. Drill Regulations for Field Artillery, (1905).
 The Army Horse in Sickness and Disease, (1906).
 Horses, Saddles and Bridles, (Carter).
 U. S. Cavalry Drill Regulations, (1902, revised).
 Gatling Gun Tactics, (Hopkins).

MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications, devoted to the interests of the military profession, are recommended for all company and post libraries:

The National Guard Magazine, Columbus, Ohio.
 Arms and the Man, 1502 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
 Army and Navy Register, P. O. Box 341, Washington, D. C.
 Army and Navy Journal, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York City.
 Army and Navy Life, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
 Journal United States Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.

NOTES: Blank forms are obtained thru request by letter addressed to The Adjutant General.

There will be issued on requisition such text books as may be required for official use in each arm of the service, staff corps and department.

Reference books for extended libraries will only be issued where post libraries have been regularly established; a librarian duly appointed and proper provision made for the care and safe-keeping of books.

All reference books shown in the foregoing lists may be purchased by officers (or by enlisted men thru their commanding officers) for their personal use thru the office of The Adjutant General.

II. Files of orders, circulars, etc., will be kept by the following officers:

By all commanding officers (including surgeons):

General Orders, General Headquarters, F. S. T.

Circulars, General Headquarters, F. S. T.

General Orders, Headquarters First Brigade, F. S. T.

Circulars, Headquarters First Brigade, F. S. T.

General Orders, Regimental Headquarters.

General Orders, War Department.

Circulars, War Department.

Circulars, Division Militia Affairs, War Department.

Also—Copies of such special orders as may come to them from time to time, and—

Copies of circular letters from the office of The Adjutant General.

By chiefs of staff corps and departments:

All orders, circulars, etc., required to be kept on file by commanding officers, except those from brigade and regimental headquarters.

By all other officers except lieutenants of companies:

All orders, circulars, etc., required to be kept on file by commanding officers, except General Orders and Circulars from the War Department.

Copies of such War Department General Orders and Circulars (of special interest to the officer to whom furnished) as may be sent them from time to time.

Commanding officers will keep their files of orders and circulars constantly posted and at such place as to make them available for reference to the subordinate officers of their commands.

Two copies of each general order and circular from General Headquarters will be furnished each company and detachment commander; one is for the official files of the officer and the other is to be first published to the organization and then posted upon the orderly board.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, Fla., August 26, 1908.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 30.

Paragraphs 746 to 748-o, of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, relative to the issue, care and management of public military clothing which may be issued for the equipment of the troops, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned and are prescribed for the government of the Florida State Troops:

CLOTHING.

746. When authority is granted by the Secretary of War, a Clothing Allowance will be fixed for the Organized Militia of this State. This allowance will be based on the actual enlisted strength of the troops as determined at the annual muster made by officers of the Regular Army under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908.

746-a. An allotment among the organizations of the military establishment of the annual clothing allowance to the State will be made quarterly at the office of The Adjutant General. This allotment will be based upon the enlisted strength of the troops as shown by the last Quarterly Returns: *provided, however*, that the strength of each organization, as shown by such Returns, must be substantiated by the Descriptive and Enlistment cards on file in the office of The Adjutant General. Thus the allotment of the annual clothing allowance for the quarter commencing January 1 of each year will be determined about the middle of the preceding December, and will be based upon the enlisted strength of all organizations as shown by the Returns for the quarter which ended on the 30th of the preceding September.

746-b. As the real basis for the allotment of the clothing allowance will be the Descriptive and Enlistment cards, clothing allowance will not be made to any organization whose cards are not on file in the office of The Adjutant General.

746-c. When a clothing allowance is granted to a company, detachment, band or other organization, official notification to that effect will be given from the office of The Adjutant General.

746-d. Commanding officers of organizations which have been granted a clothing allowance will be notified at the beginning of each quarter of the amount which has been allotted to the organization for that period.

746-e. Unexpended balances of an allotment from the clothing allowance will be carried forward to the credit of an organization from one quarter to another within a fiscal year; but no balance remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year will be available during the succeeding period.

746-f. No issues of clothing will be made by the State where the money value of the articles called for is in excess of the amount standing to the credit of the organization from its

quarterly allotments; except as provided in these Regulations for the equipment of new organizations at the time of their muster into the State service.

746-g. The accountable officer of an organization which has been granted a clothing allowance is authorized to drop from his Return of Public Military Property at the close of each fiscal year, such articles of clothing as are embraced in the clothing allowance; *provided, however*, that the money value of the articles dropped shall not exceed the total sum allotted to the organization for the four quarters of the fiscal year to which the Return relates.

746-h. Clothing carried on the papers of an accountable officer in excess of the allowance granted his organization cannot be dropped from his Return without survey proceedings, the same as required for all military property of other character.

746-i. The clothing allowance of an organization will be suspended where it appears that the system of administration employed is not such as is prescribed by these Regulations and not such as to protect the interests of the State; where the use of military clothing is not properly regulated, and where the organization is not maintained at a proper standard so far as the condition of its uniforms is concerned. The clothing allowance may also be suspended where Quarterly Returns are not accurately prepared and promptly forwarded, and where the Descriptive and Enlistment cards of members of the organization are not promptly forwarded to the office of The Adjutant General, as required by these Regulations.

746-j. An organization not granted a clothing allowance, or whose right to participation in the allowance has been suspended, will not be permitted to draw clothing on requisition in excess of the amount standing to its credit under the quarterly allotments for the current fiscal year.

746-k. The accountable officers of organizations not participating in the clothing allowance will be required to carry on their Returns all clothing which has been issued to them, and will not drop the same until it has been condemned and ordered to be dropped as a result of survey proceedings.

746-l. The terms "allotment" and "allowance" as applied to the issue of clothing to the troops of this State will be understood as herein defined: The term "allotment" applied to the amount of money placed to the credit of each organization at the beginning of each quarter, up to the limit of which clothing may be issued to them, subject to the prescribed rules of accountability. The term "allowance" applies to the authority specially granted to accountable officers to drop from their Returns clothing to the value of the sum of the allotments to the organization during the fiscal year to which their Return related. This allowance or authority be granted only to organizations in which the system of administration employed insures the proper application and use of the military clothing, and the protection of the State against loss.

746-m. Upon the muster into the State service of a new company, band or other organization, and the receipt at the office of The Adjutant General of its Muster-in Roll and original De-

scriptive and Enlistment cards, a complete issue of all articles included in the schedule for the clothing allowance will be made to the organization, and the money value of the articles so issued will be charged against the organization upon the books of the Quartermaster General's office. All allotments to the organization will thereafter be applied to the relief of that charge, and no further issues of clothing will be made until there are funds to the credit of the organization; *provided, however*, that where additional men are subsequently enlisted, and before there are funds to the credit of the organization under its allotments, the prescribed articles of the uniform will be issued and their money value charged as a part of the original issue; but in such cases the requisition must be accompanied by the original Descriptive and Enlistment card of the soldier, or, if the card has already been forwarded, must bear notation giving the name of the soldier and the date of his enlistment.

746-n. In no case, except as provided in the preceding paragraph, will issues of clothing be made to any organization in excess of its allotments; nor will any issues be made in advance.

747. Requisitions for clothing will be made upon the form specially provided for that purpose, and the instruction for the preparation of the Requisition for Clothing, as printed on the form, have the force and effect of Regulations.

747-a. As a rule, requisitions for clothing will be made quarterly. They will not be made more frequently except in cases of emergency which will be explained by letter to accompany the requisition.

747-b. Each commanding officer will, before making requisition, ascertain by careful investigation, the actual needs of his organization. In the preparation of requisitions for clothing the exact measurements of each soldier for whom uniforms are required should be known and considered. To this end their measurements should be taken at enlistment. The company quartermaster sergeant should keep this record, amending it from time as may be necessary. The record should show the size of each article of clothing which the soldier requires, in accordance with the Government table of measurements, which will be published from time to time in general orders from General Headquarters. The schedule of sizes of military clothing is now of such wide latitude that by the exercise of proper attention upon the part of commanding officers no difficulty will be experienced in supplying every soldier with properly fitting uniforms.

747-c. To avoid inconvenience and delay, requisitions should be prepared and forwarded so as to reach The Adjutant General at least a month in advance of the date for which the articles called for are required. (When requisitions call for articles which happen not to be in stock at the State Arsenal, and they must be ordered from the War Department, at least two months will be required.)

SCHEDULE FOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

748. The articles of military clothing which will be issued by the State as a part of the clothing allowance will be:

- Breeches, cotton khaki, service.
- Breeches, olive-drab, woolen, service.
- Buttons, bronze (all arms).
- Buttons, collar (Arm of service ornament), bronze.
- Buttons, collar (abbreviation "FLA"), bronze.
- Chevrons, all arms and grades—
- Cotton khaki, service.
- Olive-drab, woolen.
- Coats, cotton khaki, service.
- Coats, olive-drab, woolen, service.
- Cords, hat, all arms.
- Hats, service.
- Leggins, canvas.
- Leggins, leather.

This schedule may be amended from time to time thru the medium of general orders from General Headquarters.

748-a. In addition to the articles included in the schedule for clothing allowance, the following articles of clothing will be supplied by the State for the use of the troops:

Blankets (To be kept at the State Arsenal, or at the Quartermaster's storehouse at the State Camp Ground, and issued on memorandum receipt to organizations, from time to time, as they may be required).

Overcoats, olive-drab, woolen (To be kept on hand at the State Arsenal and only issued to the troops when specially required)

Ponchos (To be supplied on requisition, but not included in the clothing allowance).

Of the articles enumerated in this paragraph, any which may be formally issued and transferred by invoicing must be carried upon the Return of the accountable officer, and, when worn out, can only be dropped under orders from the office of The Adjutant General, after survey proceedings.

748-b. Price lists of military clothing will be issued from time to time in general orders from General Headquarters, which lists will include the dress uniform and other articles not included in the schedule for the clothing allowance. All articles shown in such price lists may, however, be purchased thru the office of The Adjutant General. Requisitions covering articles to be purchased will be accompanied by bank draft or other form of remittance for the money value of the articles called for.

748-c. Articles of clothing obtained thru purchase will not be formally invoiced when issued and need not be taken up on the papers of accountable officers unless purchased to replace articles worn out thru improper use, or lost or destroyed thru fault.

748-d. All articles of clothing issued thru the Quartermaster's Department remain the property of the United States or State, and will be turned in by enlisted men prior to their discharge, etc. The clothing accounts kept in each organization should show the date of issue to each soldier of every article of the

uniform and of equipment, and upon the delivery of such articles to soldiers, they should be required to receipt for them, and, afterwards, from time to time, they should be required to account for them.

748-e. Articles of clothing turned in by enlisted men upon their discharge, when not entirely worn out and beyond repair, should not be destroyed, even though they have been dropped under the clothing allowance from the papers of the accountable officer. In such cases the woolen clothing should be carefully cleaned, sponged and pressed, and the khaki clothing should be laundered. For these purposes expenditures from public funds are authorized. After being cleaned and pressed, articles of clothing so turned in should be kept on hand for use in emergency, and may be reissued.

748-f. The clothing issued to enlisted men will be upon the basis of the following schedule:

- Breeches, cotton khaki, service, 3 years.
- Breeches, olive-drab, woolen, service, 5 years.
- Buttons, collar (arm of the service), bronze, 3 years.
- Buttons, collar (abbreviation "FLA."), bronze, 3 years.
- Chevrons, 3 years.
- Coats, cotton khaki, service, 3 years.
- Coats, olive-drab, woolen, service, 5 years.
- Cords, hat, 3 years.
- Hats, service, 3 years.
- Leggins, canvas, 3 years.
- Leggins, leather, 6 years.
- Ponchos, 6 years.
- Overcoats, olive-drab, woolen, 10 years.

For which lengths of time it is expected that these several articles should wear.

748-g. Where new clothing has been issued to a soldier on his enlisting, a second issue of the same articles will not be made to him within a shorter period than that indicated in the preceding paragraph, and he should be given to understand this at the time the articles are first delivered to him.

748-h. Soldiers of a command will at all times when the uniform is worn, and upon all occasions of duty, be required to present a neat and military appearance. To this end they will be required to keep their military clothing in good condition and will be held rigidly responsible for any damage to it.

748-i. The condition of the uniforms of a command will be made the subject of careful investigation at all inspections; but particularly at the monthly inspections of each organization. Soldiers wearing articles of clothing which are damaged will be required to have them repaired, and, if the articles are not susceptible of repair, they will be ordered to replace them by purchase. The enforcement of such orders will be secured thru Summary Court procedure if necessary. In the same way, soldiers wearing soiled uniforms will be required to have them laundered.

748-j. Soldiers will be required to keep themselves supplied, at all times, with the articles of clothing which are prescribed

for the uniform and have been issued to them under the clothing allowance.

748-k. Any soldier who defaces any article of military clothing by cutting or marking it, writing his name upon it in a conspicuous place, etc., will be required to immediately replace the article so damaged or defaced by the purchase of a new one. The appearance of a soldier in ranks on official occasion with clothing so defaced should be punished by appropriate disciplinary action.

748-l. The purchase of such articles of military clothing as may be required to replace any lost, destroyed or damaged by enlisted men, may be made either thru The Adjutant General or from private dealers. Purchases thru The Adjutant General will be made as provided under paragraphs 748-b and 748-c of these Regulations.

748-m. Under no circumstances will commanding officers make sales to enlisted men from the military clothing which has been supplied to them upon requisition for regular issue to their commands.

748-n. Commanding officers will be held rigidly responsible, at all times, for the appearance of their commands, and for the strict enforcement of the Regulations governing the issue, care and management of military clothing.

748-o. Under the plan of issuing clothing to organizations which is prescribed under these Regulations, it is contemplated that commanding officers will be able to keep on hand and available for issue at all times a few of the various articles included in the schedule for the clothing allowance.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, November 2, 1908.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Elton M. Rich*, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from September 11, 1908; promoted vice *Clarke* promoted (Appointed September 11, 1908.)
Sergeant *Robert M. Simpson*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from October 4, 1908; vice *Coates*, commission vacated (Appointed October 16, 1908).

II. The following rules are announced as governing all shipments of military stores:

1. No shipments of public military property will be made to the State Arsenal unless specially authorized.
2. All shipments by freight at the expense of the State will be made upon regular form of State Bill of Lading, as supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.
3. Whenever stores have been made ready for shipment under the direction of competent authority, a list of the boxes, cases or bundles, showing the serial number of each and the contents of each package, will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General with requests for State Bills of Lading to cover. Such application to be accompanied by the order (or copy of order) authorizing the shipment. Upon the receipt by the shipping officer of the necessary forms of Bill of Lading, the stores may then be delivered to the proper railroad or steamboat agency.
4. No shipment of stores with freight charges collect will be made to the State Arsenal except upon State Bill of Lading, as provided for under the preceding paragraph.

III. Hereafter, within three days after the close of each quarter of the calendar year, the commanding officer of each post of the Florida State Troops will make a report to The Adjutant General of all cases tried by Summary Court during the preceding three months. Forms for this purpose may be obtained thru application to the office of The Adjutant General. Two additional copies of the report will also be prepared, one of which will be mailed at the same time to the Regimental Commander, and the other will be retained and filed with the records of the post.

IV. The allotment of available funds for the purchase of military clothing for issue to the organizations comprising the Florida State Troops, upon the basis of the schedule announced in paragraph 748 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Orders No. 30, current series from General Headquarters, is fixed at \$8.00 per capita for the enlisted strength of the Organized Militia of this State as determined at the muster conducted by officers of the Regular Army under section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908; which muster was held during the months of March and April, 1908. Proportionate allotments of this amount will be made to each organization for the two last quarters of the current fiscal year; based upon the actual enlisted strength of such organizations as shown by Quarterly Returns and Drill Reports, substantiated by original Descriptive and Enlistment cards on file in the office of The Adjutant General. The first quarterly allotment will be announced to each organization prior to January 1, 1909, after which time all issues of clothing will be in accordance with such allotments.

V. An issue of the olive-drab woolen service uniform will be made to each organization of the Florida State Troops on or

about January 1, 1909. This clothing to be furnished *without charge to the allotments* to the several organizations for clothing. The issue will be based upon the actual enlisted strength of each company and detachment as shown by the Quarterly Return and Drill Reports for the quarter ending December 31, 1908; provided that the strength of the organizations as shown by such Returns must be substantiated by original Descriptive and Enlistment cards on file in the office of The Adjutant General. One coat and one breeches will be supplied for each regularly enlisted soldier upon requisition made upon the new form for Requisition for Clothing. Before these requisitions are prepared the actual measurements of each soldier should be taken and the sizes of the various articles of his military clothing determined by consulting the tables of sizes published in General Order No. 18, current series from General Headquarters.

VI. In order to obtain the necessary information at General and Brigade Headquarters as to the work of the several organizations at the various posts, it becomes necessary to increase the number of Quarterly Return and Drill Reports which are prepared. Hereafter the commanding officer of each company and detachment, the Surgeon in charge of each detachment of the Hospital Corps and the chief musician of each band will prepare four copies of the Quarterly Return and Drill Report at the close of each quarter of the calendar year; one to be mailed direct to The Adjutant General, one to the General commanding the Brigade, one to the Regimental Commander and one to be filed with the records of the command to which it relates. Commanding officers of companies of the Coast Artillery Corps will make only two copies of this report, one to be mailed to The Adjutant General and the other to be retained and filed with the records of the organization.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.
The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, December 8, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1907, the U. S. magazine rifles with which the troops are now equipped are to be immediately exchanged for the model 1903 rifle and pertaining accouterments.

The new rifles were shipped direct to commanding officers of companies at the several stations of the troops from the Springfield Armory, at Springfield, Mass., on November 27. Under the

terms of the Act of Congress above referred to, the model 1898 rifles, with their pertaining equipments, are to be cleaned, packed and turned in to the United States *immediately upon receipt at each post of the new arms and equipments.*

The following rules will be observed in effecting the exchange herein contemplated:

1. Immediately upon the arrival of the new arms and equipments the shipment will be carefully checked by the officer receiving it to see that it corresponds with the invoices and receipts which are furnished him from the Quartermaster General's office, and, if found correct, the receipts will at once be accomplished and returned to the State Arsenal.

2. In each of the arm chests containing the new rifles will be found duplicate cards showing the number of each rifle packed therein, and one set of these cards, showing the number of each rifle received, will be immediately forwarded to the Quartermaster General, at the State Arsenal.

3. The model 1898 rifles, with pertaining parts and equipments, will be carefully and thoroughly cleaned, packed and made ready for shipment in accordance with the directions herein given. The term "pertaining parts and equipments" will be understood to mean:

Bayonets,
Gun slings,
Front sight and muzzle covers,
Small arms oilers,
Cartridge belt fasteners,
Bayonet scabbards,

Cleaning rods, 1st section.
Cleaning rods, 2nd and 3rd sections,
Screwdrivers,
Cartridge belts, woven, web cal. 30,

and any of the following classes of ammunition supplied the troops for use with the model 1898 rifle which may remain on hand:

Rifle ball cartridges, cal. 30, Rifle blank cartridges, cal. 30,
Multiball cartridges, cal. 30, Gallery practice cartridges, cal. 30.

4. The arms and equipments will be packed as follows:

The rifles in "arm chests", blocked in the same manner as when shipped out from the U. S. arsenals, so as not to rub, and firmly packed so that they cannot be shaken or dislodged in transit. Each rifle will first be thoroughly cleaned, and then its metal parts, including the inside of barrel, will be given a coating of cosmoline, vaseline or light slushing oil.

The small arms oilers and sections of cleaning rod will be placed in the butts of the rifles so as to make each piece complete. Screwdrivers will be packed in the small compartments at each end of the arm chests.

The bayonets and bayonet scabbards may either be packed in the arm chests with the rifles, or in separate boxes. They should be thoroughly cleaned, oiled and separately wrapped in paper to avoid scratching.

The arm chests and boxes containing rifles, bayonets, bayonet

scabbards, small arms oillers, sections of cleaning rod, front sight and muzzle covers and screwdrivers will be plainly marked with the following address: "The Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass."

5. The gun slings should be taken off of the rifles and packed in separate boxes with the cartridge belts and cartridge belt fasteners; which boxes should be plainly marked with the following address: "The Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill."

6. The ammunition, in original packages, each class in separate ammunition box, should be plainly marked with the following address: "The Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Frankford Arsenal, Pa."

7. The total number of arm chests, boxes, etc., to be shipped from each post, should be numbered consecutively. Each package should be labeled on the outside so as to show exact contents and the exact number of each article packed therein. The packages should also be plainly marked with the name of the shipping officer, giving his rank, organization, and the name of the post from which shipped; for example: "From Captain John Doe, Co. A, 3rd Inf., F. S. T., Pensacola, Fla."

8. It must be understood that *all the arms and equipments enumerated in this order are to be turned in*. None of this property is to be retained by any organization, and accountable officers will see that any outstanding articles are promptly called in, and, if necessary, the measures authorized and prescribed by law will be adopted by commanding officers to secure possession of any property not immediately turned in when called for and the whereabouts of which is known.

9. In all cases where the number of each class of articles prepared for shipment is less than the number with which the accountable officer stands charged on his papers, action will be immediately taken by him to secure the appointment of a surveying officer, and affidavits (in triplicate) will be at once prepared and forwarded to The Adjutant General, setting forth fully all the facts and circumstances upon which the accountable officer relies to be relieved of responsibility. Failure to do so will make the officer responsible under his bond for the money value of the articles involved.

10. As soon as the model 1898 rifles and their pertaining equipments have been prepared for shipment in accordance with the directions herein given, the accountable officer will make up and forward to the Quartermaster General, at the State Arsenal, an inventory showing each arm chest and box, by number, its exact contents, weight and address, together with application for Government bill of lading for use in forwarding the stores to the respective arsenals to which addressed.

11. Invoices and receipts will at the same time be prepared by each accountable officer, transferring the articles which have been made ready for shipment to the Quartermaster General of Florida, which invoices and receipts will also be forwarded to the

State Arsenal. (These invoices will include the arm chests in which rifles are packed.)

12. The duty of exacting prompt and literal compliance with each provision of this order is imposed upon Post Commanders, and such action will be taken as will insure the full preparation for shipment of all of the property ordered to be turned in, within ten days at the most after the arrival at each post of the new rifles and equipments.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, December 20, 1908.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NO. 33.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets to announce the death of Honorable Francis P. Fleming, which occurred at his home in Jacksonville, Florida, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

Francis Phillip Fleming was Governor of Florida from 1889 to 1892, and prior to that time had filled many positions of honor and trust in this, his native State. He was born at Panama, Duval County, Florida, September 28, 1841. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate States service as a private in Company "H," Second Florida Infantry (the "St. Augustine Rifles"). Afterward he was transferred to Company "D," First Florida Cavalry, was promoted Sergeant, and later First Lieutenant of that organization. He rendered gallant and meritorious service throughout the War and until the surrender of his regiment with Johnson's Army at Greensborough, in 1865.

Being a soldier himself, his administration as Governor was marked by radical improvement in the Florida State Troops. As Commander-in-Chief he gave to the military of Florida a practical example of what a soldier should be, and being interested in the development of the service and its betterment, he gave his personal consideration and attention to all matters making for its welfare. As a lawyer, and in every civil as well as military capacity, Governor Fleming attained distinction. He was active in the work of the Florida Historical Society, and himself contributed most valuably to the published records of Florida, its men and affairs. Only recently he was chosen by his comrades to head the remnant of the State's veterans of the Civil War, and served as Major General commanding the Florida Division of United Confederate Veterans.

Francis P. Fleming was a man of sterling character and fine attainments. He was greatly beloved by all the people of Florida, and leaves a splendid record of achievements both as a statesman and a soldier.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Jacksonville at three o'clock p. m., December 21, 1908, and the Commanding Officer of the Florida State Troops at that Post will provide an appropriate escort.

As a mark of respect, the flags on all State buildings and armories will be displayed at half-staff for a period of thirty days, and, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. on the day of the funeral, seventeen guns will be fired at half-hour intervals at the State Arsenal.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

The last Circular of the series of 1907 was No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, February 1, 1908.

CIRCULARS,
No. 1.

The following communication from the War Department to the Governor is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

January 7, 1908.

In view of the present and prospective vacancies in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant in the Army, over and above those required by law for the graduates of the United States Military Academy and the enlisted men of the Regular Army, I am authorized by the President to inform you that he will be pleased to name for competition in July next a candidate to be named by you from among members of the organized militia of Florida. This candidate will be authorized to compete with other civilian candidates for a limited number of vacancies under regulations prescribed by the War Department in General Orders inclosed herewith. This order gives in detail the requirements of the examination and all information needed by candidates in advance to enable them to prepare themselves. The following fundamental rules of eligibility are laid down by the Department in conformity with existing regulations, and in order to secure uniformity among candidates who shall be named by the various governors in response to this invitation.

The candidate must be unmarried; must not be less than 21 years of age or more than 27; must be a citizen of the United States; must be physically qualified to discharge all the duties of an officer in active service; must be free from mental or bodily deformity, and of good moral character and habits; must have been a member of the organized militia of your State continuously for not less than two years prior to being named by you, and must have the favorable recommendation of the commanding officer of his immediate organization and of the regimental and brigade commanders when the same exist and are his direct superiors. The candidate, whether officer or enlisted man, may be of any grade.

Early action is urged to the end that the candidate named may have as much time as possible for preparation.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

To the Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops desiring to compete for appointment to the Regular Army in the grade of Second Lieutenant, under the conditions expressed in the foregoing communication, will forward their applications (thru military channels) so as to reach this office not later than March 5, 1908.

The general conditions under which this competition will be held, with full information as to the character of physical and mental examination which the applicant for appointment will be required to undergo, are published in War Department General Order No. 1, current series; which order is on file in the office of every regimental, battalion and company commander and may be seen upon application to such officers.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Tallahassee, May 3, 1908.

CIRCULARS
NO. 2.

I. Paragraph II of War Department General Order No. 59, c. s., is republished to the Florida State Troops for the information of those concerned:

"So much of the regulations published in General Orders No. 1, January 2, 1908, and No. 2, January 3, 1908, War Department, as fixes the standard for the physical examination of candidates from civil life and from the Army for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, having been amended, by direction of the President, to read as follows, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, except that any applicant who is under 5 feet 5 inches in height, or whose degree of vision is less than 20-40 in either eye, or who is color blind for red, green, or violet, will be rejected."

II. Under Circular No. 1, issued from this office under date of February 1, 1908, applications were invited from officers of the Florida State Troops to compete for appointment to the Regular Army in the grade of Second Lieutenant, under terms also stated in such circular. In this connection it is now announced that all such applications must reach this office not later than May 30, 1908.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General...

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, July 15, 1908.

CIRCULARS,
No. 3.

The following communications from the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C., are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, April 28, 1908.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—

1. I am instructed by the Chief of Ordnance to enclose herewith a copy of circular addressed to the Governor of your State, dated March 28, 1905, and to invite attention to the instructions relative to the care of arms and equipments.

2. In view of the issue of the U. S. magazine rifles, calibre .30, model of 1906, and pertaining equipments for the National Guard of your State, it is thought desirable that your attention be again invited to these regulations in order that any necessary instructions can be given to the Company Commanders of your National Guard as to the proper care of this new material.

Respectfully,
JNO. T. THOMPSON,
Major, Ord. Dept., U. S. Army.

(Signed)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, March 28, 1905.

1. Referring to Paragraph 3, Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, with reference to the issue of arms and equipments to the Militia, which directs the Secretary of War to make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States, attention is invited to the provisions of Paragraphs 283, 284, and 285, Army Regulations of 1904, which pertain to the care of arms and equipments, and which should be enforced by the Governors of the different States and Territories and by the Commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, as being necessary for preserving the material in condition for use upon necessity, which is the object of their supply by the General Government.

2. It will be noted that these paragraphs prohibit:

(a) The taking apart of arms by enlisted men except by permission of a commissioned officer, and then only under proper supervision and in the manner prescribed in the descriptive pamphlet of the arm, issued by the Ordnance Department.

(b) The polishing of blued or browned parts, the rebluing or rebrowning of such parts, or the putting of any portion of an arm in fire.

(c) The removing of a barrel from a receiver.

(d) The mutilation of any part by filing or otherwise, and beautifying or changing the finish.

(e) The use of any dressing or polishing material on leather accoutrements, equipments, harness, etc., except the preparations supplied or approved by the Ordnance Department.

(f) All changes in equipments except the adjustments provided for in their construction for fitting them to soldiers.

3. It should be noted that Paragraph 283, A. R., 1904, makes obligatory a strict compliance with the rules for dismounting and assembling the arm by soldiers, for cleaning and care of the arm, and for repairing arms in the hands of troops, contained in the descriptive pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department.

4. As the arms and equipments in the possession of the Militia form a large part of the entire supply of the United States, and as only a strict observance of the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraphs can ensure such material being in a serviceable condition in case of emergency, the necessity for their enforcement is apparent.

5. Should defects be discovered in arms, accoutrements or equipments, a report describing in detail the nature and extent thereof should be submitted to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, and only those remedial measures taken that shall be authorized or prescribed by that officer. Broken parts of arms, etc., should not be turned in to this Department for any purpose by officers of the Militia direct, but under proper authority, by the Governor or Adjutant General of the State or Territory to which the arms, etc., are issued. When broken bolts or other parts of U. S. arms are turned in to this Department, because of unusual breakage, as full information of the circumstances of the breakage as possible should be forwarded. Care should be taken in such cases to preserve the broken surfaces from rust.

6. Attention is invited to the laws which provide for the issue of material "for arming and equipping the militia," in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. No part of the arms and equipments so issued should be turned over by the authorities of any State, or Territory, or District of Columbia to private individuals, educational institutions, independent military organizations, societies, corporations, or other organizations not a part of the organized militia.

WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

In connection with the subject matter of the foregoing circular, the attention of all commanding officers is especially invited to the provisions of Paragraph 218 of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 21, A. G. O., series of 1905.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
CIRCULARS, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.
No. 4. Tallahassee, July 20, 1908.

The following orders which have been received from the War Department relative to the establishment of the Division of Militia Affairs in the office of the Secretary of War, and prescribing its duties and functions, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1908.

ORDERS:

A division is hereby created in the office of the Secretary of War to be known as the Division of Militia Affairs, and is vested with the transaction of business pertaining to the organized and unorganized militia of the United States as hereinafter indicated.

The jurisdiction of this division will embrace all administrative duties involving the following:

The armament, equipment, discipline, training, education, and organization of the militia.

The conduct of camps of instruction and participation in the field exercises and maneuvers of the Regular Army:

The mobilization and the relations of the militia to the Regular Army in time of peace; and

All other matters not herein generically enumerated which do not under existing laws, regulations, orders, or practice come within the jurisdiction of the General Staff or any division or bureau of the Department.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

Official copy respectfully furnished to the Adjutant General of New York for his information.

(Signed) E. M. WEAVER,
Lieut. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1908.

ORDERS:

It is hereby ordered that all records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia in the custody of the office of the Secretary of War and the office of The Adjutant General be transferred to the Division of Militia Affairs, Office of the Secretary of War, created by War Department Orders of February 12, 1908, with the following exceptions:

1. Records of officers of militia in attendance at Army Service Schools under section 16 of the Militia Law approved January 21, 1903, and correspondence relative thereto.

2. Examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces under section 23 of said law.

3. Records of Militia in the military service of the United States.

The Division of Militia Affairs in the office of the Secretary of War will be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the militia not in the military service of the United States, and the chief thereof will hereafter be the channel of communication between the Secretary of War and the adjutants general of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia in relation thereto.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Secretary of War.

Official copy furnished to the Adjutant General of Florida for his information and guidance.

(Signed) E. M. WEAVER,
Lieut. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

CIRCULARS, STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.
No. 5. Tallahassee, July 25, 1908.

The following communications from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 7, 1908.

Chief, Division of Militia Affairs,
Office of the Secretary of War.

SIR:—

1. This Department has been conducting experiments with various kinds of powder for use in the model of 1903 musket chambered for model of 1906 ammunition. These experiments have conclusively demonstrated that any powder containing nitroglycerine is injurious to the barrel of the musket, and on this account a pure gun cotton powder has been adopted for service.

2. The powder at present being used is known as pyrocellulose, and the accuracy life of the musket with such powder is from two to three times as great as with the nitroglycerine.

3. It is requested, therefore, that the Governors of the various states be informed of this, and that this Department cannot approve of the use of any but pure gun cotton powders in the musket which has just been issued.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM CROSSIER,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Official copy respectfully furnished to the Adjutant General of Florida.

(Signed) E. M. Weaver,
Lt. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief of Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 17, 1908.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
St. Augustine.

Sir:—

Referring to the letter of the Chief of Ordnance of May 7, 1908, copy of which was furnished you on the 9th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that it was not intended in the letter cited to discountenance the use in the new rifle of any but pure gun cotton powders, except for *service* charges.

Calibre .30 practice ammunition having been discontinued, the use of reduced charges in the new musket was not then considered. No objection is seen to the use of other smokeless powders for reduced charges.

The foregoing information is transmitted to you for your guidance and with the request that it be published to the organized militia of your State.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. M. WEAVER,
Lieut. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief of Division.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
Tallahassee, September 28, 1908.
CIRCULARS,
No. 6.

The following letter from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
Washington.

September 15, 1908.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
St. Augustine, Fla.

Sir:—

It having been brought to the attention of the Department, through reports of Army officers, that many of the enlisted men of the Organized Militia who have been in attendance at recent field maneuvers and exercises were without adequate preliminary instruction in the "School of the Soldier" and other elementary parts of the instruction of the recruit, and that, in some instances, enlisted men were carried on company rolls who had never appeared in military formation before reaching camp, I am directed by the Assistant Secretary of War to call general attention to this matter and to express the view of the Department, that it is considered profitless and an unnecessary expense to the State and to the United States to have men participate in coast defense exercises or other field maneuvers or exercises who have not received some previous instruction in the home armories in the "School of the Soldier," "Small-Arms Firing Regulations" and "Manual of Guard Duty."

So important is this regarded that the Department will not hereafter approve the muster and payment of enlisted men of the Organized Militia from United States funds who have not been *bona fide* members of the organizations for at least six months prior

to the date of the commencement of the joint field maneuvers or exercises, or have not had equivalent service in the Army, Marine Corps or organized militia of the United States, and who have not been reasonably well instructed in the "School of the Soldier," "Small-Arms Firing Regulations" and "Manual of Guard Duty".

It is considered that no recruit is fitted to appear in the formation of any company, troop or battery, or is available for active duty in the field under Section 14 of the Act of January 21, 1903, who has not received instruction to include at least the following:—

Drill Regulations, United States Army, edition of 1904,—

Paragraphs 30 to 37, inclusive;

" 39 to 79, "

" 94 to 157, "

Small-Arms Firing Regulations,—

Paragraphs 1 to 56, inclusive;

Manual of Guard Duty,—

Paragraphs 194 to 369, inclusive;

" 282 to 368, "

" 372 to 376 "

In accordance with the foregoing, the following amendment to paragraph 185, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

185. Hereafter when any portion of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia participates in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Act of January 21, 1903, they may, after being duly mustered by an officer of the Regular Army, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive, and such payments, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the paymaster making the same.

Amendment

The officer of the Regular Army who makes the muster prescribed herein will, in connection therewith, make a careful inspection of the personnel and report specifically as to whether the troops are, by training, discipline, armament, uniform and equipment, prepared for active duty in the field, and, if not, in what respects they are deficient. The muster rolls will have entered opposite the name of each enlisted man the date of his enlistment, and no enlisted man will be mustered for pay who has not been a *bona fide* member of the organization for at least six months prior to the date of the encampment, maneuvers or exercises, or has not had equivalent service in the Army, Marine Corps or organized militia of the United States, and who has not received the elementary instruction of recruits prescribed as requisite by the War Department.

The muster and inspection prescribed herein will be made as near as practicable at the close of the joint encampment, maneuvers or exercises and at a time that will interfere as little as possible with the execution of the program of instruction.

This will be published at an early date as a Division Circular.

Very respectfully,

E. M. WEAVER,

Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief of Division.

Provided, however, that the provisions of Paragraph 185, U. S. Militia Regulations, will not apply during the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Pensacola October 5 to October 15, inclusive.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS,
CIRCULARS, *Tallahassee, September 22, 1908.*
No. 7.

The commanding Officer of Company A, Second Infantry, reports that on August 25, 1908, a soldier of his company was arraigned and tried (upon charges preferred by him), before the County Judge of Marion County, under Section 717 of the Military Code; such soldier having failed or refused to proceed with his company to Pensacola, on April 13, when ordered by the Governor to that point for service in aid of the Civil Authorities. A plea of guilty was entered and the Judge imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, which amounted to \$24.91.

As this is the first report of a trial by a civil court under Section 717, the action in this case is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
*Major General, F. S. T.,
The Adjutant General.*

Appendix L.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

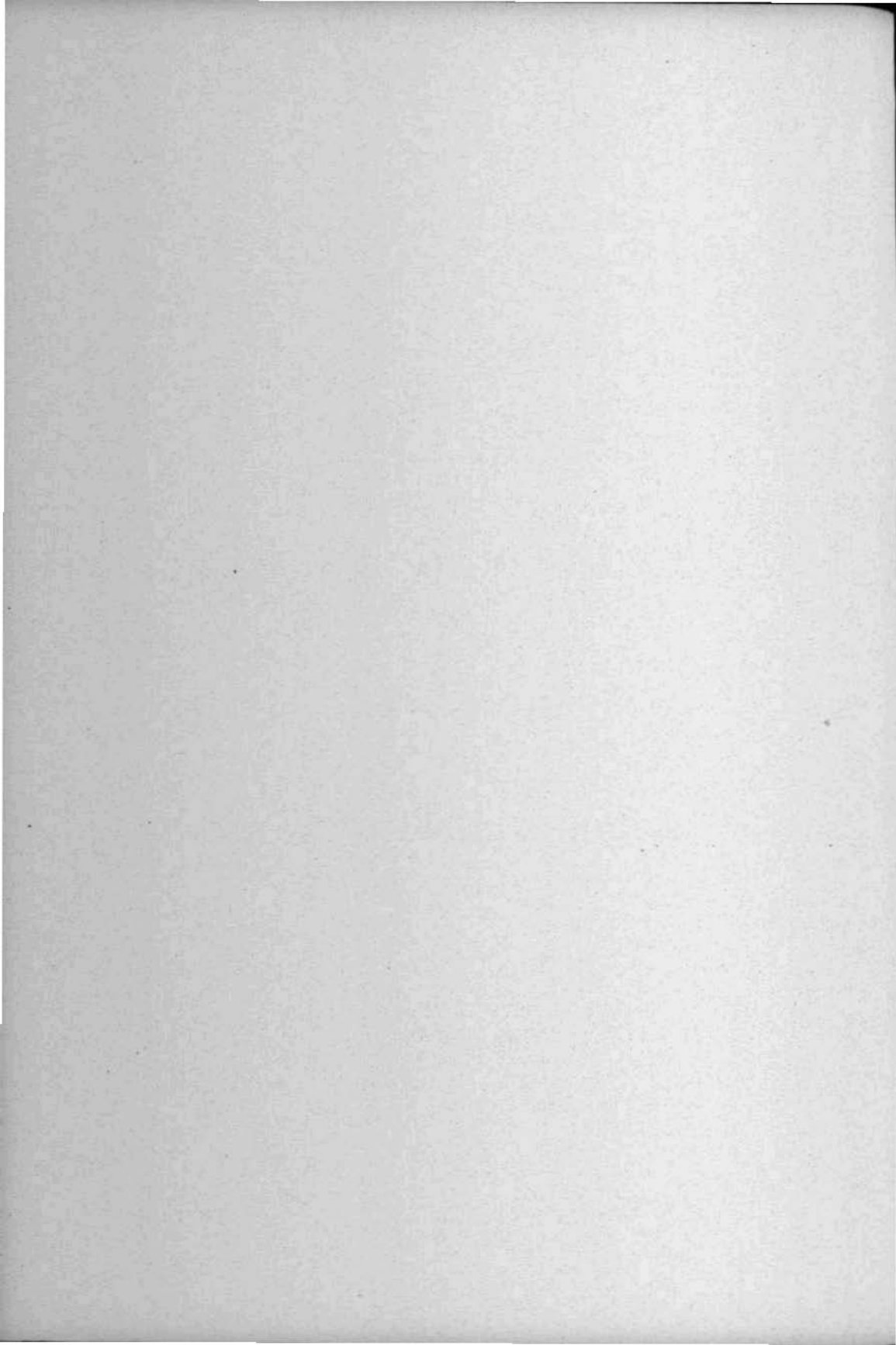
Florida State Troops

REGISTER

OF

Commissioned Officers

Compiled in the
OFFICE of THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
March 1, 1909



REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS

COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
GOVERNOR ALBERT W. GILCHRIST.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE CAPITOL, TALLAHASSEE.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND STATE ARSENAL,
ST. AUGUSTINE.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
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PERSONAL STAFF.

J. Clifford R. Foster...	<i>Rank of Major General.</i> Chief of Staff.....	St. Augustine.
C. Seton Fleming.....	<i>Rank of Colonel</i> Ald de Camp.....	Jacksonville.
William J. Tucker.....	Ald de Camp.....	Fort Pierce.
Milton W. Curry.....	Ald de Camp.....	Key West.
	Ald de Camp.....	
	Ald de Camp.....	
	Ald de Camp.....	
	Ald de Camp.....	
	Ald de Camp.....	
	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Military Secretary....	Tallahassee.
Henry L. Bethel.....	Naval Rank of Captain.	
John H. Bond.....	Naval Secretary.....	Jacksonville.

GENERAL STAFF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

J. Clifford R. Foster..	<i>Rank of Major General.</i> The Adjutant General.	St. Augustine.
.....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Assistant Adjt. Gen...	Vacant.
George Heber Weller...	<i>Rank of Lieut. Colonel.</i> Assistant Adjt. Gen...	Jacksonville.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter Provost Corbett	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Inspector General.....	Jacksonville.
.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Inspector General.....	Vacant.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

William B. Young.....	Judge-Adv. General....	Jacksonville.
Braxton B. MacDonell.	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Judge-Advocate	Jacksonville.
	<i>Rank of Colonel</i>	

GENERAL STAFF—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
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QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

William A. MacWilliams	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Quartermaster General	St. Augustine.
Henry M. Snow, Jr....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Quartermaster	St. Augustine.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

H. M. deMontmollin....	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Commissary General... <i>Rank of Major.</i>	Palatka.
William C. Croom....	Commissary	Jacksonville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Henry Bacon	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Surgeon General.....	Jacksonville.
Abraham D. Williams...	<i>Rank of Lieut. Colonel.</i> Surgeon	Jacksonville.
John S. McEwan.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Surgeon	Orlando.
Edward E. Philbrick...	<i>Rank of Captain.</i> Assistant Surgeon....	Tallahassee.
William T. Elmore....	Assistant Surgeon....	Jacksonville.
Mc. R. Winton.....	<i>Rank of First Lieutenant</i> Assistant Surgeon....	Tampa.
James E. Rawlings....	Assistant Surgeon.....	Daytona.
Charles B. McKinnon...	Assistant Surgeon....	DeFuniak Springs.
Ralph H. Greene.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Apalachicola.
.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Vacant.
.....	Assistant Surgeon....	Vacant.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Detachment attached to the Brigade Staff....	Jacksonville.
Detachment attached to the First Infantry...	Jacksonville.
Detachment attached to the Second Infantry.	Tampa.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Benjamin C. Abernethy	<i>Rank of Major.</i> Paymaster	Orlando.
George E. Lewis.....	<i>Rank of Captain.</i> Paymaster	Tallahassee.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

James G. Coxetter....	<i>Rank of Major.</i>	Inglis.
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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

William A. MacWilliams	<i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Chief of Ordnance.... <i>Rank of Major.</i>	St. Augustine.
Jacob Gumbinger.....	.....	Jacksonville.
Robert P. Carleton....	<i>ATTACHED.</i> <i>Rank of Colonel.</i> Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.	Fernandina.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Fred G. Yerkes.....	<i>Rank of Major.</i>	Jacksonville.
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FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General and Staff.

Headquarters, Rooms 14 and 15 Herkimer Block, Bay Street,
Jacksonville.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
John S. Maxwell.....	Brigadier General.....	Jacksonville.
George Heber Weller..	Adjutant General (Lieut. Col.)	Jacksonville.
Abraham D. Williams..	Surgeon (Lieut. Col.)..	Jacksonville.
Henry M. Snow, Jr....	Quartermaster (Maj.)..	St. Augustine.
William C. Croom.....	Comm. ssary (Major)..	Jacksonville.
Braxton B. MacDonell	Judge-Advocate (Mjr.)..	Jacksonville.
.....	Inspector General (Ma- jor)	Vacant.
James G. Cowetter....	Engineer Officer, (Ma- jor)	Inglis.
Jacob Gumbinger.....	Ordnance Officer (Ma- jor)	Jacksonville.
Fred G. Yerkes.....	Signal Officer (Major)..	Jacksonville.
.....	A. D. C. (1st. Lieut.)..	Vacant.
.....	A. D. C. (1st. Lieut.)..	Vacant.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters, Rooms 14 and 15 Herkimer Block, Bay Street,
Jacksonville.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
William LeFils.....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
Cromwell Gibbons	Lieutenant Colonel....	Vacant.
Alfred B. Small.....	Major, 1st Battalion...	Jacksonville.
Dominick Brown.....	Major, 2nd Battalion..	Lake City.
Byron McG. West.....	Major, 3rd Battalion..	Apalachicola.
Ernest L. Vordermark..	Adjutant (Captain)...	Jacksonville.
George W. Seavy.....	Commissary (Captain)	Jacksonville.
L. Fitz-James Hindry..	Quartermaster (Capt'n)	Jacksonville.
.....	Chaplain	St. Augustine.
William T. Elmore.....	Surgeon (Major).....	Vacant.
Charles B. McKinnon..	Asst. Surgeon (Capt'n)	Jacksonville.
.....	Asst. Surgeon (1st Lt.)	DeFuniak Springs.
.....	Reg. Inspector of Small Arms Practice (Capt'n)	Vacant.
Aubrey G. Sawyer.....	Adjutant 1st Batt., (1st. Lieutenant)....	Jacksonville.
Gray Thomas Jarrell..	Adjutant 2nd Batt., (1st Lieutenant.)...	R.F.D. No. 4, Micanopy.
William Perry Dadd..	Adjutant 3rd Batt., (1st. Lieutenant)...	Apalachicola.
Oscar J. Keep.....	Q. M. and Com., 1st Batt. (2nd Lieut.)...	Jacksonville.
Gray Thomas Jarrell..	A. Q. M. and Com., 2nd Batt., (1st Lieut.)...	Micanopy.
Bennett I. Solomon...	Q. M. and Com., 3rd Batt., (2nd Lieut.)...	Apalachicola.
COMPANY A.		
Cornelius D. Tayler...	Captain	Jacksonville.
James F. Phillips.....	First Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
.....	Second Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
COMPANY B.		
Robert Floyd Metcalf..	Captain	Jacksonville.
William E. Sweeney...	First Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
.....	Second Lieutenant	Jacksonville.

FIRST INFANTRY—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
COMPANY C.		
J. Stuart Lewis.....	Captain	Tallahassee.
Francis B. Winthrop..	First Lieutenant	Tallahassee.
Jeff D. Walker.....	Second Lieutenant	Tallahassee.
COMPANY D.		
Samuel C. Harrison, Jr.	Captain	Jacksonville.
Francis H. Ball.....	First Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
Walton H. Colson....	Second Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
COMPANY E.		
William H. Lyle.....	Captain	Live Oak.
Joseph Hineley	First Lieutenant	Live Oak.
Karl Bardin.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Live Oak.
COMPANY F.		
George J. Garcia.....	Captain	Jacksonville.
Armstrong Steadman..	First Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
Charles A. Peterson....	Second Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
COMPANY G.		
	<i>Vacancy.</i>	
COMPANY H.		
Abner G. Withee.....	Captain	Lake City.
Lyman Helvenston....	First Lieutenant	
	Second Lieutenant.....	
COMPANY I.		
	<i>Vacancy.</i>	
COMPANY K.		
Harley Cawthon	Captain	DeFuniak Springs.
Thomas Hope Cawthon	First Lieutenant	DeFuniak Springs.
	Second Lieutenant.....	
COMPANY L.		
Joseph P. Hickey.....	Captain	Apalachicola.
J. Farley Warren.....	First Lieutenant	Apalachicola.
Edwin Harrison Smith	Second Lieutenant.....	Apalachicola.
COMPANY M.		
William D. Barnes....	Captain	Marianna.
	First Lieutenant	
	Second Lieutenant.....	
MACHINE GUN PLATOON.		
Cornelius D. Taylor...	First Lieutenant (Co. A.)	Jacksonville.
BAND.		
(H. H. Newsom).....	Chief Musician	Jacksonville.
DETACHMENT HOSPITAL CORPS		
William T. Elmore....	Assistant Surgeon, Commanding	Jacksonville.

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Armory, Orlando, Florida.)

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
FIELD AND STAFF.		
Frank X. Schuller....	Colonel	Orlando.
Albert H. Blanding....	Lieutenant Colonel ...	Juliette.
.....	Major, 1st Battalion...	Vacant.
J. Donald C. Morris...	Major, 2nd Battalion...	Daytona.
.....	Major, 3rd Battalion...	Vacant.
.....	Adjutant, (Captain)...	Vacant.
Harry E. Waters....	Quartermaster, (Capt.)	Orlando.
Charles S. Noble....	Commissary, (Captain)	Orlando.
.....	Reg. Inspector Small	Leesburg.
.....	Arms Practice,	
.....	(Capt.)	Vacant.
Lucian Allen Spencer..	Chaplain	Orlando.
John S. McEwan.....	Surgeon (Major)	Orlando.
Mc. R. Winton.....	Assistant Surgeon (1st	
.....	Lieut.)	Tampa.
.....	Assistant Surgeon (1st	
.....	Lieut.)	
.....	Adjutant, 1st Batt.,	Vacant.
.....	(1st Lieut.)	
Norberg Thompson....	Adjutant, 2nd Batt.,	
.....	(1st Lieut.)	Key West.
Joseph Bell	Adjutant, 3rd Batt.	
.....	(1st Lieut.)	Ocala.
.....	Q. M. and Com., 1st	
.....	Batt., (2nd Lieut.)..	Vacant.
August H. Schmidt....	Q. M. and Com., 2nd	
.....	Batt., (2nd Lieut.)..	Daytona.
William Wetmore Gibbs	Q. M. and Com., 3rd	
.....	Batt., (2nd Lieut.)..	Gainesville.
COMPANY A.		
George A. Nash.....	Captain	Ocala.
John M. Graham.....	First Lieutenant	Ocala.
William C. Dunn.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Ocala.
COMPANY B.		
Duke M. Hepson, Sr...	Captain	Leesburg.
Frank A. Taylor, Jr...	First Lieutenant	Leesburg.
Benj. Franklin Davis..	Second Lieutenant.....	Leesburg.
COMPANY C.		
Preston Ayers.....	Captain	Orlando.
John E. Smith.....	First Lieutenant	Orlando.
Harry P. Low.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Orlando.
COMPANY D.		
	Vacancy.	
COMPANY E.		
James T. Wills.....	Captain	Starke.
William L. Wall.....	First Lieutenant	Starke.
DeWitt C. Jones.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Starke.
COMPANY F.		
Max P. Moritz.....	Captain	Tampa.
Alva E. McGrew.....	First Lieutenant	Tampa.
Herman H. Bourquard	Second Lieutenant.....	Tampa.

SECOND INFANTRY—Continued.

NAME.	RANK AND OFFICE.	ADDRESS.
COMPANY G.		
Cramer B. Potter.....	Captain	St. Petersburg.
Emmett T. Riley.....	First Lieutenant	St. Petersburg.
	Second Lieutenant.....	
COMPANY H.		
John W. Blanding.....	Captain	Gainesville.
Shields Warren	First Lieutenant	Gainesville.
William D. Wheeler...	Second Lieutenant.....	Gainesville.
COMPANY I.		
Samuel J. Wolf.....	Captain	Key West.
Louis Louis	First Lieutenant	Key West.
Joseph R. Stirrup....	Second Lieutenant.....	Key West.
COMPANY K.		
Neville H. Clarke.....	Captain	Daytona.
Elton M. Rich.....	First Lieutenant	Daytona.
Thomas O. Milton....	Second Lieutenant.....	Daytona.
COMPANY L.		
G. Duncan Brossier...	Captain	Miami.
Robert E. Coates.....	First Lieutenant	Miami.
Robert M. Simpson....	Second Lieutenant.....	Miami.
COMPANY M.		
Estevan A. Moreno....	Captain	Tampa.
.....	First Lieutenant	Vacant.
John Thomas Jenner...	Second Lieutenant.....	Tampa.
BAND.		
(Albert Kaufmann)...	Chief Musician.....	Miami.
DETACHMENT HOSPITAL CORPS.		
Mc. R. Winton.....	Assistant Surgeon Commanding	Tampa.
THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.		
FIRST COMPANY.		
Artillery District of Tampa		
Vivian B. Collins.....	Captain	Plant City.
Harry H. Root.....	First Lieutenant	Plant City.
	Second Lieutenant.....	
SECOND COMPANY.	Vacancy.	
THIRD COMPANY.	Vacancy.	
FOURTH COMPANY.	Vacancy.	

Distribution of Regiments and Battalions.

FIRST INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Rooms 14 and 15, Herkimer Block, Jacksonville.)

Band.....Jacksonville.

Detachment of Hospital Corps, Jacksonville.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Jacksonville.)

Company "A," Jacksonville. Company "D," Jacksonville.

Company "B," Jacksonville. Company "F," Jacksonville.

Machine Gun Platoon (Attached), Jacksonville.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Lake City.)

Company "C," Tallahassee. Company "H," Lake City.

Company "E," Live Oak.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Franklin County Armory, Apalachicola.)

Company "K," DeFuniak Company "L," Apalachicola.

Springs. Company "M," Marianna.

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Armory, Orlando.)

Band.....Miami.

Detachment of Hospital Corps, Tampa.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Armory, Lafayette Street, Tampa.)

Company "C," Orlando.

Company "G," St. Petersburg.

Company "F," Tampa.

Company "M," Tampa.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Volusia County Armory, Daytona.)

Company "I," Key West.

Company "L," Miami.

Company "K," Daytona.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Gainesville.

Company "A," Ocala.

Company "E," Starke.

Company "B," Leesburg.

Company "H," Gainesville.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Company.....Plant City.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

NAME AND GRADE	No.	OFFICE.	DATE OF RANK			COMMISSION EXPIRES.		
MAJOR GENERALS.								
Foster, J. Clifford R.....	1	The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.	July	29,	1901	March	5	1909
BRIGADIER GENERALS.								
Maxwell, John Stevens.....	1	Commanding First Brigade.....	July	27,	1907	July	26,	1911
COLONELS.								
Bacon, Henry	1	Surgeon General	April	5,	1889	January	6,	1913
DeMontmollin, Harry M.....	2	Commissary General	January	8,	1901	January	6,	1913
MacWilliams, William A.....	3	Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance	August	1,	1901	January	6,	1913
Carleton, Robert P	4	Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.	June	12,	1903	June	11,	1911
Young, William B.....	5	Judge-Advocate General	January	25,	1905	January	6,	1913
Corbett, Walter Provost	6	Inspector General	August	5,	1905	January	6,	1913
Schuller, Frank X.....	7	Second Infantry	January	15,	1907	July	16,	1910
LeFils, William	8	First Infantry	July	27,	1907	May	20,	1909
Fleming, C. Seton	9	A. D. C., Personal Staff.....	January	14,	1909	With that of Governor		
Tucker, William J.....	10	A. D. C., Personal Staff.....	January	14,	1909	With that of Governor		
Curry, Milton W.....	11	A. D. C., Personal Staff.....	January	14,	1909	With that of Governor		
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.								
Williams, Abraham D.....	1	Surgeon	February	2,	1907	February	1,	1911
Weller, George Heber	2	Assistant Adjutant General....	August	16,	1907	August	15,	1911
Blanding, Albert H.....	3	Second Infantry	October	26,	1908	August	18,	1911
MAJORS.								
Small, Alfred Boyd.....	1	First Infantry	June	23,	1903	June	22,	1911
Brown, Dominick	2	First Infantry	March	20,	1904	March	19,	1908
Croom, William Church	3	Commissary	February	2,	1907	February	1,	1911
Yerkes, Fred G.....	4	Signal Corps	March	6,	1907	March	5,	1911

31
13

Gumbinger, Jacob	5
MacDonell, Braxton B.	6
Morris, J. Donald C.	7
Abernethy, Benjamin C.	8
Snow, Henry M., Jr.	9
Gibbons, Cromwell	10
Coxetter, James G.	11
McEwan, John S.	12
Bethel, Harry L.	13

CAPTAINS.

Noble, Charles S.	1
Nash, George Albert.	2
Philbrick, Edward Edwin.	3
Wolf, Samuel J.	4
Hickey, Joseph P.	5
Harrison, Samuel C., Jr.	6
Moreno, Estevan A.	7
Hopson, Duke M., Sr.	8
Blanding, John William.	9
Lewis, George Edward.	10
Lewis, J. Stuart.	11
Seavy, George R.	12
Barnes, William D.	13
Garcia, George John.	14
West, Byron McG.	15
Waters, Harry E.	16
Ayers, Preston.	17
Moritz, Max P.	18
Elmore, William T.	19
Brossier, G. Duncan.	20
Willis, James T.	21
Lyle, William H.	22
Metcalf, Robert Floyd.	23
Vordemark, Ernest Lewis.	24
Clark, Neville H.	25
Withee, Abner G.	26
Cawthon, Harley.	27
Potter, Cramer B.	28
Collins, Vivian B.	29

Ordinance Department	
Judge-Advocate	
Second Infantry	
Paymaster	
Quartermaster	
First Infantry	
Engineer Corps	
Surgeon	
Military Secretary, P. S.	

Commissary, Second Infantry.	
Co. A, Second Infantry.	
Assistant Surgeon	
Co. I, Second Infantry.	
Co. L, First Infantry.	
Co. D, First Infantry.	
Co. M, Second Infantry.	
Co. B, Second Infantry.	
Co. H, Second Infantry.	
Paymaster	
Co. C, First Infantry.	
Quartermaster, First Infantry.	
Co. M, First Infantry.	
Co. F, First Infantry.	
Adjutant, First Infantry.	
Quartermaster, Second Infantry.	
Co. C, Second Infantry.	
Co. M, Second Infantry.	
Assistant Surgeon	
Co. L, Second Infantry.	
Co. E, Second Infantry.	
Co. E, First Infantry.	
Co. B, First Infantry.	
Commissary, First Infantry.	
Co. K, Second Infantry.	
Co. H, First Infantry.	
Co. K, First Infantry.	
Co. G, Second Infantry.	
First Company, C. A. C.	

March	22,	1907
August	16,	1907
August	19,	1907
September	18,	1907
January	14,	1908
January	21,	1908
October	12,	1908
January	2,	1909
January	18,	1909

March	21,	1911
August	15,	1911
August	21,	1911
September	17,	1911
January	13,	1912
May	20,	1911
October	11,	1913
January	1,	1918
With that of Governor		

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.—Continued.

NAME AND GRADE.		OFFICE	DATE OF RANK			COMMISSION EXPIRES		
CHAPLAINS.								
Hindry, L. Fitz-James.....	1	First Infantry	February	20,	1905	February	19,	1911
Spencer, Lucian Allen.....	2	Second Infantry	February	27,	1908	January	7,	1912
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.								
Graham, John Marshall.....	1	Co. A, Second Infantry.....	July	2,	1904	July	1,	1912
Warren, Shields	2	Co. H, Second Infantry.....	August	15,	1904	August	14,	1908
Winton, McR.....	3	Assistant Surgeon	June	21,	1906	August	15,	1908
Rawlings, James E.....	4	Assistant Surgeon	June	22,	1906	August	14,	1908
Sawyer, Aubrey G.....	5	Adjutant, 1st Batt. 1st Infantry.	July	18,	1906	July	11,	1910
Warren, J. Farley.....	6	Co. L, First Infantry.....	July	19,	1906	August	15,	1912
Louis, Louis	7	Co. I, Second Infantry.....	January	17,	1907	August	10,	1912
Wall, William L.....	8	Co. E, Second Infantry.....	February	28,	1907	August	15,	1908
Jarrell, Gray Thomas	9	Adjutant, 2nd Batt., 1st Infantry.	March	16,	1907	March	15,	1911
Winthrop, Francis B.....	10	Co. C, First Infantry.....	April	24,	1907	April	23,	1911
Bell, Joseph	11	Adjutant, 3rd Batt., 2nd Infantry.	May	15,	1907	June	24,	1909
Steadman, Armstrong	12	Co. F, First Infantry.....	July	9,	1907	June	23,	1911
Thompson, Norberg	13	Adjutant, 2nd Batt., 1st Infantry.	October	12,	1907	January	5,	1910
Cawthon, Thomas Hope	14	Adjutant, 3rd Batt., 1st Infantry.	October	24,	1907	September	26,	1909
Dodd, William Perry	15	Co. K, First Infantry.....	February	15,	1908	August	15,	1908
Taylor, Cornelius D.....	16	Co. A, First Infantry.....	February	15,	1908	January	12,	1911
McGrew, Alva E.....	17	Co. F, Second Infantry.....	September	2,	1907	December	7,	1911
Coates, Robert E.....	18	Co. L, Second Infantry.....	February	23,	1908	June	9,	1909
McKinnon, Charles B.....	19	Assistant Surgeon	March	5,	1908	March	14,	1912
Taylor, Frank A.....	20	Co. B, Second Infantry.....	May	5,	1908	July	11,	1910
Greene, Ralph H.....	21	Assistant Surgeon	June	4,	1908	July	8,	1912
Root, Harry H.....	22	First Company, C. A. C.....	June	11,	1908	June	11,	1912
Ball, Francis H.....	23	Co. D, First Infantry.....	July	14,	1908	September	9,	1909
Sweeney, William E.....	24	Co. B, First Infantry.....	August	11,	1908	August	24,	1912
Smith, John E.....	25	Co. C, Second Infantry.....	August	14,	1908	August	16,	1912
Hinely, Joseph	26	Co. E, First Infantry.....	August	20,	1908	August	30,	1912
Rich, Elton M.....	27	Co. K, Second Infantry.....	September	11,	1908	January	25,	1912
Riley, Emmett T.....	28	Co. G, Second Infantry.....	January	18,	1909	April	23,	1911

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Solemon, Bennett Irwin.....	1	Q. M. and Com, 3d Batt., 1st Inf.	April	10,	1906	April	17,	1908
Wheeler, William D.....	2	Co. H, Second Infantry.....	February	21,	1907	February	20,	1911
Stirrup, Joseph R.....	3	Co. I, Second Infantry.....	March	4,	1907	July	26,	1912
Walker, Jeff. D.....	4	Co. C, First Infantry.....	April	24,	1907	April	23,	1911
Peterson, Charles A.....	5	Co. F, First Infantry.....	July	9,	1907	March	28,	1910
Dunn, William C.....	6	Co. A, Second Infantry.....	August	14,	1907	July	28,	1912
Bouquardez, Herman H.....	7	Co. F, Second Infantry.....	September	2,	1907	August	8,	1911
Jenner, John Thomas.....	8	Co. M, Second Infantry.....	October	4,	1907	October	11,	1911
Keep, Oscar J.....	9	Q. M. and Com., 1st Batt. 1st Inf.	October	5,	1907	June	20,	1911
Schmidt, August Herman.....	10	Q. M. and Com., 2nd Batt. 2nd Inf.	October	15,	1907	June	12,	1911
Helvenston, Lyman.....	11	Co. H, First Infantry.....	October	16,	1907	June	15,	1910
Phillips, James F.....	12	Co. A, First Infantry.....	March	11,	1908	December	2,	1911
Jones, DeWitt C.....	13	Co. E, Second Infantry.....	March	12,	1908	May	28,	1911
Gibbs, William Wetmore.....	14	Q. M. and Com., 3rd Batt. 2d Inf.	March	19,	1908	May	29,	1909
Smith, Edwin Harrison.....	15	Co. L, First Infantry.....	May	6,	1908	July	4,	1909
Davis, Benjamin Franklin.....	16	Co. B, Second Infantry.....	June	29,	1908	June	4,	1911
Colson, Walton H.....	17	Co. D, First Infantry.....	July	14,	1908	October	15,	1904
Bardin, Karl.....	18	Co. E, First Infantry.....	August	20,	1908	August	30,	1912
Simpson, Robert M.....	19	Co. L, Second Infantry.....	October	4,	1908	October	3,	1912
Milton, Thomas O.....	20	Co. K, Second Infantry.....	November	18,	1908	December	12,	1910
Low, Harry P.....	21	Co. C, Second Infantry.....	December	4,	1908	December	3,	1912

RETIRED LIST—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAME AND GRADE.	DATE OF RANK.			DATE OF RETIREMENT.			ADDRESSES.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.							
Iovell, Charles P.....	May	18,	1903	February	8,	1909	Jacksonville, Fla.
Sackett, John W.....	February	28,	1906	February	28,	1907	Jacksonville, Fla.
COLONELS.							
Cay, Raymond	February	4,	1897	July	29,	1907	Jacksonville, Fla.
Kessler, Thomas V.....	February	23,	1897	January	24,	1905	Pensacola, Fla.
Lambeth, John E.....	February	27,	1897	July	13,	1903	403-11 Empire Bldg., Atlanta Ga
Webster, Irving E.....	August	18,	1899	May	21,	1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Bradshaw, John Nell.....	May	20,	1903	March	6,	1905	Cameron, Tex.
Brossler, Felix Clement.....	March	6,	1905	February	8,	1909	Key West, Fla.
Bingham, Charles M.....	July	17,	1906	May	21,	1907	Daytona, Fla.
MAJORS.							
Stewart, E. L.....	August	25,	1899	August	22,	1903	Daytona, Fla.
Howatt, Frank J.....	May	20,	1903	February	7,	1906	St. Augustine, Fla.
CAPTAINS.							
Jewell, Wilson L.....	December	8,	1899	December	15,	1903	Tampa, Fla.
Massey, John	July	13,	1903	August	11,	1904	Pensacola, Fla.
Moore, Thomas J.....	May	26,	1904	December	20,	1905	Apalachicola, Fla.
Long, Augustine V.....	February	23,	1907	May	6,	1908	Starke, Fla.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.							
Benedict, Walter N.....	September	7,	1899	June	23,	1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Caldwell, Fred James.....	September	10,	1899	February	28,	1906	Daytona, Fla.
Keller, J. R.....	October	10,	1899	August	31,	1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Jenks, Benjamin D.....	October	16,	1899	August	11,	1904	Key West, Fla.
Sharit, Walter G.....	February	6,	1906	July	9,	1906	Apalachicola, Fla.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

O'Brien, Charles	August	8,	1900	August	11,	1904	Key West, Fla.
Briggs, Thomas S.	October	8,	1902	August	31,	1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Canfield, LeRoy	January	15,	1903	May	11,	1906	St. Augustine, Fla.
Gully, Benjamin W.	October	8,	1907	February	8,	1909	Goldfield, Nev.

ENLISTED MEN.

SERGEANTS.

Tonart, John G. ....	.....	August	22,	1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Stephens, Olin W. ....	.....	October	20,	1903	Daytona, Fla.
Jenks, Alexander C. ....	.....	February	20,	1904	Key West, Fla.
Wigg, C. H. ....	.....	May	24,	1906	Palatka, Fla.

STATIONS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

POSTS.	GARRISONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.
Apalachicola	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "L," 1st Infantry.	Major Dominick Brown.
Daytona	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "K," 2nd Infantry	Major J. D. C. Morris.
DeFuniak Springs	Company "K," 1st Infantry	Captain Harley Cawthon.
Gainesville	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company "H," 2nd Infantry.	Lieut. Colonel Albert H. Blanding.
Jacksonville	Headquarters 1st Brigade	(Brig. Gen. John S. Maxwell,
	Headquarters 1st Infantry	Commanding Brigade.)
	Headquarters 1st Battalion and Companies "A," "B," "D," and "F," and Band, 1st Infantry, and detachment of Hospital Corps attached to that regiment.....	Colonel William LeFils.
Key West	Company "I," 2nd Infantry.....	Captain Samuel J. Wolf
Lake City	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "H," 1st Infantry.	Major Alfred B. Small.
Leesburg	Company "I," 2nd Infantry	Captain Duke M. Hopson, Sr.
Live Oak	Company "E," 1st Infantry.....	Captain William H. Lyle.
Marianna	Company "M," 1st Infantry	Captain William D. Barnes.
Miami	Band and Company "L," 2nd Infantry.....	Captain G. Duncan Brossier.
Ocala	Company "A," 2nd Infantry.....	Captain George A. Nash.
Orlando	Headquarters and Company "C," 2nd Infantry.....	Colonel Frank X. Schuller.
Plant City	First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Captain Vivian B. Collins.
St. Augustine	Administrative Offices of Military Department and State Arsenal	Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster.
St. Petersburg	Company "G," 2nd Infantry	Captain Cramer B. Potter.
Starke	Company "E," 2nd Infantry.....	Captain James T. Wills.
Tallahassee	General Headquarters and Company "C," 1st Infantry.....	(The Governor.)
		Captain J. Stuart Lewis.
Tampa	Headquarters 1st Battalion and Companies "F" and "M," 2nd Infantry, and detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to 2nd Infantry.....	Captain Estevan A. Moreno.



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